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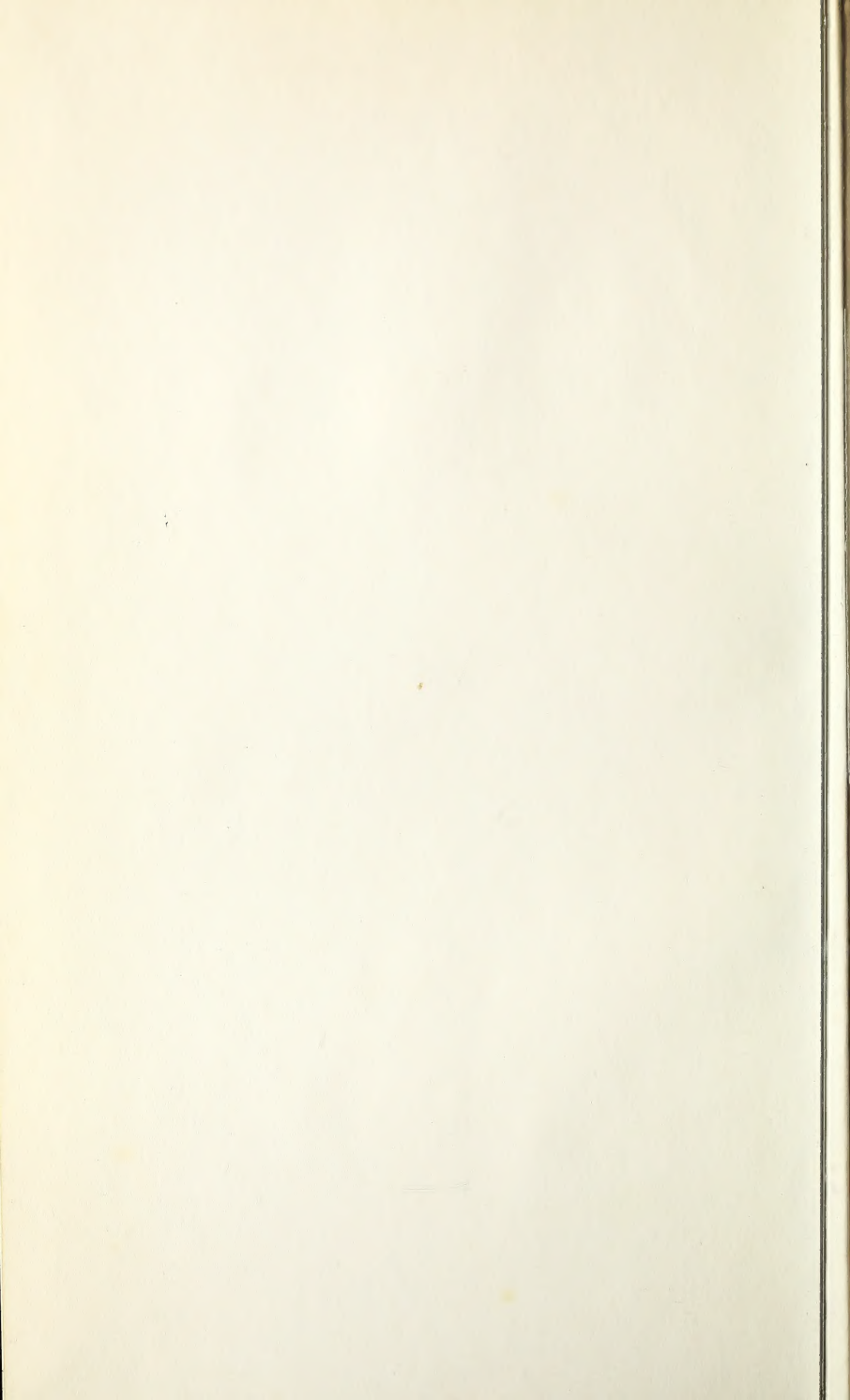
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SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological & Natural
History Society.

PROCEEDINGS during the year 1913.



THIRD SERIES. VOL. XIX.

Taunton:

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, THE WESSEX PRESS

1914.

Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

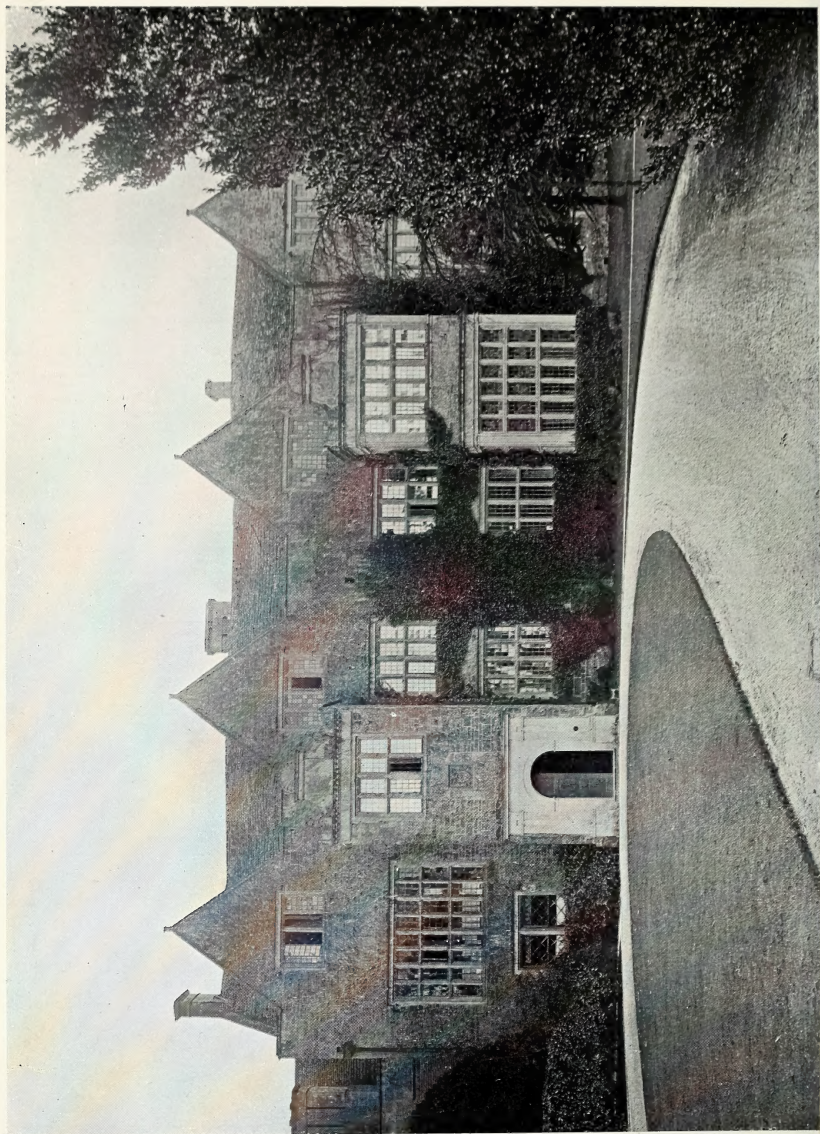
PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1913.

VOL. LIX.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archaeological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

v. 59
VOL. LIX.



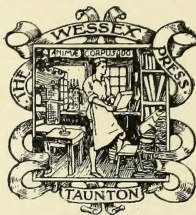
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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. A. L. Langman, C.M.G., Mr. Archer Clarke and Mr. A. F. Major for blocks of illustrations; also to the Rev. E. Horne, O.S.B., for the illustrations of scratch dials, and to the executors of the late Dr. J. A. Goodchild for those of the "Egg-stone."

The drawings and photographs, specially prepared for the volume, are by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Mr. H. St. George Gray and Dr. F. J. Allen.

The Society also thanks the Rev. E. S. Marshall and the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price for their donations towards the printing of the *Flora*.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Gray for his valuable help in the preparation of the manuscript for the press and in the correction of the proof sheets.

1400957 F. W. W.

March, 1914.

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CORRIGENDA.

PROCEEDINGS, SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Vol. LVIII.

Pt. i, p. 65, line 5, for *Holcombe Rogus* read *Greenham*.

Pt. ii, p. 47, line 16, for *stragetie* read *strategic*.

„ p. 118, line 2, for *Eleanor* read *Eleonora*.

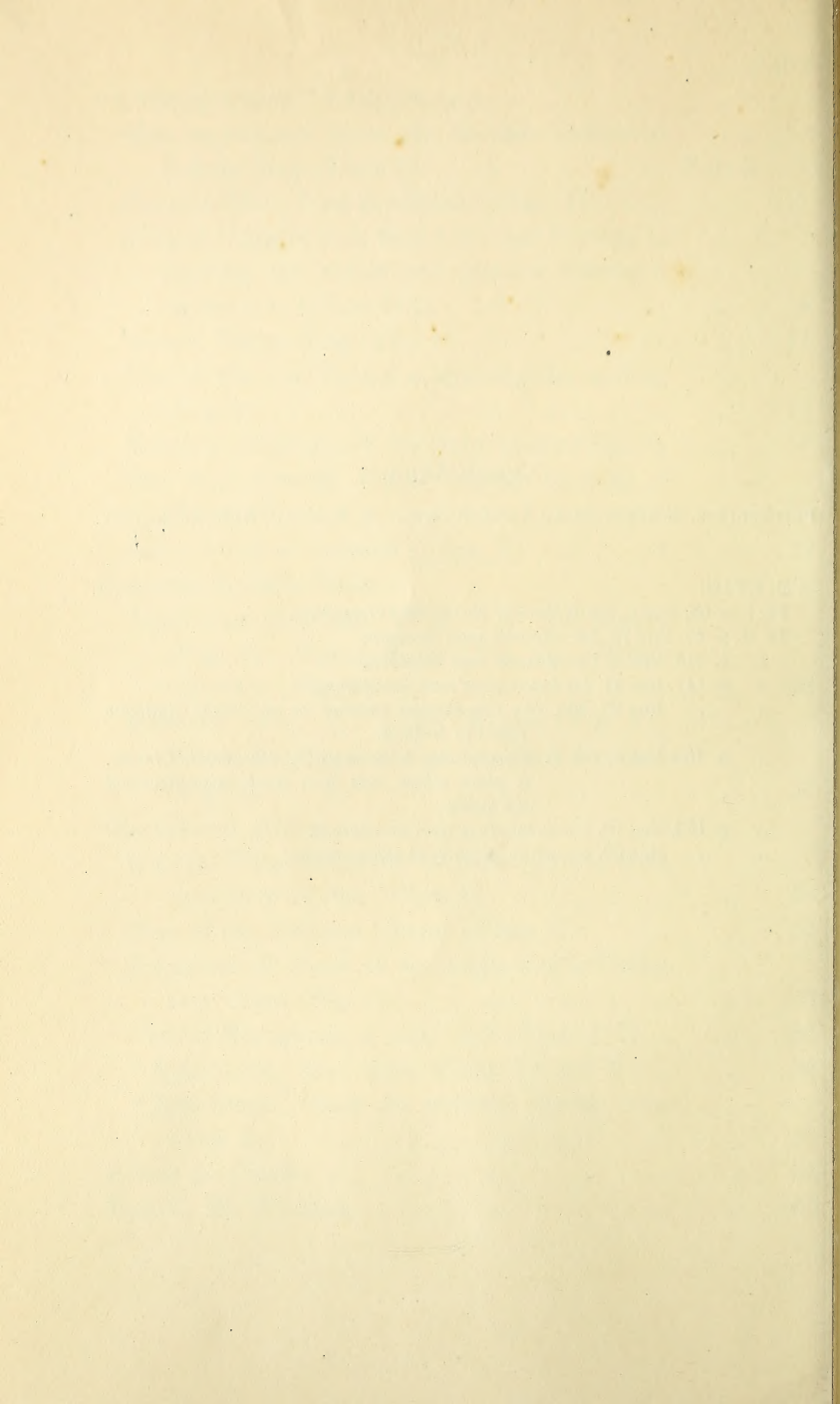
„ p. 147, line 31, for *late-vivens* read *late-virens*.

„ „ line 33, add *The vice-comital number in the census catalogue refers to Ireland*.

„ p. 150, line 1, for *T. delicatulum*, Mitt. read *T. Philiberti*, Limpr.,
a plant which has been much misunderstood till lately.

„ p. 163, line 16, for *striabulum* read *striatulum*.

„ „ line 29, for *straminium* read *stramineum*.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1913.

THE Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Castle Cary on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 15th, 16th and 17th, and was favoured with excellent weather. The meeting was a very large one, and was attended by 183 members and friends, the largest number previously, at any rate during the present century, being 153 at Glastonbury in 1902.

A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday morning, and was followed by the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the Town Hall. The retiring President, the Hon. Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., occupied the chair at the beginning of the proceedings. Among those supporting him on the platform were the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, P.C. (President-Elect), Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., Mr. A. F. Somerville, the Rev. C. H. Heale, the Revs. F. W. Weaver and E. H. Bates Harbin (Hon. Secretaries), and Mr. H. St. George Gray (Assistant-Secretary and Curator).

Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS proposed the election of Mr. Henry Hobhouse as President of the Society for the ensuing

year. The name of Hobhouse was one known in various fields of activity,—in the law, in the church, and in social matters, and he felt that in proposing Mr. Hobhouse as president he was submitting the name of one who took the greatest interest in the social conditions of Somerset, in matters of education, and in the new lines of thought which were resulting from the application of pick and shovel to the surface of the earth.

Mr. J. COOKE HURLE seconded the proposition, and said it was very fitting that they should elect as president one who had done so much to build up the government of the county of Somerset.

The motion having been carried with acclamation, Mr. HENRY HOBHOUSE took the chair, and said it was twenty-three years ago that he occupied that position on the Society's former visit to Castle Cary. He thought the county had reason to be proud of the Society, which was now the largest of kindred provincial societies.

It was announced that Sir Edward Fry, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, and Mr. F. Bligh Bond had sent expressions of regret at not being able to be present owing to indisposition.

The Annual Report.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., read the Annual Report, which was as follows :—

“In presenting the sixty-fifth annual report your Council wishes to state that since its last report 70 new names have been added to the list of members. Losses by death and resignation have been 48. Altogether the net gain has been 22. The total membership at date is 892, against 870 at the time of the Annual Meeting last year.

“Your Society records with much regret the following losses by death during the past year ; a complete list will be given in the volume of *Proceedings* :—

“Mr. Alfred A. Clarke, who was the only remaining original

member of the Society. He was an artist by profession, and many of his early drawings are reproduced in the Society's *Proceedings*. He was born at Taunton, and subsequently made his home at Wells.

"The Rev. Preb. G. E. Smith, who was much interested in the Society's work, and especially in natural history. He was elected a member of the Society in 1868, became a Local Secretary in 1897, and the first President of the Botanical Section in 1910.

"The Rev. Preb. J. Coleman, Treasurer of Wells Cathedral, was one of the oldest members of the Society at the time of his death, being elected in 1860, and becoming a Local Secretary in 1865. In his later years he wrote several papers for the Society's *Proceedings*.

"The Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S., at one time vicar of Stockland, near Bridgwater, and a Local Secretary of the Society from 1907. His historical stories for boys had a wide circulation, and his more serious writings appeared in the *Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, *The Antiquary*, and *Folk-Lore*. He edited Mr. A. F. Major's "Early Wars of Wessex," now about to be issued.¹ The large amount of assistance which Mr. Whistler gave in connection with the excavation of Wick Barrow will long be remembered; his excellent model of that tumulus is in the Society's Museum.

"Mr. William Stoate and Mr. F. Fox Tuckett, F.R.G.S., members since 1876 and 1886 respectively, frequently attended the excursions of the Society. The former collected Somerset books, and a number of other things. The Rev. R. C. W. Raban, a member since 1898, described Bishop's Hull Church to the members last year.

"The deficit on your Society's Account at the end of 1911 was £9 1s. 7d. At the close of 1912 the deficit had increased to £84 1s. 0d. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any

1. See review at end of Part II.

unpaid subscriptions, taken into account. The total expenses attending the issue of Vol. LVIII (for 1912), including printing, illustrations and delivery, has been £150 19s. 9d. The illustration fund was kindly contributed to by Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Richard Every, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, Mr. F. Bligh Bond, the Rev. F. W. Weaver and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux. Thanks are also due to the following for providing drawings and photographs for the volume:—Mr. Bligh Bond, Dr. F. J. Allen, and Mr. H. St. George Gray.

“At the last annual meeting it was suggested that many of the members might be disposed to assist the finances of the Society by giving an increased annual subscription, beyond the minimum of 10/6. An appeal was sent out early last winter informing the members that the Society stood greatly in need of increased funds, and that, although the strictest economy was being exercised, the present annual income was insufficient to meet the growing needs of the Society and the proper maintenance of its Museum and Library. The response has been fairly satisfactory, the increased income so far being about £55. Your Council hopes that those who have not yet come forward to render assistance in this matter will bring the increased annual subscriptions up to at least £100 before the next Annual Meeting.

“In addition to the increased income of £55, a few members have made donations amounting to £36 to form a nucleus for a capital account.

“During the past year the Council has been conducting the business of the Society in accordance with the New Rules which were adopted at the Wellington Meeting last July, and on the monthly Council days some or all of the following Committees also hold meetings:—Finance, Museum and Library, Editorial, and Building Committees. In the election or re-election of officers to-day, the last part of Rule II will come into operation, namely, that ‘One-third of the elected members of the Council (of which there are not more than

twelve) shall retire annually by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election.'

"Your Council, under Rule VII, has the power of appointing Local Secretaries, and there has been considerable activity in this direction, as will be seen by the list to be published in the volume of *Proceedings* for 1913.

"Your Society's headquarters are at the present time in a good state of repair, as during the spring the Council Room received a much needed cleaning and painting, and some minor repairs on the roof and external painting were executed.

"Since the last Annual Meeting the cases of polished mahogany for the collection of Coins, Medals, and Tokens have been made, completing the fitting up of the Coin Room, as far as furniture is concerned. The cost of this has been defrayed from the Woodward Fund.

"In this room have also been placed four ebonized cases containing the large and varied collection of Charms, etc.,—chiefly Neapolitan, some local,—collected by the late Mr. F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A., and bequeathed by him to the Museum. This acquisition is an important one, and includes a detailed manuscript catalogue of the whole collection, from which illustrations were taken for Mr. Elworthy's works entitled 'The Evil Eye,' and 'Horns of Honour.'

"Your Museum has also been enriched by a varied collection of remains, found in excavations last summer on the site of the Roman villa on Ham Hill, by Messrs. Phythian-Adams and Hamilton Beattie, and presented by them, with the permission of the Lord of the Manor, Mr. W. R. Phelps. Other antiquities from this famous Hill have been deposited on loan by Dr. R. H. Walter. By purchase the Society has acquired an exceptionally large flint implement of Neolithic type found in West Somerset. Two inscribed sepulchral slabs of lias found at Mynchin Buckland Priory have been deposited by Lord Portman (one of them is figured in *Proceedings*, Vol. x). From Miss A. Evans (since deceased) the Museum re-

ceived a number of ancient Greek coins. Mrs. Whistler has presented to the Museum a collection of stone implements,—some from the west of England, the greater number from British Honduras,—in memory of the late Rev. C. W. Whistler. Twenty-two Crock Street pitchers of the XVIII Century, found in a well in that hamlet, have been given by Mr. R. T. Combe. A banner, pitcher, and brass pole-head of the Barrington Club have been acquired through the kindness of the Rev. Preb. Hamlet. The collections have recently been enriched by several obsolete agricultural and other utensils, now often spoken of as ‘Bygones.’ Mr. C. W. Dymond has presented fifteen of his original drawings of Worlebury Camp and the Stone Circles at Stanton Drew. Among other donors to the Museum the following should be mentioned:—Lady Theodora Guest, Mrs. C. Lance, Miss L. M. Badcock, and Messrs. S. Lawrence, C. Bazell, H. A. Jeboult, A. J. Vickery, W. J. Cullen, and W. de C. Prideaux.

“The re-arrangement of the Library in the rooms now set apart for the Society’s books is steadily progressing, but much yet remains to be done. A few manuscripts have been given during the year; and several useful books have been added by presentation and purchase, including works on architecture by Francis Bond, J. A. Gotch, A. Hamilton Thompson, and H. H. Statham. An arrangement has been made by which the Society has obtained the publications of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society from the beginning. Certain volumes of the Serel Manuscripts relating to Wells have been purchased by the Wells Natural History and Archæological Society, at the suggestion of the Parent Society.

“With the consent of the donor, Mrs. Ewing, a manuscript volume containing a ‘Statement of the Accounts of the Exchequer for 1550-1’ has been presented to the Public Record Office, the Deputy-Keeper having stated that the book formerly belonged to a series preserved in the Pells office, which was destroyed by fire and the contents damaged or dis-

persed. In return the Society has received thirty-five volumes of Calendars of Public Records, including Patent, Close and Fine Rolls, and Inquisitions *post mortem*. These valuable series in the Library are now nearly complete to date.

"Swanton's 'Mollusca of Somerset' can now be obtained from the Society as a separate volume, price 3s. 6d.; and Watson's 'Mosses of Somerset' is also issued at 1s. 6d.

"Mr. T. Chubb, of the Map Department, British Museum, has prepared an exhaustive and descriptive catalogue of the Maps of Somerset, which it is hoped may be published with illustrations. It is likely to cover 200 octavo pages, and it could either be published by instalments in the *Proceedings*, or preferably as a separate volume.

"Your Council is glad to report that the three Natural History Sections of the Society have been increasingly active. The Botanical Section has already done field-work at Castle Neroche and on the peat-moors at Shapwick and Ashcott this year, and will be working at Minehead and Bossington next week. Mr. T. W. Cowan and Miss Cowan are kindly forming a herbarium from the Society's botanical collections, and the President of the Section, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, is writing a supplement to Murray's 'Flora of Somerset.'

"The Entomological Section also has its field-days, and thanks to Mr. H. Doidge, the cabinet for a type collection of Somerset lepidoptera, purchased at a cost of over £20, is to a large extent filled and ticketed. A map will be affixed to this cabinet showing the distribution of the species on the divisional lines adopted in Murray's 'Flora.'

"The Ornithological Section—the largest in point of membership—has also been very energetic, and Mr. James Turner, the Recorder, has recently issued to the Section's members a second series of notes on Somerset Birds. Through the instrumentality of Miss Amy Smith, the Secretary, the Section has raised over £40 (including £5 subscribed by the Society) for purchasing nearly eighty cases of birds, chiefly from West

Somerset and Lundy Island, shot and collected during the past forty years by the late Mr. Charles Haddon of Taunton. They are now exhibited in the Great Hall of the Castle. The Rev. Father Chichester has made some interesting donations to the collection of local birds.

"Your Council has decided to nominate Mr. W. A. E. Ussher to be an honorary member of the Society. During his long connection with the national Geological Survey, he contributed a number of valuable papers illustrated with maps, plans, and sections on the Geology of West Somerset to the *Proceedings*. He has now taken up his residence in the county, and has placed his great knowledge of local geology at the service of the Society. It is hoped that it may be found possible to start a Geological Section, which, in addition to field-work, could examine and assist in the re-arrangement of the extensive collections in the Museum.

"In the last volume of *Proceedings*, pt. i, pp. 90-93, your Council published a Report on the Society's position in regard to the Glastonbury Abbey Excavations, and the steps that had been taken to raise the sum of £124 17s. 6d. to pay off the liabilities which existed last autumn. Your Curator made a great effort to collect the required amount, and the result was both speedy and satisfactory. Since that time your Council, at the suggestion of the acting Abbey Trustees, has appointed a separate Committee, with the Rev. C. H. Heale as Chairman and Mr. St. George Gray as Treasurer, to undertake certain business arrangements, and to raise money to continue the excavation work which Mr. Bligh Bond is directing. Since the Report was published an appeal for donations and annual subscriptions has been issued, but up to the present the response has been disappointing. The sum of only £68 has been received, including a donation of £25 from the Abbey Trustees; but this amount is quite insufficient to carry out the full programme of work in hand and projected for this year, and the Council earnestly appeals to all who are

interested in the world-famed Abbey to do what they can for the continuation of these investigations.

"The fourth season's excavations at the Meare Lake Village, under the direction of Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray, were in progress from May 15th to June 7th. The construction was again highly interesting, and the relics were far more numerous than last season and included a bronze animal. No report on the work will be given at this meeting, but next year a further instalment may be expected.

"In connection with the annual excursions some trial-excavations have been carried out at Cadbury Camp (South Cadbury) under the supervision of Mr. St. George Gray, the result of which will come before the members on Thursday, and be published in the *Proceedings*.

"The Branch and Affiliated Societies, numbering eight, appear to be in a flourishing condition, judging from the number of their excursions and indoor meetings. The Bath Branch recently published their ninth report, and the Lansdown Committee carried out some excavations last September. Archæological exploration has also been continued at Wookey Hole.

"A few weeks ago it came to the knowledge of members of your Society that two of the Brightworthy Barrows on Exmoor had been utterly destroyed in obtaining stone for road-mending. Mr. Gray made an urgent appeal to save the third, and brought the matter before the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Your Council are taking steps and hope to secure the preservation of the remaining barrow. They are marked on the ordnance maps.

"Your Museum was visited by 7,039 visitors last year, compared with 7,137 in 1911. Considering the fact that the admission fee was raised last July to Sixpence on four days in the week (the fee still being Twopence on Thursdays and Saturdays), the experiment is considered very satisfactory and has been the means of slightly increasing your ordinary

income. During the first six months of this year the same proportions have been continued.

“This annual survey of the Society’s work shows that its usefulness is being steadily maintained and better and more widely appreciated every year. The work, not unmingled with anxiety placed on your officers, paid and honorary, is an ever increasing quantity ; and your Council has unanimously decided to ask you to ratify your appreciation of the long term of office of the two senior Secretaries, the Rev. F. W. Weaver and Mr. C. Tite, by conferring on them the position of Vice-Presidents of the Society.”

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, in proposing the adoption of the report, spoke with satisfaction of the great increase in membership of the Society since the last meeting at Castle Cary. As one of the trustees of Glastonbury Abbey, he felt that the excavations that were being conducted by Mr. Bligh Bond on behalf of the Society were not receiving the support that might be expected. He was pleased to see that they were going to recognize the ardent work of the Rev. F. W. Weaver and Mr. C. Tite by electing them vice-presidents of the Society that day.

Mr. J. E. W. WAKEFIELD seconded, and the adoption of the report was agreed to.

Finances.

The printed balance sheet for the year, 1912, which had been sent to all the members with the programme of the meeting, was as follows :—

Treasurers' Account.

The Treasurers in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Members' Subscriptions, 1912 (851)	446	15	6
„ Members' Entrance Fees, 1912 (57)	29	18	6
„ Members' Subscriptions in Arrear (2)	1	1	0
„ Members' Subscriptions in Advance (8)	4	4	0
„ Donations	10	8	0
„ Donation towards Capital Account	5	0	0
„ Woodward Bequest,—Deposit and Interest	131	6	0
„ Interest on Life Compositions	1	1	0
„ Interest on Temporary Deposit	0	19	1
„ Rents	29	3	6
„ Museum Admission Fees	61	7	9
„ Sale of Publications	19	13	11
„ "Somerset Church Towers" (Brereton Fund)	1	17	0
„ Library Fees	0	5	3
Balance	84	1	0
	<u>£827</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Former Account	9	1	7
„ Secretarial Expenses, Wellington Meeting	11	17	2
„ Stationery and Printing	10	0	7
„ Fuel and Lighting	33	0	1
„ Purchase of Museum Specimens	22	16	7
„ Purchase of Books	18	1	11
„ Bookbinding	4	4	0
„ Guide Books and "Mollusca"	8	16	4
„ Printing, Binding, Illustrations and Postage, Vol. 57 <i>Proceedings</i>	150	9	5
„ Cabinet for Lepidoptera	20	0	0
„ Repairs, Castle and Museum	60	2	6
„ Museum and Library Extension, for cases, Woodward Bequest (including 82/8, balance of Diamond Jubilee Fund)	103	4	8
„ Excavations, Glastonbury Abbey	2	2	0
„ Curator's Salary	175	0	0
„ Assistant's Wages	37	14	0
„ Attendant's Wages	38	0	0
„ Temporary Assistance and Night Watchman	5	1	6
„ Petty Cash	9	2	10
„ Postal Expenses	14	9	4
„ Subscriptions to Societies	11	4	6
„ Insurance, including Fire	14	6	1
„ Rates and Taxes	51	10	10
„ Repairs to Roads, Paths, etc.	13	16	8
„ Watermain Wayleave	0	1	0
„ Bank Charges	2	17	11
	<u>£827</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
„ Balance brought down	£84	1	0

H. J. BADCOCK, } Joint Hon.
REGINALD BOYLE, } Treasurers.

17th Jan., 1913. Examined and compared with the Vouchers and Pass Book, and found correct.

HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors.
H. BYARD SHEPPARD, }

The accounts were received and adopted on the motion of Mr. REGINALD C. BOYLE, Joint Hon. Treasurer, seconded by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Election of New Members and Officers.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, the Assistant-Secretary, read the names of 70 new members, who had been provisionally

elected by the Council since the last annual meeting, and their election was confirmed on the motion of the Rev. D. M. Ross, seconded by Mr. W. S. CLARK.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN MORLAND, seconded by Dr. CAREY COOMBS, the Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretaries, Hon. Treasurers and Hon. Auditors of the Society were re-elected, and Professor Boyd Dawkins, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and Mr. C. Tite, were added to the list of Vice-Presidents. Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, late of the Geological Survey, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

It was announced that, in accordance with the new Rules of the Society confirmed and revised at the last Annual Meeting, the Council of the Society had been provisionally re-constructed,—Lt.-Col. Chisholm-Batten, the Rev. J. Worthington, and the Rev. A. J. Hook having retired, and the Rev. D. J. Pring elected Local Secretary for North Curry. The names of the Councillors now before the meeting were as follows :—The Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price (1904), the Rev. W. T. Reeder (1908), Mr. H. B. Sheppard (1910), Mr. G. P. Chamberlain (1911), the Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet (1913), the Rev. C. H. Heale (1913), and Messrs. H. J. Badcock, A. E. Eastwood, H. Franklin, E. Swanwick and F. Were (all 1913).

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN proposed and Mr. C. TITE seconded the resolution that these gentlemen now form the Council of the Society, and this was cordially agreed to.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN, the Secretary, stated that another volume of Quarter Sessions Records had been issued for 1912. It dealt with the troubled times from 1646 to 1660, and he believed that it was the most interesting volume which it had ever been his fortune to edit. For 1913 it had been settled to issue the Register of Bishop Bubwith, 1407-1424, but as the material was too much for one volume,

the Register of Bishop Stafford, 1425-1433, had also been transcribed, and they would be issued in two consecutive volumes. The Council hoped to issue another volume of Star Chamber Proceedings at an early date.

The Presidential Address.

The Right Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, P.C., then delivered his address. He said :—

At the last meeting of the Society in this town some twenty-three years ago, over which I had the honour to preside, I ventured to give a brief description of the natural and archæological features of this district, which can be read in your *Proceedings*. I have no intention of taking up your time this morning in repeating these remarks, but prefer, if you will allow me, to give you a brief review of the progress made by the Society since my last Presidency, and a few suggestions for the future development of its work.

The number of members has increased in the last twenty-three years from 554 to 892, or by 70 per cent. The buildings of Taunton Castle, the headquarters of your Society, have been greatly improved and renovated, and the collections there largely increased by benefactions and skilfully rearranged by our present Curator. The steadily increasing number of visitors to the museum show that these improvements have been appreciated by the public.

Important excavations at Glastonbury, Meare, Stogursey, Lansdown, Stokeleigh, and other places have been conducted under the supervision of Mr. St. George Gray, Mr. Arthur Bulleid, Mr. Bligh Bond and others, with very interesting and world-wide results.

Great additions have been made to the antiquarian literature of the County. Besides the publications of the Public Record Office, the two volumes of the *Victoria County History* (to which I shall allude later), *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, and the annual output of the Somerset Record

Society, I may mention Green's "*Bibliotheca Somersetensis*," Humphreys' "*Somersetshire Parishes*," the Index to Collinson, and the illustrations and additions to the same work collected by the late Mr. Jerdone Braikenridge; Mr. Weaver's "*Somerset Incumbents*" and "*Heralds' Visitations*," Gerard's Survey for South and West Somerset, "*Feudal Aids*," giving lists of Somerset landowners in the XIV and XV Centuries; Sharp and Marson's Collection of Folk-Songs; and the published Registers of Bath, Bruton, Horsington, Street and Wilton; Phillimore's "*Marriages*" and Jewers' "*Marriage Licenses*." Important manuscripts and cartularies have been added to our collections at Taunton. The muniments at Dunster and Wells have been examined. We have several interesting local histories published by Chancellor Holmes, Prebendary Hancock, Mr. Greswell, Dr. Powell, the late Chancellor Rogers, Lord Hylton and others. Our architectural collections have been enriched by the Pigott collection of drawings, Allen and Brereton on "*Church Towers*," Bligh Bond on "*Screens*," Ellacombe on "*Bells*," Pridham on "*Fonts*," Pooley on "*Crosses*," and Harbin on "*Church Plate*."

Since our last Castle Cary meeting, we have also to record the establishment of three sections of our natural history branch, devoted respectively to botany, entomology and ornithology, all of which have shown considerable vitality. Important papers and memoranda have been published on the geology, flora, mosses, shells, insects, and birds of the County. Although these subjects are rather apt to be overlooked at our annual meetings, when archæology claims the first place, I trust that this branch of our work will receive its due encouragement from all who value the beauties and scientific interest of natural objects.

As a matter of archæology rather than of natural history, I should like here to mention the recent adoption at my suggestion of the Wessex Dragon as the Arms of this County.

This formidable beast, which has figured for many years on the letter paper of your Society, has now taken his permanent place among the legalized heraldic devices of the Counties of England, with the addition of a mace to represent the authority of the Somerset County Council.¹ It is important in these days to emphasize the connection of our County with Wessex, as so many students of Mr. Thomas Hardy's novels are apt to regard the County of Dorset as the proper representative of the old Saxon kingdom. It is interesting to note that, according to some authorities, the Celtic dragon, so well known to readers of Tennyson as the symbol of King Arthur, was adopted by the West Saxons as their national emblem after a defeat they inflicted on the Welsh. Perhaps antiquaries can throw light on this statement which I find recorded in one of Lord Lytton's historical novels.

You will see from this short review of the progress made by our Society in the last twenty-three years that we have advanced all along the line. The growth of interest both in antiquities and natural history, or, as it is now sometimes called, nature study, has not been confined to this County or to members of this Society. I am glad to think that our recent educational developments have introduced into our schools, both elementary and secondary, many handbooks on the local history and topography, which are likely to inspire the young with a permanent interest in the past records and present attractions of our historic and beautiful County, and will form a satisfactory substitute for the somewhat dry histories and geographies of former days.² We may therefore

1. On the 29th December, 1911, the Heralds' College granted the following Coat of Arms to the Chairman, Aldermen and Councillors of the Somerset County Council:—"Or, a Dragon rampant Gules holding in the Claws a Mace erect Azure," and the motto "Sumorsæte Ealle." This is now embodied in the County Council's corporate seal.

2. These studies will be greatly assisted by some of the practical studies now in vogue in our schools; e.g., the drawing, modelling and surveying of the country districts adjoining the school; botanical and geological excursions; visits to old buildings and collections of natural objects.

hope to see the rising generation take a keener and more thorough interest in our subjects than their forefathers did.

But, while we have much to hope from recent changes, there are also serious grounds for apprehension. The general spread of school instruction tends to extinguish many peculiarities of dialect and language, many survivals of folk songs, legends and traditions, which are dear to the antiquary. The increasing wealth of our monied classes and the higher standard of our sanitation threatens many of our ancient and most interesting buildings with destruction, or those tasteless restorations which are almost as bad as destruction. The enthusiasm of the naturalist, especially the juvenile collector, bids fair to extinguish some of our rarer plants and birds if no steps are taken to safeguard their existence. For all these reasons, it is incumbent on every supporter of this Society to exert himself to preserve both the historical and the natural interests of this and other neighbourhoods.

I propose to supplement these observations by indicating three directions in which this Society may move, in addition to its ordinary propaganda by way of excursions, papers and publications.

Firstly, it may do more than it has done in the past to preserve the relics of our ancient buildings, including in this term the numerous and important earthworks in this County. Within twenty miles of this town there is more than one important ruin which is suffering rapid decay and will soon disappear, if public opinion is not brought to bear on the owner of the building.¹ There has also been at least one recent case in which a venerable and picturesque structure has been spoilt by the hand of the modern builder. It is for a Society like ours to protest against such acts of vandalism. Very little use has yet been made in this County of the powers vested in

1. I would instance Nunney Castle and the dovecot at Bruton, to which I have drawn the attention of the Council, and on which a report will be made to the evening meeting.

public authorities to purchase and protect ancient monuments. It is to be hoped that the Bill now before the House of Lords will be passed into law,¹ as it will empower public authorities to purchase by agreement and make orders for the preservation of ancient remains in danger of destruction. A somewhat scanty list of such remains was recently drawn up by the Council of this Society at the request of the Records Committee of the County Council, and forwarded to the First Commissioner of Works. This list might well be amplified.

I should like in connection with this to draw the attention of the Society to the importance of co-operating with this County Council Committee, which contains several ardent antiquaries, and has already rendered such valuable assistance by tabulating and preparing for publication the Records of Quarter Sessions.

Secondly, I would urge on you the importance of assisting and inciting the public authorities and private landowners to protect the fauna and flora and natural beauties of the County. Here again our County Council has done important work by passing by-laws to protect the rarer wild birds, to establish bird sanctuaries on Brean Down and the coast of West Somerset, to prohibit the wanton destruction of wild flowers in public places, and to forbid the erection of advertisements disfiguring the natural beauty of the scenery. These latter by-laws, which were at first confined to Cheddar and some of the more beautiful roads of West Somerset, have recently been extended to all the public roads, canals, and railways outside the larger towns, with certain necessary exceptions for existing advertisements during the next five years. At the end of that time I hope a serious effort will be made to clear the County of all disfiguring advertisements not attached to buildings.

1. The Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913 [3 & 4 Geo. V, ch. 32], was passed subsequently to the Castle Cary Meeting, viz., in August, 1913.—ED.

I may add that I have had a recent appeal from a newly formed Society for the promotion of Nature Preserves, to indicate spots in the County which might be preserved in perpetuity for the rarer fauna and flora. The suggestion is that they shall be purchased or leased from the landowner and vested in the National Trust under proper guardianship. The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, founded in 1895, is now incorporated under Act of Parliament for the purpose of holding for the public good places of historic or architectural interest and places of striking natural beauty.

Among some forty lands, buildings and monuments already vested in this body, the following places occur within the ambit of your Society :—

Barrington Court, a beautiful example of Tudor domestic architecture, near Ilminster.

The Coleridge Cottage at Nether Stowey, occupied by the poet from 1777 to 1800.

Leigh Woods, Bristol, about 80 acres in extent, and including the Nightingale Valley.

Cheddar Cliffs, 70 acres in extent, including the quarry in the centre of the gorge.

Muchelney, the old Priest's House of the XIV Century.

Of these properties, some were presented, but the majority were purchased by public subscription. Perhaps some members of the Society may be able to make proposals on this subject. The only places which have been so far suggested to me as suitable for preservation are the Steep Holm and the Beach at Porlock.

The third and last direction in which I would suggest further efforts is the preparation of a complete series of parish histories. In the year 1890, at our last meeting in this town, I submitted to the Society a scheme for such an object, which was adopted, but not, I fear, put into execution, although possibly the suggestions then made may have borne some fruit

in certain quarters. We now have to deal with a different situation, as two volumes of the *Victoria County History* have already been completed, and the general chapters have mostly been written, some adequately, some, in my opinion, most inadequately. I do not wish to criticize too closely such a meritorious undertaking, but I cannot help saying that better results would have been attained if some of the writers employed had been in closer touch with members of our Society, and made more use of local knowledge and local collections. However, it is no good crying over spilt milk. What we have to do is to see that the remaining volumes, which will, if the publishers carry out their present intention, be produced a few years hence, contain a complete record of the historical and natural objects of our several parishes. With a view to assisting in this effort, I have within the last few weeks presumed to address some questions to your local secretaries, in order to ascertain how far the ground had been covered. I have no time to-day to give you a complete analysis of the result of my enquiries, but I am prepared to place this in the hands of your Council, and I think they will come to the same conclusion as I did, namely, that while many parts of the County have been carefully studied and much material exists, both in actually published documents and in materials for publication, a great deal more organization and labour is required if the gaps are to be filled up and the County treated adequately as a whole. We must appeal therefore to those men and women who have sufficient interest in our subjects and sufficient leisure to pursue them, to carry out the work, within their several areas, on the lines laid down by the editors of the *County History*. The first step to be taken would be to delimit the districts of the local secretaries, and find a responsible person in each district to supervise the task. In addition to obtaining the information required by the editors of the *County History*, he should make it his business to ascertain whether any old documents not hitherto published exist in his district, and to get

permission for their examination and use by a competent authority. I may in this connection mention that I have just received from Lord St. Audries, permission to examine the Palmer MSS. at St. Audries, and I have no doubt there are other owners of old documents who, if properly approached, would be willing to lend them to the Society.

I hope by these remarks I have not produced the impression that I in any way undervalue or depreciate the devoted and public-spirited work that has been done by your Society in the past and by such writers as Sir H. Maxwell Lyte and Sir Charles Chadwyck-Healey, by antiquaries like Professor Haverfield and Professor Boyd Dawkins, by geologists such as the Rev. H. H. Winwood and Mr. J. McMurtrie, and by such local historians, architects and excavators as we are fortunate enough to have in Somerset. I have only submitted these criticisms and suggestions with a view, not to depreciate the past, but to stimulate your Society to still further exertions in the future.

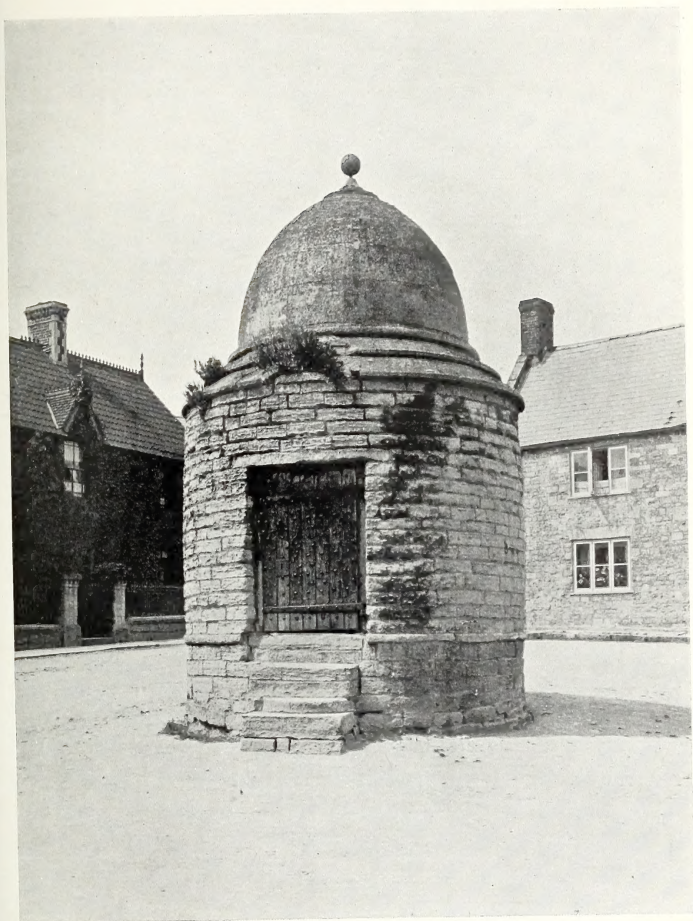
The President was cordially thanked for his Address on the proposition of Sir CHARLES CHADWYCK-HEALEY, seconded by Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS.

The Round House, Castle Cary.

Luncheon was served at the Britannia Hotel at 1 o'clock. Before the carriages left the town at 2 p.m., some of the members had an opportunity of seeing the old Round House, or lock-up, in the middle of the market place, Bailey Hill (see Plate). This is best explained by giving the following extract from the Overseers' Account Book :—

“ At a Vestry held this 10th day of June, 1779, at the Angel Inn¹ in Castle Cary, pursuant to Notice given (for the purpose following) in the Parish Churches of Castle Cary and Ansford, it is agreed, that the Ten Pounds transferable from Overseer to Overseer of the Poor in the Parish of Castle Cary and

1. Not the present Angel Inn, but the house in which Miss Phelps now resides.



THE ROUND HOUSE, CASTLE CARY.

BUILT A. D. 1779.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen (1906).

the Two Pounds transferable from Churchwarden to Churchwarden be laid out in part to erect a House of Confinement for Persons guilty of Felonies and other misdemeanors in the Tything of Castle Cary and Ansford until they are brought to Justice, in order to save the expence of a Guard and other expences generally arising on those occasions. And the Parish of Ansford do promise to pay their proportionable share for doing the same, and that the Parish Stocks be charg'd with the payment of the Interest for the use of the Church and Poor according to the Will of the Donors. And it is agreed that the said House be built on the spot where the Tree stands on Baily Hill, and to be round, and to be Seven Feet Diameter in the clear, to be arched over, and to be Ten Feet high to the Arch, and to have two Iron Gates for conveying fresh air just under the Eves or Cornish. And that Mr. William Clark is appointed to carry the same into Execution on the best Terms he can.

Thos. Woodford, *Steward* } of the Manor of Castle Cary.
W. Clarke, *Steward*

R. Thomas, *Curate*.

Jonan. Crocker, *Churchwarden* } of Castle Cary.
Jno. Burge, *Overseer*

David Maby, *Churchwarden of Almsford*.

Robt. White, *Overseer of Almsford*.

Jos. Francis,

Thos. Austin Burge,

Seth Burge,

Richd. Clarke,

Geo. Dukes,

John Tidcomb,

Saml. Burge,

Geo. Pew,

Thos. Field.

The Round House was built according to the above order and cost £23."

There is a somewhat similar "Round House" at Kingsbury Episcopi, but it is of octagonal form.

Ditcheat Church.

At the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ditcheat, the Rev. C. E. Leir, Rector of the parish, gave an interesting and humorous address dealing with the history of the building and his own early reminiscences of the services as then conducted. The following description is based on this address and on the accounts given in earlier volumes of the *Proceedings*.¹

The Church is cruciform in plan with a central tower, of which the lower portion is late XII Century and the oldest portion of the building now standing. The chancel was rebuilt in the XIII Century, "the windows being beautiful

1. Freeman, XIII, i, 25; Ferrey, XXIV, i, 48, illustration of Church; Buckle, XXX, i, 26.

specimens of geometrical tracery, of a character rare in this county, but presenting a considerable resemblance to some of the work at Tintern (*c.* 1280), and they are further adorned by boldly foliated arches on the inner wall-face" (Buckle). In the latter part of the XV Century the nave and transepts were rebuilt, and the tower raised a stage higher, for otherwise it would have been invisible. The low and heavy arches were left, forming a barrier between nave and chancel, the transepts being connected by two large squints reaching down to the level of the floor. The beauty of the chancel seems to have preserved it from destruction, and as at the neighbouring church of Pilton, the walls were raised to range with the transepts and nave, and a row of clerestory windows inserted. On the parapet above are carved shields bearing the arms of Bishop Stillington, 1466-91, Abbot Selwood, 1457-93, and Dean Gunthorp,¹ 1465-98. The work was therefore contemporary with that at Pilton carried out by precentor Overay, 1471-98. Some fragments of painted glass still remain in the windows, the figures of St. James and St. Philip appearing in the south aisle. The beautiful tie-beam roof does not deserve the strictures of Professor Freeman, who to make amends in 1865 waxed enthusiastic over the fittings of the choir, of which the pulpit and reading-desk still survive, but the screen has disappeared. In the north aisle is a board painted with elaborate armorial bearings of Robert Hopton, *ob.* 1638, whose house, though altered, still stands on the north side of the churchyard.

Wyke Champflower Chapel.

The party then proceeded to Wyke Champflower where the Chapel of the Holy Trinity was visited. The Rev. J. R. DUMMELOW gave the Society a hearty welcome, and stated

1. He left 20*li.* to provide ornaments for the use of the high altar here. *S.R.S.*, XVI, 361.

that the Chapel was in need of some cleaning and restoration, which he hoped would shortly be undertaken.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN said the earliest reference to the Chapel was contained in two documents in the Chartulary of Bruton Abbey, nos. 64, 65.¹ Late in the XII Century, Henry de Campoflorido and Hymana, his wife, granted half a virgate of land in Wike to the Church of Bruton in almon. By a later charter the canons of Bruton grant that the Chapel of Wice, which was built in the time of the late war, shall remain, and they will celebrate a mass there every Tuesday, and on the feast day of the Chapel, or on the day of St. Michael. In return, Luke de Campoflorido granted to them one virgate and one ferling which anciently belonged to the Church of Bruton. From the list of witnesses it is most probable that the war was that waged between King John and the nation. The charter was confirmed by Bishop Jocelin in 1218 (no. 65). The present building dates from the XVII Century, when Henry Southworth, lord of the manor, rebuilt the Chapel in 1624, as an annexe to the manor-house.

An account of the architecture, with an illustration of the exterior, and of the heraldry which fills the east window and covers the walls, will be found in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, VI, 101.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER read the account of the consecration of the rebuilt Chapel, printed by Hearne (1774) as an appendix to Leland's *Collectanea*, iv, 384-393.

Hadspen House.

A pleasant drive from Wyke, *viâ* the western outskirts of Bruton, brought the members to Hadspen House, where they were entertained to Tea by the President and Mrs. Hobhouse, who were warmly thanked for their kind hospitality. The

1. Printed in *S.R.S.*, VIII, 14. The first charter is given in full in *Patent Rolls*, 1389.

members had the advantage of seeing the beautiful grounds, and eighty-four of their number were photographed in a group by Mr. M. Cooper, of Taunton.

The President has at Hadspen House two Roman coins of bronze ("third brass") which do not appear to have been recorded previously, but other Roman remains are mentioned in *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, 320, from the same part of Bratton St. Maur, namely, Cattle Hill (not Castle, as given in *V.C.H.*). The remains listed in *V.C.H.* are said to have been found in 1832. Mr. Hobhouse's coins, described below, are marked as being found in "Blackland's" field, Cattle Hill, 1834.—H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

(1) Constantine I, A.D. 306—337. *Obv.*—CONS(TANTINOPOLIS); head to l. Bust of personification of Constantinople. *Rev.*—Victory on prow of vessel.

(2) Constantine II, A.D. 317-337. *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.; laureated head to r. *Rev.*—CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. VOT. X. within a wreath. Exergue STR (Trèves)—*In fine condition.*

Evening Meeting.

After the Annual Dinner at the Britannia Hotel, a Meeting for the reading of Papers was held at the Town Hall, the chair being taken by the President.

Bruton Columbarium.

At the Annual Meeting in the morning, on the proposition of the President, a sub-Committee, consisting of Sir Charles Chadwyck-Healey, the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, Mr. J. E. W. Wakefield and Mr. J. Cooke Hurle, was appointed to inspect that afternoon and report upon the condition of the Bruton Dovecot (the property of Sir Henry Hoare, Bart.), with a view to its possible repair if thought worthy of preservation.

At the Evening Meeting Sir Charles Chadwyck-Healey brought the following report before the members of the Society, and it was resolved that the building was not of sufficient archæological interest to claim the Society's attention :—

"Your Committee have made a careful inspection of this building and have to report as follows ;—

"The building had originally two floors above the ground

floor. One of the floor joists to the top floor is still in place. A chamfered beam in the ground floor, which apparently corresponds in level with a projecting stone over the entrance, inside, would seem to indicate the position of the ceiling of the ground floor.

“There are remains of internal plastering on the walls of both floors. The windows were probably, if not certainly, glazed. The sockets of the iron bars are visible, and one window of the ground floor has the wooden window seat of comparatively thin board still *in situ*. Such would hardly have been fitted if the window had not been glazed.

“There were no signs visible to us of chimneys or stairs. It may be that the upper floors were approached by an internal stair of wood which has disappeared.

“As pointed out by Mr. Pictor in his report, the corners of the building have been filled in with rough masonry at some date later than the erection of the tower. These buildings serve to carry the range of nesting-places.

“Incorporated in the structure are stones which have clearly come from some other building.

“The entrance door was secured from the outside at some period of its history, and the remains of an iron bolt are to be seen in the stone jamb. We did not discover traces of internal fastenings.

“We are of opinion that the building was not originally erected as a dove-cote. We are further of opinion that it was erected not earlier than the XVII Century, and that probably some of the materials were derived from the old monastic buildings.”

At the suggestion of the Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Council appointed another sub-Committee on September 12, 1913, consisting of Mr. F. Bligh Bond, the Rev. D. L. Hayward and the Rev. F. W. Weaver, to make a further report on the subject.

On November 10, 1913, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Weaver

visited the Columbarium; Mr. Bligh Bond was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending. They discussed the report of the President's Committee, but disagreed with the last paragraph, believing that though the building may have been used later for other purposes, the nests, etc., showed that it was originally built for an ancient columbarium.

Glastonbury Abbey.

In the absence of Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., his paper on "Evidences of a Hidden Symbolism in the Plan of Glastonbury Abbey" was read by the Rev. F. W. Weaver. A full report on this subject is held over pending further investigation, as the matter is in a preliminary stage of research. The following résumé has, however, been contributed by Mr. Bond, and readers are recommended to refer to the general plan of the Abbey, lined with squares of 74 feet, which accompanies the Abbey Excavations Report in Part II of this volume:—

The study of the leading dimensions of the Abbey Church and buildings, as a result of the past few years' excavation work, revealed a curious series of dimensions, recurring with great persistency, often in consecutive measurements. These dimensions were sometimes found as multiples of thirty-seven feet, but also fractionally, as would be the result of the use of an unit of 37 inches, giving fractional dimensions when expressed in feet.

The recurrence of such dimensions in consecutive series seemed to suggest that the whole plan of the Abbey, including church and monastic buildings, might be found to be planned on a basis of commensurate squares, as many of the mediæval churches are known to be.

What appeared to be novel about the present instance would be the following:—

- (1). The applicability of a general system of geometric

units to the whole group of buildings, rather than to a single building.

(2). The choice of so remarkable an unit as 37 (feet or inches).

A network of equal squares was prepared on fine tracing paper, and laid over the plan, and the result showed a general coincidence of line over the whole area. Whether this was the result of chance coincidence or otherwise remained to be proved, and proof was sought by the following methods :—

(a). The application of a similar test to plans of other mediæval ecclesiastical buildings.

(b). The analysis of results arising from the trial of other and arbitrary systems of squares, not in relation to the unit of 37 feet or inches.

Both these methods were tried with the following results :—

(1). The critical dimensions have been found quite general in their occurrence in other buildings.

(2). Seven other systems of squares, either slightly smaller, or slightly larger, than the critical series, were applied to the plan of Glastonbury, and the average of coincidences worked out.

The general average number of coincidences arising from the application of these squares worked out at 1·46 for each series in the various positions chosen—on lines traversing the whole group of buildings from E. to W., or from N. to S.

But the squared network which was based upon the critical dimension (in this case, the interior width of the Nave of the Abbey), *i.e.* 74 feet, or 888 inches, gave a general average of coincidences amounting to 3·28 per position, an enormous preponderance.

The result appears all the more striking when it is stated that only nine consecutive lines of the network of 74 feet could be applied to the extreme length of the plan, so that of these, upwards of 36 per cent., as will be noted, fell in coincidence with the principal lines of the plan.

The facts determined by this preliminary research must be held unquestionably to demonstrate the presence of these figures in a relationship which precludes all chance, but the explanation of their presence can only be obtained by further research, since it is possible to frame many theories to account for them.

Having regard to the large amount of numerical symbolism which is known to have been interwoven with the details and the disposition of parts, in the buildings of the earlier mediæval period (*vide* "Durandus" on Symbolism), and with those of a more advanced period (as may be gleaned from Cesariano's "Vitruvius," and from Professor Cockerell's studies of the works of William of Wykeham), we have a fair *a priori* case for considering the question warranted, whether such symbolism may not be found to express itself in the general dimensions of buildings as well as in the ordering and proportion of their details. It may be readily shown in this connection that the number 37 had a place of special importance in the numerical symbolism of the older Christian schools, especially with the Greeks, from whom many of the more mystical traditions of the old building schools were derived.

But until the actual standard of measurement employed by the XII Century masons has been satisfactorily determined, and the original intention of the builders of such works as Glastonbury Abbey clearly defined as regards the dimensions they framed, it would be unsafe to claim more than a reasonable hearing for the facts which might be adduced in favour of the "symbolic" theory. The subject of the standards of measurement for buildings of the Middle Ages is one which has been greatly neglected, and which at this moment remains in a state of obscurity. Professor Petrie, whose authority on such questions as this enables him to speak with special weight, points out that the Germanic foot of 13·22 inches would be that which was most commonly employed in England at the period named, and the use of this foot would give re-

sults approximating to such a standard as is found in Glastonbury Abbey, if expressed in English feet. For example:—The length of the Refectory at Glastonbury was 111 feet (*i.e.* 3 times 37 feet). Now 111 feet is 1332 inches, and the length thus contains just over 100 feet of the Germanic standard, or exactly 100 feet of 13·32 inches. In Nicholson's "Men and Measures" will also be found a record of an ell of 37 inches in use in the same period, and Mr. F. S. Hockaday of Lydney, who has examined many old documents from the XI to the XVII Centuries, says that the extra inch was habitually added thus to the yard of 36 inches in land measurement, making the yard 37 inches in length. The added inch is described as the *pollex interpositus*, or "thumb-breadth," interposed between each yard of ground conveyed.

The whole question demands full research, and especially with regard to buildings, and an exhaustive analysis of the dimensions of all original features, small and large, must be made, to determine the actual standard of measurement employed.

Somerset Scratch Dials.

Another paper on "The Scratch Dials on our Somerset Churches" was given by the Rev. E. HORNE, O.S.B., of Downside Abbey, and is printed, with illustrations, in Part II of this volume.

Mr. R. W. Martin kindly lent and manipulated his lantern for illustrating the papers.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Alford Church.

Soon after 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the large party was welcomed at Alford Church by Admiral Tillard and Lady Francis Cecil of Alford House, and by the Rev. P. H. Milne,

down, stood near the Church, and was formerly the home of the family of Thring, distinguished for their good service to Church and State.

Keinton Mandeville Quarries.

In the absence of the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., who was to have described these quarries, Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., kindly consented to give an address on the geology of the district, and his interesting remarks were listened to by a large gathering of the members. Since the meeting Mr. Winwood has sent the following notes for publication:—

The Lias formation extends over a large tract of land in Somerset, and is of great interest, both for the fossils which characterize it, and for the various uses, both domestic and economic, to which the beds are applied. The strata vary very much in thickness on the north and south of the Mendips—these hills in past geological time acting as a barrier—so that the deposits of the Liassic seas are only a few feet in thickness on the north side, whereas on the south they are more fully developed to some 300ft. In geological sequence they come below the Oolites crowning the rising ground in this district, and form the valleys, and are divided into Upper, Middle and Lower Lias. It is the lower division that we have represented in the celebrated quarries of Keinton Mandeville. As you will see from the section exposed on the right side of the road leading north from the village, and called the Stepstone, or Stipstone, Quarry—so named from the field in which it is worked—there is a series of limestone rock, clays and shales, about 20ft. These show how varied were the conditions of deposits—changes from deeper to shallower waters—the rock indicating deeper and clearer, the clays shallower, seas. The even-bedded and horizontal limestones similar to those at Street (whence came the fine specimens of

the large saurians in the Bath Museum) have a like but not so rich a fauna. They are principally used for buildings and paving-stones; hence some of the beds better adapted for that purpose are called "Paviours." Others are used for making lime. The workmen have curious names for each bed, such as "Posts," "Corner or Corn stone," "Clog," "Cream," and "Red liver," indicative of their appearance or the use to which they were applied. The usual Lower Lias fossils, *e.g.* Belemnites, Corals, Crinoids and Ammonites characterize the different beds. A shallower quarry south of the village, called "Westfield Quarry," not visited by the members, exhibits a section of the lower beds of the Stepstone Quarry and is only about half the depth, the upper ten or eleven beds of the former quarry having been denuded. The White Lias which succeeds the lower workable beds in these sections have not as yet been exposed.

Queen Camel Church.

The members were welcomed by the Rev. G. D'Angibau, Vicar of the parish.

Before entering the Church, which is dedicated to St. Barnabas, Dr. F. J. ALLEN gave a short address on the tower. He pointed out that though tall and conspicuous, it was not of very distinguished design. It did not appear to be the work of either of the schools of masons who built the great towers of the county. The window tracery was of the Mendip type, the buttresses and pinnacles somewhat like those in the South Somerset group; while in general outline the tower resembled those of the West Somerset or Devon group. He attributed the building of the tower to village masons, who had produced the design by combining details from various towers which they knew. The influence of West Somerset was explained by the fact that the Church formerly belonged to Cleve Abbey.

The following description was drawn up by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND: There is a problem in connection with this Church which needs solution, as the indications are at first sight contradictory. The nave arcades are obviously quite a century older than the tower and clerestory, and appear to be XIV Century in date. Similarly the aisle walls must be of that period as they contain early work. The south aisle has a recessed canopy for an effigy with the large open cusps of the middle of the XIV Century, and there is a good Decorated window in this aisle. Also there is evidence of a high-pitched roof of this period on the inner face of the tower wall towards the nave.

On the other hand the tower plinths and buttresses are visible inside both the aisles, and it is clear that the aisle walls must have been built up to them. This apparent contradiction can only be reconciled by supposing the west portions of the early nave and aisles to have been taken down when the later tower was built; and after its construction the walls rebuilt to meet the new work. This theory receives support from the fact that in the south aisle wall are clear evidences of a reconstruction of the upper part, as the relieving arch over the recess has been partly cut away for the formation of the sill of a later window over it.

The clerestory is probably the latest work of all, as the stone drip-mould to the older roof is visible on the tower wall inside the west end of the nave. The whole arcade may then have been taken down and reconstructed at a lower level. The narrow arches at the west end would be an attempt to accommodate matters to the shortened space.

The nave roof is a very fine one, very like that at North Cadbury. Perhaps the most interesting features of this Church are the Rood screen, a glorious work of the latter part of the XV Century, and the carved wooden pulpit, which appears co-eval with it, and is remarkable for its beautiful canopy-work. The style of the design of the screen is re-

markable, and belongs to a peculiar school whose origin it would be interesting to discover. It bears considerable similarity to the screen at High Ham which belonged to Glastonbury; and the design, if not the screen, may have been furnished by workmen attached to the Abbey.

The chancel arch is larger than the chancel, and this gives an odd appearance. It must have been the intention of the builders of this arch to enlarge the chancel, instead of which we see a makeshift piece of work to reconcile the gap between the ceiling level of the chancel roof and the arch over it; this is of a curious nature, and merits close inspection.

The chancel roof is very good, and the carved bosses with animals, mermaid, camel with howdah, ship, etc., worthy of note. The sedilia and piscina are of striking and rich design. The canopied heads are unusually fine, and the treatment of the foliage free and original in character.

Particular attention should be paid to the font, which even in its present state of mutilation, is a work of much interest. There are similar fonts, in a perfect state, still existing at Bradford Abbas and Winterbourne Whitchurch in Dorsetshire. The design is that of an octagonal bowl flanked by four piers united with and projecting from four alternate faces, the whole being built upon a square base or foot. It belongs to the late XV Century.

The party then proceeded to

West Camel Church,

where they were received by the Rev. G. E. K. Ffrench, B.D., Rector.

Mr. E. Buckle, in 1890, pointed out that this small country Church, dedicated to All Saints, contains an admirable epitome of the ecclesiastical history of the country. It boasts a Saxon cross, a Norman font, Early English walls, a Decorated chancel, a Perpendicular nave, a Jacobean pulpit light, and a modern porch and chancel arch.

The remains of the cross, a portion of the shaft, formed the subject of a valuable paper by the Bishop of Bristol in the *Proceedings* for 1890 (Vol. XXXVI, ii, 70, illustration).

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND's notes are subjoined ;—

The font, the bowl of which is Romanesque, is probably XI Century in date.

The Church is cruciform in design with the tower built on the south transept. This plan of placing the tower on the north or south side of the church, as opposed to the older central or the more general western position, is found in thirty churches in the county ; eighteen are in the south-east, eight in the west, and only four in the northern portion. The tower here is surmounted with a small lead spire, of which few now remain.

Portions of the north transept and the chancel are Early English, and the sedilia, crude in design, and the double piscina, are also of this period. The windows belong to the Decorated period, when it would appear that the nave walls were rebuilt. The windows and roof are, however, Perpendicular. The chancel arch was rebuilt in an Early English design about 1847, when the stone pulpit was supplied. It would be interesting to learn what they replaced. **1400957**

The chancel contains a hagioscope from the north transept, an aumbry in the north wall, and shallow recesses on either side of the east window, meant apparently for painted figures. Below this window is a stone beaded frame making a rectangular enclosure in the wall which appears to be old. It is quite possible that in some churches a simple frame of this sort did duty as a reredos. But of course this may be merely an assemblage of old stones made up into a frame. The stone corbel-head in the south wall is remarkable as it has a hole pierced through the face of the head to admit a cord for suspending the Lenten veil.

There is a little good old glass in the window behind the pulpit. In the north aisle is a miniature window, a great

rarity, and from its delicacy of construction an object of much beauty.

Afterwards the party, at the invitation of the Rector, visited the ancient pigeon-house near the Rectory.

Hazlegrove House.

The next stop was at Hazlegrove House, where Mr. G. ST. JOHN MILD MAY gave a hearty welcome to the visitors, and apologized for the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Vesey, the tenants, who had kindly given permission for the house and grounds to be shown. Mr. Mildmay's interesting address is incorporated in the following notes.

The manor of East or Queen Camel is entered in Domesday as in the King's hand by forfeiture of the late owner, Gytha, the widow of Earl Godwin and mother of King Harold. Many years after, a jury returned that the manor was reckoned to be ancient demesne of the Crown; and the tenants were thereby entitled to certain privileges, including exemption from serving on juries except on those of the manor courts. Until the reign of Queen Mary, who granted it to Sir Walter Mildmay, the manor had been a part of the dowry of successive queens; and the manor or court house would be occupied by a series of tenants. This house stood a little east of the church as "tradition tells us, which the footings in some places appearing, and the foundations in more digged out, seeme to affirme. This was accommodated with two parkes, the one not farr from the house retayning yet the name of Camell parke, the other at Haselgrove."¹

The park of Hazlegrove would appear to be of great antiquity, to judge by the size of some oak trees still standing, one being thirty-two feet in girth, and several others not much less. To this park Sir Walter Mildmay transferred his residence and built a house, a portion of which still remains. His descendant, Carew Harvey Mildmay,—born 1690, died 1784,

1. Gerard, Particular Description, 1633 *S.R.S.*, XV, 197.

—took down the front part of the old house, and erected (about 1730) a handsome edifice built of hewn freestone, after a design of an Italian architect.

The interior of the house, including a beautifully panelled dining-room, the gardens, and the old oaks were all inspected.

Tea was partaken of at the Sparkford Inn, and Castle Cary was reached in good time.

Conversazione at Castle Cary.

In the evening the members of the Society were entertained to a *Conversazione* and Concert in the Town Hall, when about 130 people were present. No pains had been spared by the Local Committee to make the evening an enjoyable one, and the complete success of their efforts was evidenced by the warm expressions of thanks afterwards received by Miss Macmillan and those associated with her. The proceedings began with selections by the Orchestral Society, followed by a lecture on "The Later Norman Castles in England," by Mr. C. H. Bothamley, M.Sc., of Weston-super-Mare, illustrated by lantern slides made from photographs taken by the lecturer. After refreshments, there was a musical programme, which included Somerset folk-songs, dialect and other songs, by Miss Margaret Barber, and Messrs. D. J. Gass, A. W. Gomme, and R. T. A. Hughes, and gave great pleasure.

The following were the members of the Local Committee :—Dr. Carey Coombs (*Chairman*), Admiral Tillard, Major Rawlins, the Rev. H. E. Wake, Messrs. T. S. Donne, R. B. Drewett, J. H. Mackie, W. W. Macmillan, F. S. Moore, and John Pither, and Miss C. J. Macmillan (*Hon. Secretary*).

The Council of the Society take this opportunity of recording their thanks to all those who, owing to the lack of sufficient hotel accommodation, came forward and extended hospitality to some of the members of the Society attending the meeting. The necessary arrangements were kindly made by Miss Macmillan.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Sutton Montis Church.

The first stopping-place was Sutton Montis, which had never been visited before by the Society. The small Church contains some interesting features, and the route taken gave magnificent views of "Cadbury Castle" from the west and south. On arriving at Holy Trinity Church the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin expressed the regret of the Rev. S. C. Spreat, Rector of the parish, at his unavoidable absence, and then read the following notes provided by Mr. BLIGH BOND.

The chancel and the lower portion of the tower are the oldest parts. The most noticeable feature is the chancel arch, a work of the Romanesque period, possibly dating from about 1100. The abacus of one jamb, and also the dripstone, have been cut away, but the former has been lately replaced. On the tower floor are two old semi-annular stones, which were found recently. These may be internal soffits or heads of early Norman windows.

The early Decorated windows of the chancel are a fine feature. The internal arch to the east window is interesting, but the window itself is modern. The nave was rebuilt in 1805, according to Phelps, and there are two debased windows of the XVII Century on the south side. There is a fairly good Perpendicular window in the west wall of the tower with a fragment of old glass.

The pulpit is Jacobean. Until recently it was on the south side of the chancel arch, hiding the hagioscope, and very much damaged. It has now been repaired and placed on the north side, some panelling of the same type being arranged as a pulpit-back, and the Hanoverian tester refixed above.

The font is modern. In the chancel is a brass, dated 1590, to the memory of James Duport, lord of the manor, Emma

his wife, and Thomas their son, with a long train of funereal verses in Latin verse translated from the Bible. The tablet with the Royal Arms bears the date 1805.

On the south side is a small porch of classical design, evidently copied from the similar example at Queen Camel.¹

On leaving the edifice some of the party visited the old manor house standing on the north-west side of the Church, which still retains some architectural features of the XVI and XVII Centuries.

Cadbury Castle, or Camelot.

Afterwards the party, now much increased by the arrival of many visitors, ascended Cadbury Camp by the best means of approach from the N.E. side. Having assembled on the southern slope just below the highest part of the interior of the Camp, where a fine view of Sutton Montis, Paddock Hill, and the country beyond was obtained, the members listened intently to an interesting address by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY on the Camp and its immediate surroundings. At the end he described the results of the trial-excavations which he had recently conducted on behalf of the Society, the cost of which had been borne by Mr. A. L. Langman and Mr. Henry Hobhouse, and by small amounts contributed by several members of the Society. The substance of Mr. Gray's remarks, with illustrations, will appear as a paper in Part II of this volume.

Professor Boyd Dawkins and Canon Church made a few remarks at the conclusion, and thanked Mr. Gray for his description of this remarkable fortress. The members having viewed the excavations (the two most important cuttings having been left open and railed round), they walked round

1. Sutton Montis Church has recently been restored by Mr. Bond with great care. A paper on the descent of the manor from the family of Montacute will be found in the ninth report of the *Wincanton Field Club* for 1897.

the earthworks from s.w. to n.e., stopping at Queen Anne's Wishing Well and King Arthur's Well *en route*.

Luncheon and Notes of Thanks.

By the kind permission of the Rev. O. T. B. and Mrs. CROFT the tent for the luncheon was pitched in the Rectory garden. After lunch Mr. Harbin moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President, who in spite of all his public duties had found time to fill again the chair with so much success, and with Mrs. Hobhouse to give the Society an hospitable welcome at Hadspen on the first day of the meeting; to the clergy and the owners of the houses visited for their kindness in showing the buildings and giving information on many points of interest; to Mr. Bligh Bond for his notes on the architecture of the churches; and to Mr. H. St. G. Gray for his labours in arranging all the business part of the programme. Mr. Hobhouse added the name of Mr. Harbin, the assiduous excursion secretary, and the votes of thanks were unanimously passed with much applause.

South Cadbury Church.

The members then visited South Cadbury Church. Mr. BLIGH BOND's notes provide the following description:—

This Church is chiefly of the XV Century, and shows evidence of careful design and finish. The arrangement of the plinths externally, the ornate panelled chancel arch, and the well-moulded nave roof, are indications of superior effort. The tower is a graceful composition, very good of its kind, but not ambitious. On the north side is a turret which no doubt contained the stair to the rood-loft. This is now cleared out and used as a pulpit recess. On the chancel wall close behind the pulpit are the remains of a very pretty little niche for a figure, and on the south side of the arch is a hagioscope, small and plain. The tower arch is a good piece of XV Cen-

ture work, very bold in design. The south aisle contains some earlier work. The arcade separating it from the nave appears to be late XIII Century. The banded shafts to the responds are a very unusual feature. Phelps records that this aisle was taken down and rebuilt in 1835, and extended behind the chancel. Part of the south wall was however not touched, for when the plaster was removed from the wall during a restoration in 1874, portions of an early window and a mutilated piscina were discovered. In 1876, the Rev. J. A. Bennett had the new plaster removed, and on making a larger opening it was discovered that one jamb of a window was still in position, and that it was covered with a fresco painting of a bishop drawn in red and black on the plaster. This may fairly be assumed to represent St. Thomas à Becket, to whom the Church is dedicated. Mr. Bennett wrote: "Some fifty years ago, when the Church was restored in great measure, I have understood that the whole of the south wall was found to be covered with paintings, and that there was found in a niche in the wall, near where this figure is, a pewter cup, with a lock of hair in it." (*Proceedings*, XXXIII, ii, 165.)

Compton Pauncefoot.

The date of this beautiful little church may be inferred from the terms of the will of Sir Walter Paunssefote knt., made 15 June, 1485,—“I bequethe to the said chirche, to the making thereof, 10 marks; and 20 *li.* to the making of myne ile there, with that that the parishons there will endever themselves to full fynysh yt after thadvice of myne executours.” (*S.R.S.*, XVI, 253.)

Dr. F. J. ALLEN sent the following notes on the stone spire:—There is a mistaken impression that spires are rare in Somerset. As a matter of fact there are seventeen or eighteen ancient stone spires in the county, a number which is only exceeded in the great spire counties of the Midlands. How-

ever the Somerset spires are mostly of small size, the only grand one being that of St. Mary Redcliffe. The most beautiful of the smaller spires is that of Croscombe, and it is interesting to note that the band of ornament on this spire is similar to that on the spires of East Brent and Compton Pauncefoot. The evidence brought forward by Mr. Somerville (*Proc.* LIII, i, 47) would date the Croscombe spire about 1440; and it is quite possible that the Compton tower and spire were of earlier date than the rest of the Church, as the details are of quite early Perpendicular character.

The font is the only relic of the earlier building, and may be dated about 1200. Built up in the wall of the south or Pauncefoot aisle is a stone panel with six shields bearing the arms of the Pauncefoot family, of Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Pauncefoot, the wife of William Whityng, and of two of their daughters and coheirs, Mary the wife of Humphrey Keynes, and Agnes the wife of Henry Walrond of Bradfield (*Wincanton Field Club*, 9th report, 1897).

North Cadbury Church.

The party was welcomed by the Rev. H. A. BOYS, Rector of the parish, who gave an interesting address on this magnificent building.

From this address and the notes of Mr. BLIGH BOND, together with the account by Mr. Buckle in *Proceedings*, Vol. xxx, the following account has been drawn up.

Visitors cannot fail to be impressed by the fine proportions of this Church (dedicated to St. Michael). There is a quality about its design which differentiates it from other parish churches in the district, and places it in a superior rank. This peculiarity arises from its history. It appears that in 1423 Elizabeth Lady de Botreaux the elder and William Lord de Botreaux obtained leave to found and endow in the parish church here *per ipsam de nova edificata et constructa a*

college for seven secular chaplains, one of whom to be rector, and for four clerks.¹ The only relics of the older building are the font (late Decorated, according to Pridham), and portions of the piers and capitals of the nave arcades. These are all alike, and all have the same Decorated mouldings, but it is not probable that the earlier church can have supplied them all; the presumption is that the old stones were re-used as far as they would go, and the rest made to match. All the piers have Perpendicular bases.

One of the most striking features about the Church is its excessive symmetry; there is even a two-storey porch on the north side to match that on the south, and the only difference in the two elevations arise from the presence of the tower stair-turret on the south side and the vestry on the north.

The great size of the chancel is due to the fact that the Church was designed to be collegiate; and the high blank walls on either side were originally hidden by the canopy work of the stalls, part of which survived until recently, but all has now unfortunately been destroyed. Gerard, supposing that the college was founded by the Lord Botreaux and his wife, writes: "In this church they both lye interred under an auncient tombe adjoyning to the High Altar while it stood, where you may see their effigies on the topp, and on the bulke of it amongst other Armes 3 severall Coates borne by this family."² This tomb has been removed to the tower and deprived of all the heraldry emblazoned on it. The armour of the male figure and the dress of the female are of the period of the licence, 1423. If, as is most probable, they were intended for the foundress and her husband, the sculptor preferred to portray the lady as she appeared at the time of her husband's death, the faces of the figures, illustrated in *Som. & Dors. N. & Q.*, VI, 289, being decidedly youthful. In consequence they have been assigned to William the second Lord

1. Patent Roll, 2 Hen. VI; 18 Dec., 1423.

2. *Som. Rec. Soc.*, XV, 190.

Botreaux and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de St. Lo, who predeceased his mother, and even to William third Lord Botreaux and his first wife Elizabeth Beaumont.

The bench-ends are a notable feature, and rather similar in design to those at Alford. (Three of them are illustrated in Part i of this Volume.) One near the west end of the nave gangway has the rebus of Richard Beere, Abbot of Glastonbury (two jugs and cross).

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER in a few remarks pointed out that on Feb. 23, 1417 (P.R., 4 Hen. V), Elizabeth, late the wife of Wm. Botreaux the elder, obtained leave to found a college in North Cadbury Church. A similar licence was granted on Dec. 18, 1423 (P.R., 2 Hen. VI); neither licence ever took any effect. Lady Elizabeth died in 1432.

Mr. Weaver read an abstract of the will of William Lord Botreaux, grandson of the said Lady Elizabeth, which is printed in "Dugdale's Baronage," I, 630. This will was made in 1415, when he was about to accompany Henry V on his expedition into France; it was made more than forty years before his death, and it was suggested that his absence from England, and possibly a loss of income from his estate, may have been the cause why the licence was never put into force.

North Cadbury Manor House.

By the kind invitation of Mr. A. L. Langman, C.M.G., and Mrs. Langman, the party were able to examine the manor-house, which was undergoing an extensive restoration, with a considerable re-arrangement of the interior. Gerard, writing c. 1630, says:—"It was lately the possession of Sir Francis Hastings, a younger branch of that family, who adorned it with a faire beautiful house, and after sold it unto Matthew Ewens one of the Barons of the Exchequer" (*S.R.S.*, xv, 191). The original house was of the usual Elizabethan type, a hall with porch and bay window balancing each other on the north side, and advancing wings on the south side forming

three sides of a courtyard. This has been swept away, and the south front rebuilt in a plain Italian style, and a similar fate has befallen the imposing gatehouse, which formerly guarded the entrance to the fore-court on the north side.

Afterwards the party were entertained to tea, and when the President had thanked Mr. and Mrs. Langman for their kind hospitality, the Castle Cary meeting of 1913 came to an end.

Bath and District Branch.

President—The Right Hon. Lord HYLTON, F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary—Mr. THOS. S. BUSH, 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.

Hon. Excursion Sec.—Mr. GERALD J. GREY, Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.

DURING 1913 there have been six excursions. The attendances were well above the average, and fortunately the weather was on all occasions favourable. The majority of the clergy welcomed the members and gave an account of their church; others who were absent provided a substitute. The first excursion on April 23rd included the Churches of St. Lawrence, Stanton Prior; St. Luke's, Priston; and Inglescombe (dedication unknown); part of the Wansdyke to the west of Inglescombe and the Tithe Barn were also inspected. On May 19th St. Michael's Church, Buckland Dinham, was visited in the morning; this was followed by a drive through Orchardleigh Park, by permission of the Rev. W. A. Duckworth, to the Murtry Hill Stones; thence to the Churches of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Orchardleigh; All Saints, Lullington; and SS. Philip and James, Norton St. Philip; tea was partaken of at that noted hostelry, the George Inn. On June 16th the classical gardens at Iford Manor were seen under the guidance of Mr. H. A. Peto; later in the day Farleigh Hungerford Castle and St. John Baptist Church, Hinton Charterhouse, were visited. On July 11th the Churches of St. Michael and All Angels, Urchfont, and St. Mary the Assumption, Market Lavington, were visited; thence to Stonehenge and the Minster Church, St. Denys, Warminster. On September 16th Gurney and Tilley Manors, Parsonage Farm, and St. Mary the Virgin Church, West Harptree, were viewed in the morning; and in the afternoon the Churches of St. Lawrence, East Harptree, and

SS. Nicholas and Mary, Stowey ; at Sutton Court, the visitors were received and shown over the house by Lord Strachie (a Vice-President of the Branch). The last excursion was by rail to Devizes ; the Churches of St. Mary the Virgin and St. John Baptist were described by Mr. Kite ; and the interesting Museum by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunningham, Hon. Curators, who have done such excellent work in barrow and camp excavation in Wiltshire.

The Branch has again financially assisted in explorations on Lansdown, the work being carried out under the supervision of four of its members.

Glastonbury Abbey Excavations.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1913.

SINCE the last report was published an Appeal has been circulated to raise money to carry on the excavation work at the Abbey. Towards this Fund the acting Trustees of the Abbey generously contributed the sum of £25.

Your Committee is sorry to report that the response made to the Appeal has not been so liberal as was anticipated, but it is hoped that more liberal support will be forthcoming next year to enable the work to proceed with greater rapidity.

The total amount received was £122 13s. 9d., the amount expended being £85 3s. 4d. (see statement following). There are, however, other liabilities.

The Committee has had five meetings during the year, the majority being held at Glastonbury.

Mr. Bligh Bond's report for this year deals chiefly with St. Dunstan's Chapel, and is published in Part II of this volume.

One heavy item of expenditure has been the removal of over a thousand loads of earth—an accumulation from the work of previous years. There are still about two thousand loads more awaiting removal.

The excavation work for next season will be the continuation of that which was begun this year. Owing to the limited amount of subscriptions, Mr. Bond was unable to employ as much manual labour during the season as desired.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Bligh Bond for

the time he has given to the work and for the keen interest he takes in the history of the great Abbey ; also to the Rev. C. H. Heale, for his services as Chairman and Secretary, and to Mr. St. George Gray, the Treasurer.

DONATIONS RECEIVED TOWARDS THE

Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Fund, 1913.

[Those marked with asterisk (*) are Annual Subscriptions].

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	1	17	6	Dyke, Mrs. C. W. P. ...	1	1	0
Trustees, Glastonbury				Gibbs, H. Martin, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Abbey	25	0	0	Hook, Mrs.	0	10	0
Box, Glastonbury Abbey,				Hopper, Rev. E. C., F.S.A.	0	10	0
(Jan. 1—Dec. 31) ...	31	13	6	Jardine, E., Esq., M.P. ...	1	1	0
Antiquaries, Society of ...	4	4	0	Joseph, H. W. B., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Axbridge Branch, Som.				Major, A. F., Esq.	0	10	0
A. & N. H. Soc.	2	2	0	National Union of Teachers	2	2	0
Bagehot, Mrs. Walter ...	1	1	0	Rocke, Mrs.	5	0	0
Baker, L. Lloyd, Esq. ..	1	0	0	Ruck, Capt. G. A.	0	10	0
Blake, Robert, Esq.	2	2	0	*Shirreff, J. H., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Bond, F. Bligh, Esq.	2	0	3	Taunton Field Club	0	10	6
Brandt, R. E., Esq., F.S.A.	2	2	0	Thompson, Miss Archer...	2	0	0
British Archæol. Assoc. ...	5	5	0	Venn, Dr. J., F.R.S.	2	2	0
Broadmead, W. B., Esq.	2	0	0	Wason, Mrs. C. R.	0	5	0
Brougham, Lady Eleanor	0	10	0	Wells N. H. & A. Society	1	0	0
Bulleid, Dr. A., F.S.A. ...	1	1	0	Were, F., Esq.	2	2	0
Chichester, Mrs. M. C. ...	2	2	0				
Clark, J. B., Esq.	1	0	0				
Clark, Roger, Esq.	1	0	0	Total Receipts	£122	13	9
Clark, W. S., Esq.	5	0	0				
*Dudman, Misses (2) ...	1	0	0				

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT,

Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Fund,

JAN. 1st, 1913, to JAN. 9th, 1914.

1913.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	Labour, Nov., 1912—Jan., 1913 (J. Mills) ...	...	9	0 0
—	Labour, June 16 to Dec. 5, 1913 ...	...	52	14 4
Aug. 22.	Hauling Earth from the Excavations ...	...	10	0 0
June 24.	Hire of Town Hall ...	...	0	7 6
July 4.	} Printing Appeals and Notices, and Envelopes	...	7	3 9
Oct. 9.				
Nov. 4.				
July 5.	Receipt Books ...	...	0	9 6
Oct. 8.	Cheque Books ...	...	0	2 8
Jan. 10	} Postage of Appeals, etc. ...	...	4	5 1
to Nov. 8.				
Apr. 17, 21.	Telegrams ...	...	0	1 0
June 11.	Two Blocks for Appeal ...	...	0	19 6
			<hr/>	
			1£85	3 4
Balance in hand (Jan. 9, 1914)			37	10 5
			<hr/>	
Total Receipts			£122	13 9
			<hr/>	

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

1. There are other liabilities which will absorb most of the balance.

The Entomological Section.

President—Mr. GERALD B. CONEY, The Hall, Batcombe.

Recorder—Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.E.S., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Treasurer—Mr. W. A. BOGUE, F.E.S., The Bank House, Watchet.

Secretary—Mr. H. H. SLATER, Brooke House, Cannington.

THE last year has been one of progress with us, and we are by degrees getting together an efficient band of specialists, to whom the determination of insects belonging to orders not usually attractive to amateur naturalists can be entrusted. We are still in need, however, of the services of a gentleman who has studied the *Tenthredinidæ* (Sawflies, etc.), and if any reader can help us to find one we shall be very grateful. Those of our members who do not seem able to attend our meetings and field-days might at all events do a little general collecting in the neighbourhood of their own homes, and keep a few tube-bottles (in a pocket box for out-of-doors) half filled with spirit (methylated spirit and rain water in equal proportions), or formalin (formaldehyde one part to eight of rain water), into which could be put, with quickly fatal results, any bees, flies, beetles, sawflies, ichneumons, or other insects which strike them as uncommon looking. If sent to the Secretary towards the end of the year, with general indications of locality and date, a good deal of useful information as to specific distribution in the county might result, and sometimes records of insects new to the county list. It is perhaps as well to remark that uncommon species of these families are not always "uncommon looking."

We had three very enjoyable field-days during the past season—at Castle Neroche (May 26), Burnham sandhills (July 11), and Ashcott Turf Moor (August 4),—the last of which finished up with the fen light and sheet a little after

midnight. Our best thanks are due to Lord Portman and Captain Warry for their kind permission to visit their property on May 26 and August 4.

The present volume concludes the additions in Lepidoptera to the *Victoria County History* list. Next year we hope to begin the additions to the *Diptera* (Two-winged flies) or the *Coleoptera* (Beetles). As the former, in the hands of our honorary member, Mr. H. J. Charbonnier, seems to be in the most advanced state of preparation at present,—for we have a list more than doubling the records in the *V.C.H.* (which were 230),—it seems probable that that will come first. Mr. Charbonnier asks the Secretary to beg all our entomologists to collect a few flies for him when on the war-path against their own special “game”; and adds, “Velvety flies and bees should be killed with a few drops of benzole in a small bottle, not in a killing bottle, in which their fur catches all sorts of lepidopterous scales, and is spoilt. They should be then set, or simply pinned and dried.”

Mr. H. Doidge has, during the year, been actively engaged upon the arrangement of the Type Collection of Somerset Lepidoptera in the cabinet procured for the purpose. A map is now attached to the cabinet showing the distribution of the species on the divisional lines adopted by the Rev. R. P. Murray in the “*Flora of Somerset*.” Labels under each species indicate from which of the ten divisions the insects were captured.

The Ornithological Section.

President—The Right Hon. LORD ST. AUDRIES.

Recorder—Mr. JAMES TURNER.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss AMY SMITH, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.

THE chief meeting of the Ornithological Section was held at Taunton Castle on March 12, 1913, when there was a fairly good attendance. There have also been other smaller meetings for special purposes connected with the Society's collection of birds.

During the year typewritten copies (27 pp.) of the Recorder's "Notes on Somerset Birds, from 1865 to April, 1913," have been sent to all members of the Section who have paid their subscription for the year. A similar record for 1913-14 will probably be issued in the spring of 1915.

Dr. David Price has presented a case containing a nest of the Marsh Warbler (*Acrocephalus palustris*) with four eggs, which he took at Castle Cary in the last week of June, 1913. The Rev. Father R. Chichester has also presented a few specimens of interest, including a case containing a cock and hen Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*) with albino young, from Bath, 1895.

It should be noted that a new heronry has been formed on the property of Lt.-Col. J. W. Gifford, near Chard. Also that a large number of Black Redstarts were observed along the Somerset coast in October and November, 1913.

The chief event of the year has been the acquisition for the County Museum of seventy-eight cases of Somerset and Devon birds collected by the late Mr. Charles Haddon, who died at Taunton in 1912. With few exceptions these birds were shot by Mr. Haddon in the neighbourhood of Taunton and Stolford, but most of the sea-birds came from Lundy

re-papered, and the labelling (in white oil-paint) is now in progress.

The museum assistant has also been engaged upon cleaning and re-papering other bird cases in the general series and the Bidgood Collection. Some of the cases of the Marshall Collection of Albino birds are in a somewhat damaged condition, and must receive attention ere long.

The general series of birds has been better grouped, and several shabby duplicate specimens have been removed and given to schools.

Since the above was printed, the death of the Recorder has taken place. We much regret that Mr. James Turner passed away at Minehead on Dec. 31, 1913. At his funeral at Staplegrove Church on Jan. 3, 1914, the Society was represented by Miss A. Smith, Secretary of the Section, and Mr. St. George Gray, Assistant-Secretary and Curator.

The Botanical Section.

President and Recorder—The Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S.,
West Monkton, Taunton.

Secretary—Mr. W. D. MILLER, Cheddon, Taunton.

A MEETING of the Section was held at Taunton Castle on Saturday, March 8th, 1913, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S., President, in the chair.

The accounts to date were passed, showing a balance in hand of 6s.

The President informed the meeting that he had recently mentioned to the Council of the Parent Society that he would be prepared to write a Supplement to Murray's *Flora of Somerset*, provided that the Editorial Committee would publish it in full in the Society's *Proceedings*; and he stated that

he would be willing to contribute towards the cost of printing. This Supplement appears in this volume (No. LIX) of the *Proceedings*, and will be welcomed by Somerset botanists as a very important addition to the bibliography of the County Flora.

In accordance with the arrangements made at the above meeting, field days were held on May 17th to Castle Neroche, June 5th to Ashcott, and July 24th to Minehead and Bossington. An average number of fifteen members and friends were present on each occasion, and fine weather and interesting localities tended to the enjoyment of all who took part. Though little of botanical importance was done, several new stations were recorded, many interesting plants were observed *in situ*, and the less advanced botanists had the great advantage of having their specimens named on the spot by the President and others.

Experienced field botanists would be giving a very appreciable impetus to the work of the Section if they could find the time to accompany these expeditions.

In connection with the excursion to Ashcott, the members visited the excavations then in progress at the Meare Lake Village, and had the pleasure of hearing Mr. St. George Gray and Dr. Bulleid's remarks on this year's work. Thanks are due to the Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Reeder, of Selworthy Rectory, for their kind hospitality, and to Lord Portman, Captain Warry, Mr. A. F. Luttrell, Sir Thomas Acland, and others for permission to collect on their land.

Notes of importance have been received from Mr. Watson and others, and these are incorporated in the President's Supplement. It is greatly to be desired that all members of the Section will make use of its organization by sending to the Secretary notice—accompanied by fresh or dried specimens—of all finds in which they are interested. Records are scanty for County Divisions I (the Exe and its tributaries) and VI (Axe, Yarty, and Otter head-waters), and extensions,

or possibly extinctions, of stations are always to be looked for.

During the summer, correspondence has been received from the Plant Protection Section of the Selborne Society, and pending a meeting of the Somerset Botanical Section, the Hon. Sec. has undertaken to act as Corresponding Secretary to the above Plant Protection Section. In this connection all members are requested to urge locally the importance of the preservation of rare species, and the harmfulness of the too abundant collection of plants, ferns, etc., by school children and others. For example the Cheddar Pink (*Dianthus caesius*)—though partially protected by its inaccessibility—is ruthlessly torn down by residents for sale. (It is readily propagated by seed). Any cases of the extinction, or probable extinction, of a station should be reported as soon as possible.

Dr. H. Franklin Parsons, a member of the Parent Society since 1875, who died recently at Croydon, has bequeathed to the Society such of his botanical specimens as refer to Somerset, and these will shortly be examined by Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S. Dr. Parsons published in Vol. XXI of the *Proceedings* a paper entitled “The Flora of the Eastern Border of Somerset.” (See obituary notice at end of volume).

The Section has now a membership of 34, and notices are sent to many other botanists in the county. Prospects for work in 1914 are therefore satisfactory.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the Year ended December 31st, 1913.

THERE has been considerable activity this year in the gradual development and rearrangement of the Museum collections, which is to a large extent the result of the useful work of the Entomological, Botanical, and Ornithological Sections of the Society. At the same time it should be noted that the work of the past twelvemonth has included a larger amount of secretarial labour and business details connected with the Society's welfare than in any previous year. The agenda papers and minute books of the Council, the various Committees—including the Museum and Library, the Building, and Editorial Committees,—the Natural History Sections of the Society, and the Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Committee, show an ever increasing growth of interest in the work and purposes of the Society. The preparation of the volume of *Proceedings* for the press and its distribution, the issue of occasional extra publications, the upkeep of the Library, the correspondence with members and affiliated societies, and the keeping of the accounts of the Society, alone absorb a large proportion of the Curator's time. After the work arising from all the above is properly carried out, but little time remains—perhaps not more than 25 per cent.—for the improvement and development of the Museum, which is one of the largest in the South of England. First attention is always given to new acquisitions, their preservation, cataloguing, and labelling.

A full account of the acquisitions to the Museum and Library is given in the following pages. In the former de-

partment the most important addition is the collection of Charms and other specimens (with the four cases in which they are now shown in the Coin Room) bequeathed by the late Mr. F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A., of Wellington, at one time the editor of the Society's *Proceedings*. Included in the bequest is a valuable manuscript catalogue of the collection, which, it is hoped, may be published some day. Archæological excavations have also been the means of enriching the Museum with antiquities from the Meare Lake Village, Ham Hill, Cadbury Camp, and Barrington. To the collections have also been added several objects of the XIX Century which are now classified as "Bygones."

The most valuable additions to the Library have been the seventeen handsome volumes of Somerset Prints, Portraits, Drawings and Maps, presented by Mr. C. Tite; and the new Oxford Dictionary (purchased from the Woodward Fund). The Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin is still doing useful work in connection with the improvement of the Library. In the spring the Committee Room, which is also the Curator's office and the ground floor Library, was thoroughly cleaned, painted and decorated, and in this room many of the books have been rearranged.

A beginning has been made in the proper exhibition of the Society's collections of coins, tokens and medals in the room now partly devoted to them. In the spring of the year the new coin cases were completed and placed in position. When all the coins have been removed from the Norman Keep, more room will be available for the archæological remains from Somerset, which at the present time are much crowded. In the Coin Room leakages in the south windows have caused trouble with the show-cases on the window-ledges, but this has now been remedied; and it is hoped that the bank-notes and medals will no longer suffer from moisture. The arrangement and ticketing of the series of ancient British coins and early currency has been completed.

In the glazed drawers below the coin cases the collections of Lace and Needlework (which have been put away for two years owing to want of space) are now being arranged by Miss L. M. Badcock.

In the Norman Keep the series of British Arms, Armour, Spears, Staves, and Sporting appliances (mostly obtained in Somerset) has been overhauled, cleaned, and re-ticketed, and it will be rearranged in due course. In the next case a small series has been brought together, entitled "Receptacles for Liquid other than Glass and Pottery" (the materials being leather, wood, horn and metal).

On the staircase and elsewhere additions to the framed portraits of Somerset Worthies have been frequent.

In the Great Hall there have been several minor alterations in the arrangement of the collections. Another large plate-glass ebonized case has been added from the Brereton Fund for the Society's collection of Glass, which was until last month shown in a dark case in the Keep. The specimens are grouped under the headings of Nailsea Glass, Somerset; English wine bottles; English beer, mead, and wine glasses of the late XVII and XVIII Centuries; foreign glass; and Roman glass (most of which belongs to the Woodhouse loan collection). The series of glass contains a large number of wine bottles of various capacities, having seals bearing the names or initials of persons for whom they were manufactured. Many of these bottles are dated; the earliest 1714, the latest 1807. Some of them are also inscribed with the name of the place where the owners of the bottles lived. There are also a few pieces of old Venetian, German, and Norwegian glass. The most interesting local specimens are those manufactured at the Nailsea Works, near Clevedon, the glass industry being carried on there from 1788 to 1873. The collection is as yet small but fairly representative. The two finest collections of Nailsea Glass are those of Mrs. Challicom (Clevedon) and Bristol Museum. The former collection was described and

illustrated in *The Connoisseur*, xxx, June, 1911, by H. St. George Gray; it includes a complete history of the works.

Some re-ticketing has been done in the Great Hall, and a large part of the Woodhouse Collection (deposited on loan in 1907) has been labelled and exhibited under the subjects to which the objects refer.

The local botanical specimens are by degrees being arranged and remounted by Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., and Miss Cowan, and placed in the cabinet now fitted for their proper display.

Mr. H. Doidge has, during the year, been actively engaged upon the arrangement of the type collection of Somerset Lepidoptera in the cabinet provided for the purpose. A map has been attached showing the distribution of the species.

In connection with ornithology, a considerable amount of work has been done in the Great Hall, especially in regard to the recently acquired "Charles Haddon Collection of Somerset Birds," which was purchased for the Museum by subscription (see full particulars in the report of the Ornithological Section). This collection consists of seventy-eight cases of birds, most of which were shot by the late Mr. Haddon. All of them have been cleaned and re-papered, and the ticketing of these cases is now in progress. The cases comprising the general collection of birds and the Bidgood Collection have also been re-papered by the museum assistant. The Section has been responsible for some of the improvements in connection with the bird collections, but much yet remains to be done in this department of the Society's work.

The Entomological Section held its annual meeting at the Castle on February 20th, the Botanical Section on March 8th, and the Ornithological Section on March 12th (besides other smaller meetings for special purposes). The Taunton Field Club held conversaciones for lectures and recitals on January 16th, March 6th, and December 4th.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Nat. Hist. Society at this date consists of 895 members, viz., 883 ordinary members,

ten life members, and two honorary members, the total at the end of 1912 being 877.

The following is a list of the monthly attendances of visitors to the Museum and Library for the year just completed :—

	No. of Members.	Total Visitors.		No. of Members.	Total Visitors.
Jan. ...	148	427	July ...	109	556
Feb. ...	112	310	Aug. ...	99	1289
Mar. ...	153	639	Sept. ...	102	739
Apr. ...	106	428	Oct. ...	136	645
May ...	96	599	Nov. ...	99	285
June ...	111	461	Dec. ...	110	369
Total for the year				1381	6747

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,

*Assist.-Secretary, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society,
Curator of Taunton Castle Museum.*

Additions to the Museum.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

CHIPPED and polished celt, or axe, of ochreous-coloured flint, finely worked and patinated; the crescentic cutting-edge is bevelled from both faces; length $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; max. width $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; max. thickness $1\frac{7}{16}$ ins.; weight $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois. Found at Cadbury Castle, or "Camelot," in 1881; it belonged to the Rev. J. A. Bennett.

The implement is mentioned in *Proc. Bath Field Club*, VII, 83, and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXVI, ii, 12. Described and figured in H. St. George Gray's paper on Cadbury Castle, *Proc.*, LIX, pt. ii, Plate v.

Presented by Mrs. J. A. BENNETT (*per* Mrs. Streatfeild, her daughter).

Flint scraper of horse-shoe shape found by the donor on the surface, Cadbury Castle, South Somerset.—Presented by Mr. CYRIL CROFT.

Eleven small chipped and partly polished stone axes, varying in length from $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; and two worked flakes. All found in ploughing on the donor's farm, Mahakipawa, N. part of South Island, New Zealand (30 miles from Blenheim).—Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN.

The following stone implements presented by Mrs. WHISTLER, in memory of the late Rev. C. W. WHISTLER:—

Five so-called "Eolithic" implements from the Chalk Plateau of Kent, collected by Mr. Cowley, a colleague of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham. One of the specimens comes from Ash, near Wrotham and Ightham; two from Fairseat, and two from Rose Farm, both near Wrotham.

One large scraper and two worked flakes of flint, of Neolithic type, Cheselbourne, Dorset (surface).

Flint celt, roughly chipped and of a common Dorset type, length 5ins. Found on the surface at Dewlish, Dorset, 1910.

Chipped flint implement of ovate form, highly patinated; dimensions $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; Palæolithic of the St. Acheul type. Found on the surface at Dewlish, Dorset, 1910.

With regard to this implement, Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., writes as follows:—(1) It is a surface implement and was not found in, and never was buried in, gravel; (2) it is not water-worn; (3) it is iron-stained on its ridges, etc.; (4) it is highly patinated; (5) the facets are glossy, *i.e.* "sand polished"; (6) the fairly thick patination rests on a "cortex" of decayed flint; (7) the surface has many coarse scratches and some fine striae; (8) the edges of the implement show some much later flakings than the patinated ones, due to the same natural "dynamic pressure" (or pressure with movement) that caused the striation, and that was probably due to ice movements.

Large flint scraper of horse-shoe shape, Eastbourne.

The following stone implements from British Honduras, collected by Mr. Hubert P. C. Strange (Mrs. Whistler's brother), when Commissioner at Corozál, Brit. Honduras:—

Finely chipped ceremonial javelin-head with recurved barbs and tang (length 73mm.), a long narrow core, a long narrow flake (or needle), and three short flakes—all of translucent obsidian—found in a grave-mound on Albion Island, Hondo River, 1903; flint implement of oblong outline, with dorsal ridge, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; flake of obsidian, length 50·5mm.; greater part of a chipped flint knife-dagger, length 85mm.; butt end of a celt of opaque flint, length 84mm.; roughly formed arrow- or javelin-head, length 76·5mm.; tanged arrow- or javelin-head of yellowish-brown translucent flint, length 72mm.; two open-work discs carved by means of stone tools (the smaller disc is complete and 18mm. in diam.).

The following arrow-heads from the United States:—One of obsidian, of kite-shaped form, length 65mm., Washington State; one of stone, with symmetrical convex cutting-edge and broad tang, length 80mm., Tennessee; flint arrow-head with barbs and tang, length 51mm., Yazoo Co., Mississippi; three flint arrowheads of typical American form, length 52, 54 and 70·5mm. respectively, Ohio.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

All the Late-Celtic antiquities found during the fourth season's excavations, May-June, 1913, conducted by Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, on behalf of the Som. Arch. and N.H. Society, at the Meare Lake Village; reported upon at the Birmingham Meeting of the British Association, 1913.—Presented by the owner of the field, Miss EMMA COUNSELL.

All the antiquities and pottery found during the trial-excavations conducted at Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, from June 17th to 24th, 1913, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, on behalf of the Som. Arch. and N.H. Society. (See *Proc.*, LIX, ii, p. 1 *et seq.*)—Presented by Mr. A. L. LANGMAN, C.M.G.

Romano-British pottery (123 fragments), a roe-deer antler, flints, etc., found in archæological excavations in a field locally called "Aller (or Oller) Grove," $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile south of Barrington Court, Somerset; described in Mr. H. St. George Gray's paper in *Proc.*, LIX, pt. ii.

Roman and other archæological remains found on the property of Mr. W. R. Phelps on the site of a Romano-British house near Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill, S. Somerset, 1912; and described in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, III (1913), 127-133.—Presented by the excavators, Messrs. W. J. PHYTHIAN-ADAMS and I. HAMILTON BEATTIE.

Seven immense iron spike-nails found in the Society's pathway leading to Mill Lane, Taunton, in the hole dug to receive the base of the telegraph pole erected there on Jan. 9, 1913, by the Post Office Telegraphs officials. They afford evidence of some kind of a palisading, erected perhaps during the Civil Wars.

Two rim pieces of Romano-British pottery found at Stoke Hill Quarry, near Taunton, 1913.—Presented by Mr. G. SMALL.

Four "third brass" coins of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 269-270,

Carausius, A.D. 287-293, Constantius II, A.D. 337-361, and Magnentius, A.D. 350, found at Stoke Hill Quarry.—*Purchased.*

Piece of hard grey Roman pottery, Brean Down.—Presented by Miss A. JOHNSON.

Two oak piles from the old Hornshay Bridge, parish of Nynhead.—Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Part of an encaustic tile, with floral device; found at Batcombe(?)—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER.

Arrow-head of iron; early type; provenance unknown.—Presented by the Rev. J. BYRCHMORE.

Stone cameo, male head and shoulders in relief; modern mounting; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2ins.; said to be from Pompeii.—Presented by Mrs. JOHN LOUCH.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Large collection of charms (chiefly Neapolitan) and miscellaneous antiquities, contained in four ebonized wall-cases; also an ornate Neapolitan saddle; together with a manuscript catalogue of the collection of charms, from which illustrations were taken for Mr. Elworthy's works entitled "The Evil Eye," and "Horns of Honour." (*It is hoped to issue further particulars later.*)—Bequeathed by the late Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A.

Cane umbrella-stick, with ivory handle carved,—a clenched hand encircled by a snake,—and inscribed "J. Billet"; length 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

The umbrella no doubt belonged to Mr. James Billet, surgeon and oculist, of Taunton. In the early part of the XIX Century he was on the staff of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, and he founded the Taunton Eye Infirmary in 1816. He was the author of many pamphlets on religious, historical and medical subjects, published between 1849 and 1876.

Two picks (two sizes) having three prongs each, used for pitching barley to the cart. Wooden turnip-sower,—a long box-shaped implement 12ft. long, of square cross-section,

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 2ins.; there are two sliding lids, one at each end, which when withdrawn expose divisions about 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. apart for the turnip seed; on the lower side of these receptacles is a single central hole through which the seed falls to the ground. Both these "bygoness" were used in 1860 by Mr. John Hodge, at Lower Upcott, Brushford, Somerset.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Cider "shoe," or warmer, of coppered tin,—a "bygone" no longer used except perhaps in very remote places; this specimen comes from Ilminster.—*Purchased.*

Cider "shoe," or warmer, of tin, with handle, but no cover; from the Railway Inn, Williton.—Presented by Mr. J. O. WATTS.

Travelling-box, or "cap-case," of D-shaped section; made of wood covered with hide; length 36ins., height 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., width 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; probably used on a coach or other vehicle, early XIX Century.—Presented by Mrs. C. S. ALLEN.

Tannery-hammer for flattening hides, XIX Century, from Cullompton; pair of child's clogs, Lancashire; two prism glasses, second half of the XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Walking-stick air-gun, length 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. W. B. BROADMEAD.

Cheese-vat of elm, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high and 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in ext. diam.,—a lathe-turned tub in which the curd is placed to be turned into cheese; made in Taunton. Also an old oak boot-jack.—Presented by Mrs. J. W. COOMBES.

Fireball of fire-clay used to increase the heat of the fire, the surface covered with a kind of rust or metallic deposit; round the edge an indented inscription, **HALSES FIRE-BALLS LONDON.**—Presented by Mr. W. WEBBER.

Shoe-horn, length 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; middle of the XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Gilt badge of the **SOMERSET VETERAN RESERVE**; the

oval exterior encloses a silvered figure of the Wessex dragon; this badge is now obsolete. Smaller oval badge, gilt and enamelled in blue, **SOMERSET NATIONAL RESERVE**, present day.—Presented by Mr. A. E. DANBY.

Flat metal button inscribed **TAUNTON VOLUNTEERS**.—*Purchased.*

Clay tobacco-pipe, marked **JEFFRY H.**; another, found at North Wootton marked **N.C.**; another, found at Tor Hill, Wells, marked **THOMAS HVNT** (in three lines); another pipe similar to the last.—Presented by Mr. A. T. WICKS.

XVIII Century door-key, length 5½ins.—*Purchased.*

Fragment of the root of the old Hangcross Tree, at Chard, from which many of the victims of the relentless Judge Jeffreys were publicly hanged. Labourers excavating the road in 1913 in the vicinity of the S.W. Railway Station for the laying of new watermains came upon the roots of this tree (*Som. Co. Gazette*, 2 Aug. 1913).—Presented by Capt. H. A. KINGLAKE.

Crowbar from Cuzco, Peru; obtained by the donor at Cuzco in March, 1913.—Presented by Mr. H. GRIBBLE TURNER.

The bar is roughly pointed at both ends, and is of oblong cross-section, 1½in. by 1¼in. at the middle where it is thickest; one end is bent up slightly as if intended for use as a lever; length 26¼ins. The metal has been analysed and is found to consist of 90 per cent. Copper, 6 of Silver, 2 of Gold, and 2 of other materials. It is said to be a crowbar used by the people of the Andes in the time of the Incas ("people of the sun") before the discovery and conquest of Peru by the Spaniards under Pizarro in the first half of the XVI Century. "The edifices of the Incas displayed marvellous building skill and their workmanship is unsurpassed." (*Ency. Brit.*, 11th edit., XXI, 274).

The following weapons from India: (a) Two thrusting-daggers (*jamdhar*); (b) Sword of common type (*tulwar*); (c) Dagger, in sheath, with damascened blade; (d) Two curved knives (*kukri*) of the Gurkhas of Nepal (one in sheath); (e) Two curved daggers of slender form (one in sheath);

(f) Agricultural implement (*jât*), Rajputana ; (g) Iron adze, Darjeeling. From other localities :—(1) Stone adze, Fiji Islands ; (2) Maori stone adze, fitted in carved handle, New Zealand ; (3) Bone hatchet attached to wooden shaft, Funafuti, Ellice Group, Pacific Ocean.—Presented by Mrs. A. E. JERVIS-SMITH.

Earthenware scratch-back in form of an animal, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., modern Egypt ; wooden ushabti figure, length 7ins., ancient Egypt ; small, flat, pottery figure of Tuamutef, ancient Egyptian ; reed pen from Mehemet Ali's inkstand, Alexandria ; roughly-made earthenware pot with strainer in the neck, height 5ins. ; pottery lamp, unornamented, Roman ; pair of embroidered oriental shoes in pink and gold ; two sections of the Atlantic cable mounted in brass.—Presented by Mrs. F. M. NEWTON.

Human thigh-bone trumpet, with brass and copper mouth-piece, length $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., Tibet ; curved knife (*kukri*) of the Gurkhas of Nepal, length 16ins. ; small iron knife in wooden sheath, mounted in copper and silver, ?Tibet ; large wooden dagger, with snake-skin grip, length 18ins., Argentine Republic ; six-barrelled revolver, length 8ins.—Presented by the Rev. C. L. MARSON.

III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Twisted crook, or wand, of pale green glass, length 42ins. (but broken at the smaller end), Nailsea or Bristol, XIX Century ; wine-bottle of black glass, height 11ins., with seal marked **Castle. Taunton.**, *circa* 1800.—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Bowl of black glass, with lined edge in very pale blue enamel, height $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins., diam. $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ; Nailsea.—Deposited by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Glass rolling-pin, with a knop at one end, somewhat broken at the other ; the open end may have been stopped with a

cork, as flour appears to have been kept inside ; the clear glass of the roller is streaked with blue ; length 15ins. ; probably Nailsea glass, but perhaps from Bristol or Birmingham.—Deposited by Mrs. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Coaching-glass, of clear cut glass, height 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. ; English, early XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. E. STANLEY GOODLAND.

Two wine bottles of black glass, one, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, marked C. Pugh, 1765 ; the other, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, marked John Pugh, 1794.—Presented by Mr. MURRAY T. FOSTER.

Glass flask, opaque white streaked with festoons in pink, height 7ins. ; Nailsea.—Presented by Mrs. C. E. CHALLICOM.

It displays the well-known ribbon or *lattice* effects, probably produced by the French and Venetian workmen, who moved from one glass factory to another as necessity required. These flasks were sometimes used, it is said, by ladies and gentlemen taking the waters at Bath, and no doubt they were brought into requisition by our grandparents for carrying wine and other liquor during the wearisome journeys of the times.

Blue and white delft chamber-pot, marked with crown and W.R. (William Rex).—Presented by Mr. G. GIBBS.

IV. NUMISMATICS.

Set of silver coins of George V, as follows :—Three Pence, Sixpence, One Shilling, Half Crown, 1911 ; Florin, 1912.—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

Uninscribed British coin of the Western district ; it is no doubt intended for gold, but is very base ; weight 68·3 grains Troy. The coin was given to the Rev. G. W. Saunders by John Godfrey, sexton of Street Church, who found it in digging a grave in the churchyard at Street, *circa* 1905.—*Purchased.*

The coin is of the usual degenerate horse type, the horse and inscription being on the concave side. Over the horse's back COR is seen, and Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, thinks that the full inscription is VO—CORIO, like four in the British Museum, and the specimen figured in Evans's *Ancient British Coins*, Plate I, no. 6.

Bronze medallion (diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) of Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., "from fellow antiquaries and friends in recognition of life-long services to Archæology, 1890."—Presented by Miss MESSITER.

Groat of Charles II; silver medal of Catherine II of Russia, dated 1764 (she reigned 1729-1796).—Presented by MISS L. M. BADCOCK.

Pocket-scales for weighing guineas and half-guineas.—*Purchased.*

Bunch of *beki*, iron currency or money, Gaboon (Fang tribe), West Africa. (A complete bunch consisting of ten *beki* is called *ntet*; see *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, XXIX, 77).—Deposited by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

XVII Century trade token, ?Winscombe, Somerset. *Obv.*—**WILLIAM · IONES** = A roll of tobacco wound round a drum. *Rev.*—**AT · WINCOMBE · 1666 = W.I.** (Bidgood, no. 324). *Dr. Williamson and others regarded this as a Winscombe token; the Coin Department, Brit. Mus., now catalogue it as Winchcombe, Glos.*—Presented by Mr. F. A. KNIGHT.

The following XVII Century trade tokens :—(1) James Middleham, Wells, 1666; (2) William Phellpes, Wells, 1668; (3) George Blinman, Croscombe, 1656; (4) Sidricke Hancocke, Glastonbury; (5) Will Page, Bridgwater, 1669; (6) Lyne Regis farthing, 1669; (7) John Berry of Tinhead, parish of Edington, Wilts, 1651.—Received in exchange from Mr. A. T. WICKS.

The following XVII Century trade tokens :—(1) Robert Warmall, Wells, 1664; (2) John Legge, Shaftesbury, 1658; (3) Farthing token of the City of Gloucester, 1657 (Boyne, edit. 1858, no. 58).—Presented by Mr. A. T. WICKS.

XVII Century trade token of Abraham Crocker of Taunton, 1666, found at Alcombe, near Dunster; one-third farthing, Queen Victoria, 1866; half farthing, do., 1844. Roman Coins.—*Silver and Billon*: Two consular coins; and eight others, including *denarii* of Vespasian (2), Gordianus II,

Salonina (2), and Pertinax. *First Brass*: One each of Antoninus Pius, Faustina senior, Hadrian, Commodus, and Otacilla. *Third Brass*:—One each of Victorinus and Constantius II.—Presented by the Rev. J. BYRCHMORE.

XVIII Century trade token, with the inscription “Payable at Birmingham, London or Bristol” round the edge; **THE PARIS MINERS HALFPENNY. 1791.**—Presented by Mr. JOSEPH E. S. KING.

The following public-house checks presented by Mr. C. TITE, Mr. W. W. MACMILLAN, and Mr. M. VONBERG:—C. Hallett, Britannia Hotel, Castle Cary, 1½d. (2); F. W. Harrold, 1850, George Hotel, Castle Cary, 1½d.; Plough Inn, Taunton, 2d.; Jarvis’s Crown and Sceptre, Taunton, 1d.

V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.

Framed engraving of Henry Labouchere, afterwards Baron Taunton (1798-1869), and his brother John (father of the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. for Northampton, 1880-1906); painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and engraved by C. W. Wass, 1809.

Small oval lithograph, printed on large paper, of Lady Mary Labouchere, afterwards Lady Taunton; second wife of Mr. Labouchere, married 13 July 1852. She was Lady Mary Matilda Georgiana Howard, youngest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle.

Framed engraving of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., 1786-1845; philanthropist, especially in connection with the African Slave Trade; M.P. for Weymouth, 1818-1837.

Presented by the Executors of the late Miss LIDDON (*per* Dr. R. L. Meade-King).

Framed lithograph of Arthur Mills, 1816-1898; M.P. for Taunton, 1857-1865.

Coloured print of Bath, 1817 (in frame 32½ins. by 25¼ins.).

Photograph of a bronze vessel with a "gargoyle" spout, cover missing XIV-XV Century ; said to have been found in the bed of the River Parrett about 1000 yards below Bridgewater Bridge on the E. side of the river, in digging clay by the Bath brick firm.

Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Map, plans, and sections (originals) of the Castle at Castle Cary by J. H. Francis, 1891 ; in two large sheets, framed.—Presented by Mr. F. S. MOORE.

Etching of Juliana Horatia Ewing, writer for the young ; born at Ecclesfield, Yorks, 1841 ; lived at Trull from 1883 to 1885 ; died at Bath, 1885. Lithograph of the font, St. James's Church, Taunton.—Presented by Miss L. M. BADCOCK.

Engraving of the Right Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, P.C., G.C.B., I.S.O., from a painting by Sholto Johnstone Douglas.—*Presented.*

Sir Spencer was born 14 March, 1824 ; C.B. 1872 ; K.C.B. (Civil) 1884 ; Bath King of Arms since 1904 ; Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department (retired 1901) ; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and to the King.

Enlarged photograph of Walter Raymond, the Somerset writer and novelist ; born at Yeovil, 13 March, 1852.—*Presented.*

Reproduction of the portrait of Dr. John Bull, a former organist of Hereford Cathedral ; from a picture painted in England in 1589. It is believed that he was born at Wellow, in 1563, and was the composer of "God Save the King."

Photograph of the memorial brass to Robert Turle, organist and choirmaster of Armagh Cathedral, 1822-1872. He was born at Taunton, 1804.

Illustration of Edwin George Monk, Mus. Doc. Oxon, born at Frome, 13 Dec., 1819.

He was organist and music master at St. Peter's College, Radley ; organist and master of the choristers, York Minster, 1859-1883 ; editor of the

Anglican Chant Book, the *Anglican Choral Service Book*, also the musical portion of the *Anglican Hymn Book*; joint editor of *The Psalter and Canticles pointed for Chanting*. Dr. Monk was also an astronomer, and was elected F.R.A.S. in 1871.

Presented by Mr. H. A. JEBOULT.

Two play-bills, Taunton Theatre, printed by J. Poole, Fore Street, Taunton, 1807 (*framed*).—Presented by Mr. FRANK BRACHER.

Framed oil-painting of “Copenhagen,” the famous war-horse of the Duke of Wellington, which was buried at Strathfieldsaye, Hants.—Presented by Mr. PERCY P. EASTON.

Mr. Easton wrote, 11 Oct., 1913 :—“The picture is undoubtedly an original, as my father was the Duke’s agent at the time of the charger’s death, and he had the horse painted in the paddock a short time, presumably, before the animal’s end. I believe that ‘Copenhagen’ was born in 1807, and died in or about 1835. My father was in the service of the Duke from 1830-47. The picture was painted probably after the animal was 23 years of age. It once hung in the hall at Rumwell Hill, Taunton. There are only three original paintings of the horse, including one belonging to Lord Bathurst. On the tomb of the charger at Strathfieldsaye is the following inscription :—

‘God’s humble messenger, tho’ meaner clay,
Should share the glories of that Glorious Day.’”

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

Seventy-eight cases of British Birds shot by the late Mr. Charles Haddon, of Taunton; also a hare in case. Sixty of the cases contain birds from Somerset, eight from Lundy Island, three from other parts of Devon, three from South Wales, and four localities unknown.—*Purchased by subscription*; see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIX, i, 8, 54, 61.

Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*, Linn.), cock and hen, and albino young; mounted by the donor; from Bath—Pulteney Street, now the County Cricket Ground, 29 June, 1895. Nest of the Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*, Vieillot).—Presented by the Rev. Father R. CHICHESTER.

Nest of the Marsh Warbler (*Acrocephalus palustris*, Bechstein). Taken, with four eggs, by the donor at Castle Cary, in the last week of June, 1913.—Presented by Dr. DAVID PRICE.

Wasp's nest, the cells being in nine distinct layers; Williton.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Hornet taken in the donor's house, 1913.—Presented by Mr. H. TAME, Carhampton.

Six freshwater mussel shells, River Tone, Bradford.—Presented by Mr. F. W. MATHEWS.

Two *pholas* shells from Blue Anchor.—Presented by Mr. T. C. GOODING.

Male Rhea (*Rhea americana*), in large glass case. The Common Rhea inhabits the pampas of Argentina and Patagonia.—Presented by Sir JOHN MELLOR, K.C.B.

Skull of the black Rhinoceros, N. India; length 22ins.—Presented by the Rev. C. L. MARSON.

(2). ROCKS, FOSSILS, BOTANICAL SPECIMENS, ETC.

Collection of Geological and Botanical specimens from the neighbourhood of Beckington and the S.E. borders of Somerset, collected by Dr. Parsons, chiefly between 1867 and 1873, when he was engaged in medical practice with his father at Beckington. He published "The Flora of the Eastern Border of Somerset" in the Society's *Proceedings*, XXI (1875), ii, 53-61; and notes on the "Geology of the District around Bruton," *Proc.*, XXIV, i, 38-42.—Bequeathed by the late Dr. HENRY FRANKLIN PARSONS, M.D., F.G.S., Croydon.

Specimens of the fungus, *Geaster fornicatus*, Arched Earth-star, obtained by the donor at Dunster, Feb., 1913.—Presented by Mr. A. F. LUTTRELL.

It is rare, and has not been observed by Mr. E. W. Swanton in Somerset; but the Rev. W. R. Crotch recorded it from Taunton in his list of local fungi, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, III, ii, 152; see also Swanton's "British Fungi," p. 69, and Plate xxiii, fig. 9.

Two fossil shells from the lias,—one from a quarry near Milton Clevedon, the other from a quarry at Keinton Mandeville.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

RELICS FROM HAM HILL, 1912.

The following deposited on loan by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B. :—

(a) **Found on Site A '07.** (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, i, 87).

Roman Coin.—*Dupondius* of Trajan, A.D. 98-117.

Bronze.—Part of an ear-pick, length 40·5mm.

Iron.—Linch-pin, twisted, head at one end, perforation at the other, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; part of a horse-shoe with sinuous edge; punch of oblong section, length 3ins.; pin with flattened head, perhaps a small punch, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Stone.—Whetstone, of a type found in the Lake-villages.

(b) **Found on Site C '07.** (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, i, 89).

Bow and catch-plate of a bronze fibula, with a line of sinuous ornament on the top of the bow.

(c) **Found on Site D '10.** (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVI, i, 107).

Roman Coins.—*As* of Claudius I, A.D. 41-54.

Obv.—[TI. CLAVDIVS] CAESAR AVG. P. [M. TR. P. IMP.] [or IMP. P. P.]. Bare head to left. *Rev.*—S.C. Pallas standing to left, holding shield and aiming a javelin.

Dupondius of Commodus, A.D. 175-192; two “third brass” coins of Tetricus I, A.D. 267-273; one, ditto, Tetricus II, A.D. 267-273; one, ditto, Allectus, A.D. 293-296; fourteen coins, Constantine period, A.D. 306-350 (“third brass” and smaller—some barbarous); packet of fragmentary Roman coins; parts of two coins of Magnentius, A.D. 350, with Chi Rho monogram; three “third brass” coins of Valentinian I,

A.D. 364-375 ; *dupondius*, probably of Commodus, struck *circa* A.D. 190.

Bronze.—Stud of shield, diam. 22mm. ; fragment of narrow bracelet, ornamented with transverse notches ; thin ornament of lozenge shape with a perforation for attachment at each of the angles ; strip of bronze, perhaps a stylus, length 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. ; flat ring, ext. diam. 24.5mm., rough as if several rings had been cast in a row ; fibula having a slightly arched thin bow of a common Ham Hill type (pin missing), length 52mm. ; bent pin, perhaps of a fibula.

Iron.—Signet-ring, max. ext. diam. 18mm. ; fragment of wire, perhaps part of a bracelet ; spud with solid tang, straight back and curved cutting edge, length 79mm. Also a box of fragmentary objects of bronze and iron.

Antler.—Shaft and handle-end of a weaving-comb, the dentated end entirely missing, the handle terminating in a rounded enlargement ; section of a tine of red-deer, length 70mm., having a narrow slit in the middle of the object—the tine rendered tubular by the removal of the cancellous tissue.

Bone.—Handle of a bronze awl, well worn, length 63mm. (the tang of the awl still remains in position) ; primitive needle, much polished, with perforation, length 57mm. ; perforated tooth, probably worn as a pendant.

Kimmeridge Shale.—Fragments of bracelets ; spindle-whorl of rounded form, diam. 29mm. ; another of hexagonal section, diam. 41.5mm. (gnawed by an animal).

Spindle-whorls (baked clay, unless otherwise stated).—Whorl of blue lias, flat, diam. 32.5mm. ; whorl of coarse brown pottery, flat, diam. 47mm. ; four specimens varying in max. diam. from 37.5mm. to 46mm., one ornamented round the edge by nail and finger indentations ; another of oblong section, max. diam. 32mm. ; very small whorl, in form of truncated cone, max. diam. 21mm. ; disc of grey pottery, slightly ornamented, perforated with an excentric hole (diam. of disc 50mm.).

Stone.—Two rough discs of Ham Hill stone, perforated, max. diams. 60mm. and 80mm.; a similar disc partly bored from both sides, diam. 66mm.; three flint pounders.

Pottery.—Several pieces of Roman pottery, including three fragments of *terra sigillata*, one being ornamented with a figure holding a curved sword or dagger.

(d) **Found on Site F '11.** (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVII, i, 117).

British Coin.—Portion of an uninscribed bronze coin, apparently tinned; it was "clipped" in ancient times. Found near the earthworks on the w. side of the N. spur, August, 1912.

Bronze.—Bow and catch-plate of a broken fibula, length 50mm.; long oblong band ornamented with parallel grooves, with a rivet remaining in position, length 67·5mm.; fluted cover of the spring of a brooch, length 27mm.; two rings, one being tinned, max. diams. 22mm. and 22·5mm.; two large rivets, or studs, with heads of plano-convex section; ornamented rib of a shield, 9ins. long, and the central boss of a shield, tinned, diam. 46·5mm. (these are mounted on a suggested partial reconstruction of a Late-Celtic shield); fragments of thin bronze found with the rib of shield.

Iron.—Spear-head, length 5½ins.; implement of slender form, flattened and bevelled at both ends, length 3½ins.; greater part of the bow and catch-plate of a fibula; two harness-rings, max. ext. diams. 43mm. and 62mm.

Bone.—Small chisel, length 3½ins., with edge bevelled from both sides; pin, polished from long use, length 3¼ins.; sharpened implement with rivet-hole, perhaps used in weaving, length 4¼ins.

Stone.—Whetstone with notched edge, length 4¾ins.

Pottery.—Two fragments of ornamented pottery of Late-Celtic type, and precisely similar to ware from the Lake-villages; several fragments of *terra sigillata* and other Roman pottery.

Additions to the Library.

From January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913.

DONATIONS.

Five volumes of Portraits and twelve volumes of Illustrations of general Topographical interest relating to the County.—Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE, V.P.

A search in this magnificent series will be found indispensable for all students of Somerset history. The Pigott drawings, the Braikenridge extra-illustrated "Collinson," and the Tite series, represent a mass of pictorial information of which any district might be proud, and which few counties can be fortunate enough to possess.

Several volumes by Somersetshire authors to be added to the donor's collection of books in Taunton Castle.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

The Dorchester and Sherborne Journal, 2 Jan. 1795 to 28 July, 1797, and 18 Aug. 1797 to 26 Dec. 1800; *Taunton Courier*, 1865 (Nov. 8—Dec. 27), 1866-70, 1873, 1874, 1875-82; *Wellington Weekly News*, 3 Jan. 1895, to 27 Sept. 1911 (nearly complete)—also 1912; Final Concord (MS.) made in the Court of the King at Westminster, Coram Francisco North, Hugh Wyndham, etc., *re* land in Northlode in the parish of St. John's, Glastonbury, 5 and 33 Charles II.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Album, 20 by 14ins., containing Photographs of Somerset Churches, taken *circa* 1855.—Presented by Mr. F. WARRE CORNISH.

Archæologia, vol. LXIII, 1911-12; vol. LXIV, 1912-13.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Marriages at Bulcombe, 1605-1835.—Presented by the Transcribers, Miss ETHEL BRITTEN and Mr. E. J. HOLMYARD.

Three lantern slides of pre-Norman carved stonework, Glastonbury Abbey.—Made and presented by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND.

The Index Library (*British Record Society*), pts. 130-3, including (1) Chichester Wills; (2) Gloucester Inquis. p.m., vol. VI; (3) Wilts Inquis. p.m., vol. III. *Somerset Record Society*, vols. XXV, XXVI.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

“A true Terrier of all the house, gleab lands and tithes, &c., belonging to the Rectirie of the parish church of Oare, taken by Hugh Lewis, parson, the 12th day of August, 1634.” (Full transcript in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, XIII, 256).—Presented by Mr. T. WAINWRIGHT.

Early Wars of Wessex, by Albany F. Major (edited by the Rev. C. W. Whistler).—Presented by the Author.

The following books presented by the publishers for review:—*Prehistoric Times* (7th edit.), by Lord Avebury; *Military Architecture in England*, by A. Hamilton Thompson; *Gothic Architecture in England*, by Francis Bond; *A Short Critical History of Architecture*, by H. H. Statham; *Churchwardens' Accounts*, XIV—XVII Century, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox.

The Alfred, London Weekly Journal and Bridgwater and Somersetshire General Advertiser, 20 Aug. 1832, to 30 Dec. 1833; *Trans-Himalaya*, by Sven Hedin, vol. III.—Presented by Mr. W. B. BROADMEAD.

Notes on the Forest of Mendip, its Mining Customs and Ancient Laws.—Presented by the Author, Mr. J. MCMURTRIE.

History of the Siderfin Family of West Somerset.—Presented by the Author, Mr. JAMES SANDERS.

Somerset Composers, with short biographies and examples of their music (prepared by the donor); *The King's Hunting Jigg*, by Dr. John Bull (1563-1628); *Psalm and Hymn Tunes*, composed by James Turle; *Album of English Songs*, by E. J. Loder; *O Lord my God*, anthem by Dr. John Bull.—Presented by Mr. H. A. JEBOULT.

St. Kilda and its Birds.—Presented by the Author, Dr. J. WIGLESWORTH.

The Alien Benedictines of York, by Rev. Dr. J. Solloway; *The Netherworld of Mendip*, by E. A. Baker and H. E. Balch; *Paterson's Roads in England and Wales*, by E. Mogg (1826).—Presented by the Rev. W. T. REEDER.

Retrospections, Social and Archæological, by C. Roach Smith, vol. III.—Presented by Miss MESSITER.

Lord Beaconsfield's Correspondence with his Sister, 1832-1852.—Presented by Mr. F. H. KNIGHT.

Miscellaneous Notes, Pedigrees, etc., relating to the Surname Bull, pt. III.—Presented by the Author, Mr. J. CECIL BULL.

National Union of Teachers, Weston-super-Mare, 1913, —Conference Souvenir, being a short history of Somerset; *Fourth Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester*, 1912; *Report on the Meare Lake Village Excavations*, 1913 (Brit. Assoc.).—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Life of St. Ealdhelm, first Bishop of Sherborne.—Presented by the Author, Mr. W. B. WILDMAN.

A Calendar of the Charters, Rolls, etc., dating from A.D. 1182, as contained in the Muniment Room at Sherborne House, in Glos.—Presented by the Author, the Rt. Hon. Lord SHERBORNE.

Metaphors of Brother Minor Bozon, a Friar Minor (from XIV Century MS.).—Presented by the Author, Mr. JOHN ROSE.

A Romano-British House near Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill.

—Presented by the Authors, Messrs. I. H. BEATTIE and W. J. PHYTHIAN-ADAMS.

Folio Bible of 1602, known as the *Bishop's Bible* or *Treacle Bible* (v. Jeremiah, viii, 22) ; first issued in 1568. (Most of the brass fittings still remain).—Presented by Miss I. M. COLE, on behalf of the late Miss ELEANOR MILLS (formerly of Taunton).

Somerset Record Society, vols. XXIII, XXIV, XXVIII, *Quarter Sessions Records*, James I, Chas. I, and Commonwealth.—Presented by the Somerset County Council.

Catalogue of a Collection of Early English Earthenware, Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1913-4 (including specimens lent by Taunton Castle Museum).—Presented by the Club.

Report of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, year ending 31 Mar. 1912.

Old Album containing a number of Bills, Election notices, etc., referring to Taunton, about 1820.—Presented by Mr. H. READ.

The Castle Cary Visitor, 1912 and 1913.—Presented by Miss C. J. MACMILLAN.

Illustrated Sale Catalogue of the Bridge Collection, Piddletrenthide, Dorset, 20-22 Sept. 1911 ; two receipted bills, W. H. Smith, 192 Strand, London, 1835, and John Penny, Sherborne Journal, 1836.—Presented by Mr. E. PEARCE.

Catalogue of the Periodical Publications in the Library of University College, London.—Presented by the Librarian.

Report, Wells Nat. Hist. & Arch. Society, 1912.

Rules and Articles of the New Constitutional Society, Taunton (begun 26 Sept. 1814).—Presented by Mr. H. DOIDGE.

The Downside Review, vol. XXXII, nos. 94, 95.

Bye-Laws, Taunton Local Board of Health, 1851 ; Notice issued by Market Trustees, 21 Feb. 1849 ; Dr. Sutherland's Report on Outbreak of Cholera at Taunton, 1849 ; Report,

Taunton Local Board of Health (Henry Austin).—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

74th Annl. Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, 1912.—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

Architectural Review, May 1913, containing illustrated article on Nailsea Court.—Presented by Mr. C. E. EVANS.

11th Annl. Report, Somerset Men in London, 1911-12.

The Famous Inns of Bath and District.—Presented by the Author, Mr. J. F. MEEHAN.

Proceedings, Bath Branch, Som. A. & N. H. Society, 1913.

Proceedings, Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol. I, pt. 3.

Journal, Torquay Nat. Hist. Society, vol. I, no. 5.

The History of Dorchester Gallows.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL.

Souvenir, Taunton & Somerset Hospital, Centenary, 1912.

Somerton Almanack, 1914.—Presented by Mr. J. G. WILLIAMS.

Camelot, by Rev. J. A. Bennett (reprinted 1913).—Presented by Mrs. A. L. LANGMAN.

Resolutions, Auxiliary Bible Society of Wellington, 26 Jan. 1813.—Presented by Mr. W. DE C. PRIDEAUX.

Banwell Screen and Rood-Loft.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A.

Plan of Grand Western Canal, from Topsham, Devon, to Taunton, with the Branches to Tiverton and Cullompton (surveyed 1794).—Presented by Miss L. M. BADCOCK.

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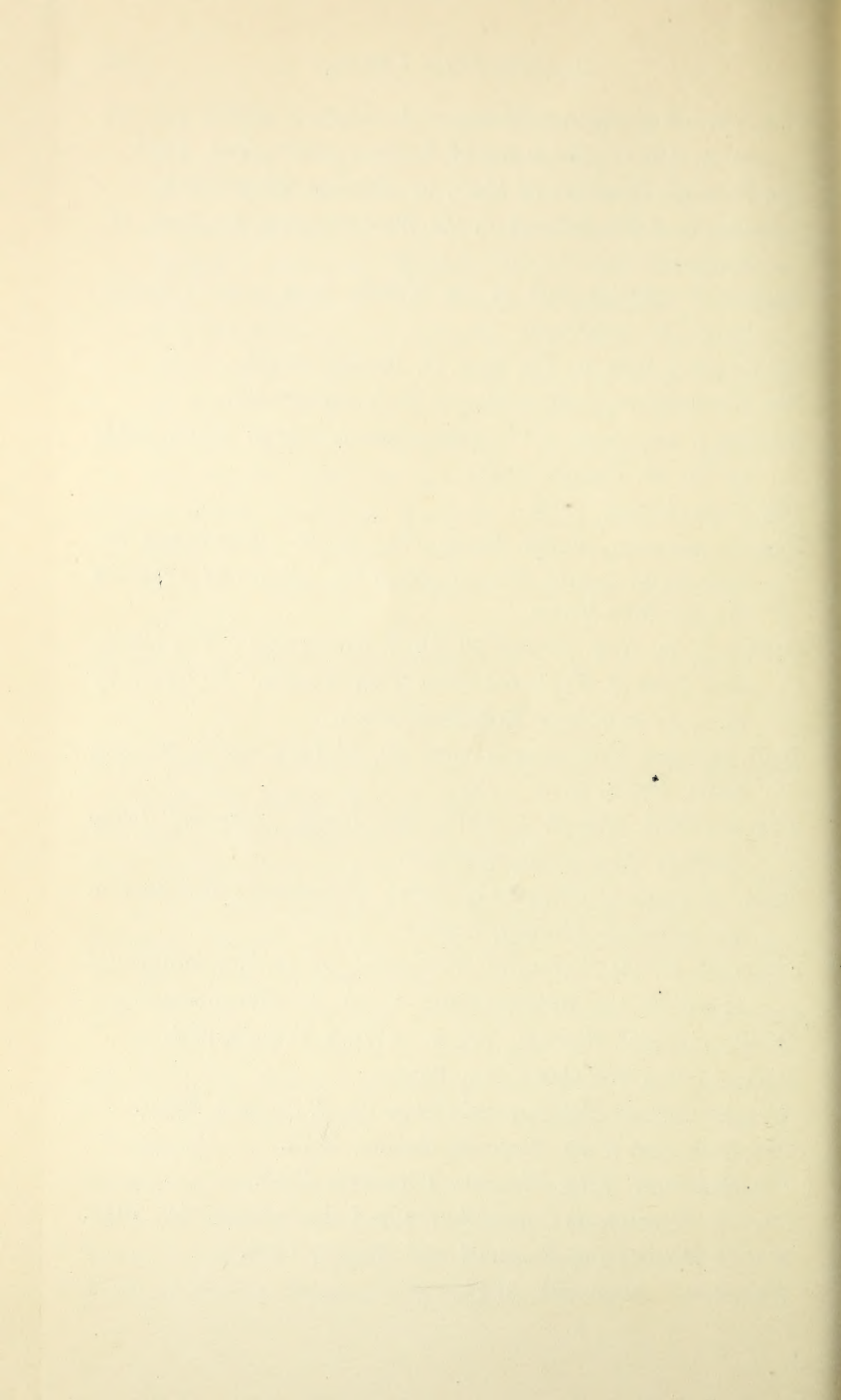
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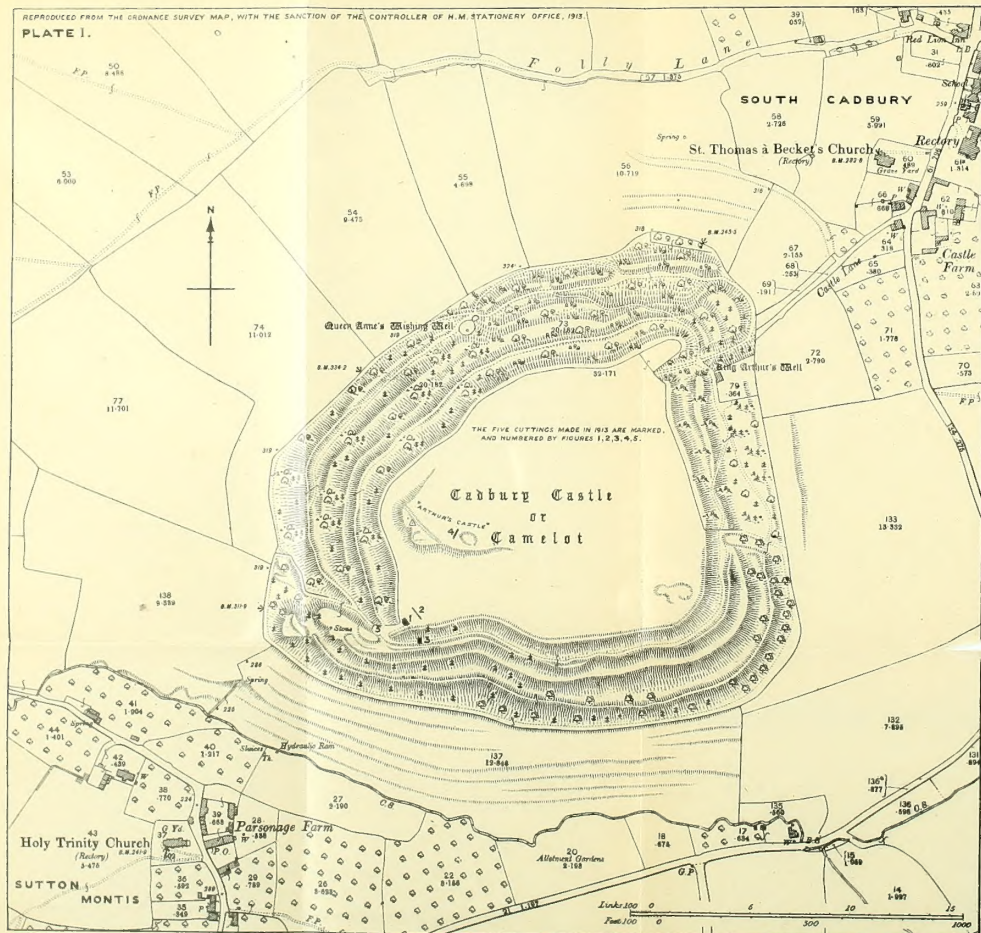
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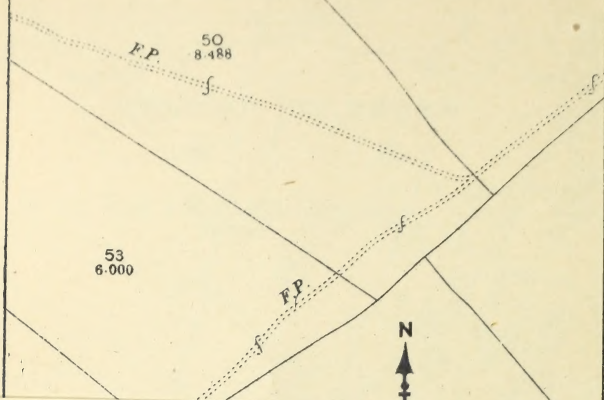
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REPRODUCED FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE CONTROLLER OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 1915.
 PLATE I.



REPRODUCED FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, WITH THE SANC
PLATE I.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1913.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

**Trial-Excavations at Cadbury Castle,
S. Somerset, 1913.**

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

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II. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.¹

THIS camp or fortress is known as Cadbury Castle, Cadbury Camp, Camelot or Camalet (perhaps because of the river Camel close by). Naturally it is often confused with Cadbury Camp, near Tickenham, which has the distinction of having produced a bronze spear-head (now in the County Museum). Then there is a less important earthwork of the same name near Yatton, and yet another, sometimes called "Cadbury Castle," between Crediton and Tiverton. The name, "Cadbury," also occurs at Chulmleigh, if not again in Devon; also at Bitton (Glos.).²

There are two names which will always remain associated with this impregnable fortress of ancient times, namely, the Rev. James A. Bennett, a former Secretary of this Society and Rector of South Cadbury—an antiquary who had a pro-

1. Chapters II to VII comprise the main part of the writer's address to the Society at Cadbury Camp on July 17th, 1913.

2. There is a "Gadbury Banks," a camp near Eldersfield, Worcestershire.

found love for this hill,—and Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., who made a plan and published a topographical account of the camp.

Mr. Dymond's paper on the subject appeared in our *Proceedings*, and in the *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*; Mr. Bennett wrote a paper entitled "Camelot" for our *Proceedings*, which was also issued in pamphlet form (see Bibliography). If not so truly scientific and technical as such records often are now-a-days, it is a highly entertaining paper which even the so-called "man in the street" could not call dry—a paper which, if not sufficiently exact with regard to the provenance of the relics found in his day, records, in a most acceptable manner, tradition, legend and romance attaching to the place, some of which would have been lost for all time had not Mr. Bennett's pen preserved them.

III. TRADITION AND LEGEND.

We will, before entering upon more serious matters, make a few abridgements from the paper, "Camelot."

Many of the country folk believe that the hill is hollow, but nobody is able to define this mysterious idea. In this connection a native was known to say, "I wish, Sir, one of those railroads would come along this way, and run a tunnel through the hill, and then . . .!"

Many years ago the top of the camp was arable. One season the crop was barley, and it was stacked just within the northern earthwork where the ground dips towards the eastern entrance. When the rick was made it was plainly visible from the fields below, near "Chapel," but viewed from that point it was said to have sunk down out of sight by threshing time. The informant was a man accustomed to farming, and quite aware that stacks settle naturally.

On our way up the hill from South Cadbury we pass "King Arthur's Well," situated in the middle ditch. There is another spring, "Queen Anne's Wishing Well," low down on

the northern face, in the fosse between the third and fourth rampart (see Plate I). Let anyone, the story goes, listen carefully at either well, while his friend claps down the cover of the other well, and the noise will be heard. "Now this, Sir," they say, "could not be unless the hill were hollow."

Mr. Bennett records that he found a large quern or mill-stone in the enclosure. His labourer was much puzzled, but when its use was pointed out, he said, "Now, Sir, I see what I could never make out afore, what the fairies wanted with carrying corn up here out of Foreside" (an arable field below). "We all know that the fairies did so," went on the man, "but I never could make out for why, but now I see, for here's their grindstone."

Legends of the Cadbury fairies are deeply rooted, and here is one recorded by Mr. Bennett. "The fairies were obliged to leave when the bells of the church were hung, and they left all their gold behind them; and it is a pity our squire won't dig into the hill, for there's lots of gold in it, and folks do say that on the night of the full moon King Arthur and his men ride round the hill, and their horses are shod with silver, and a silver shoe has been found in the track where they do ride; and when they have ridden round the hill they stop to water their horses at the Wishing Well."

Mr. Bennett speaks of a hut-dwelling which he dug, but unfortunately he does not clearly locate this or other digging. At the bottom was a rough flagstone. When struck it sounded hollow, and the labourer got into a state of excitement. "Here it is, Sir." "What?" "We have found the way in now!" and he dragged out the stone in frantic eagerness. But instead of the door of a cavern, the stone, when removed, revealed another like the first. This, needless to say, was attacked with diminished energy, and then, alas, it became clear that the natural bedding of the rock had been reached. There were running in the man's mind, no doubt, dreams of wonderful caverns, and visions of certain mysterious gates,

which the country folk talk about, but which the eye of living man has never seen.

Another man said that when a boy he had seen the upper corner of the iron durns, and part of an iron door. "I wonder where those iron gates are, Mesh?" said Mr. Bennett to one of the old villagers. "Why don't ee know, Sir, up there among they ash trees." Country tradition was right, at any rate, in placing the iron gates they dream of at one of the ancient entrances of the original fortress.

We are told how, besides this monthly procession by moonlight around the entrenchments, King Arthur and his knights rode down from Camelot to drink the waters of a spring beside Sutton Montis Church on Christmas eve. It is rumoured also that on the eve of St. John anyone venturing up the hillside will see something strange.

To the n.w. of the Camp, between Little Weston and Sparkford Wood, there is a track called "King Arthur's Hunting Causeway." This path, also called "King Arthur's Lane," is now almost obliterated. The countrymen used to say that on rough winter's nights King Arthur and his hounds could be heard along the track. In a field called "Westwoods," at the foot of the west side of the Camp and close beside "the Causeway," Mr. Bennett states that there are some trenches containing the skeletons of men and boys, but no females. The bodies are said to have been thrown in without order.

The Camp has on more than one occasion attracted the local poet, and we will conclude the lighter part of this paper by quoting a few unpublished lines to show to what extent the imagination can be carried with regard to the legends and traditions of Camelot.

"The green woods clothe the summit now ; the green grass o'er it spreads ;
On golden flowers of ' Autumn Stars ' the village maiden treads,
But knows, that far beneath her feet, within the caverned hill,
King Arthur and his mail-clad Knights are soundly sleeping still,
With golden lamps reflected in polished marble floors,
And ever-watchful dragons guarding the golden doors.

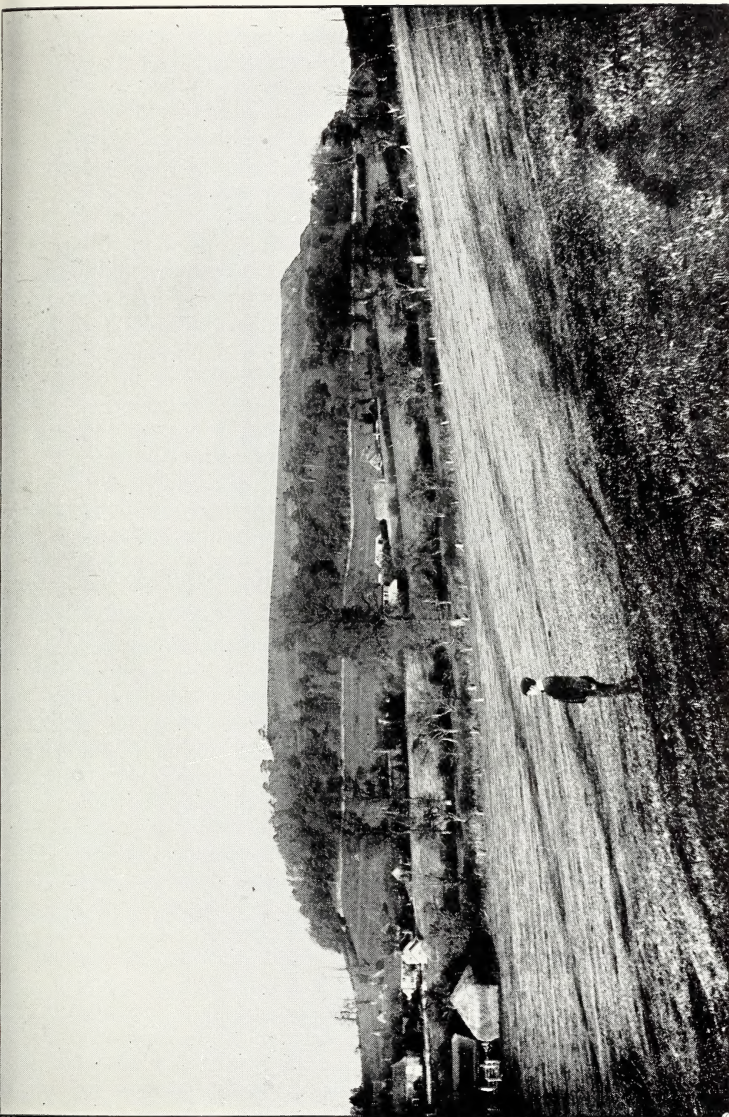
“She knows that they, who ne’er have sinned, nor caused a heart to grieve,
 Whose faith is firm, and love is true, who kneel on St. John’s Eve
 And lave their eyes in Arthur’s Well, shall see the hill subside,
 The passage open at their feet, the golden gates divide,
 And Arthur couched amid his Knights, each girded with his sword ;
 And by the trancèd monarch’s head a priceless jewel-hoard.”

Shakespeare was probably thinking of this place when he makes the Earl of Kent, in “King Lear,” exclaim,—

“Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain
 I’d drive ye cackling home to Camelot.”

IV. OTHER NOTES ON CADBURY CASTLE.

It has been suggested that this fortress was “the head and front” of the British resistance against the South and West Saxons, during the long century which elapsed between the storm of Sarum (552) and the ultimate conquest of Somerset to the banks of the Parret by Kenwalch of Wessex (658). About it would gather traditions of the struggle ; and as tradition faded into legend, here were localized the great deeds of the national hero, Arthur. Here, it is said, Arthur held his court, hence he rode forth to his twelve great fights, and hence he was carried dying to the “island-valley of Avilion,” there to be laid upon the magic ship and piloted by the Three Queens into spaces of faërie and legend. It may perhaps be that the association of the Good King with Cadbury has no better foundation than the immediate neighbourhood of the villages of Queen Camel and West Camel, in reality deriving their names from the little river Cam or Camel, an affluent of the Yeo or Ivel. Camel suggests Camelot—a word which has been spelt in at least a dozen ways. In whatever way the seed of the legend was borne hither, it has certainly flourished very excellently upon the spot. Arthur may have been, as Dr. Guest thought, a creature of flesh and blood, the son of parents half British and half Roman. He may, on the other hand, be but a forgotten god-name incarnated in human guise.
 —*A. Hadrian Allcroft.*



CADBURY CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTH.

Part of the Village of Sutton Montis in the foreground.

From a Photograph by Mr. J. Trevor Davies.

“*Historia Britonum*,” ascribed to Nennius, and probably dating from the eighth century, is nearly all we possess that is of historic value with regard to this real or fabulous prince. If real, he appears to have been born towards the close of the fifth century, and probably in the south of England.

All that can be safely said of the alleged connection of Arthur with Cadbury, is that, if this personage has been truly identified, as to the chief incidents of his career, with the West of England, and if the Camelot of romance had any historic reality, then this camp has perhaps the best title to the remains of that place.—*C. W. Dymond*.

The earliest topographer to notice Cadbury was Leland (1542), but space will not permit of quoting many of his words. Among other things he stated that, “There was much dusky blew stone that People of the Villages therby hath caryid away” . . . “Much Gold, Sylver and Coper of the *Romaine* Coynes hath be found ther yn plouing: and lykewise in the Felde in the Rootes of this Hille, with many other antique Thinges.”

Camden (1586), Drayton (1612), Stow (1615), Speed (1627), and Musgrave (1719), all in their turn speak of Cadbury, while Thomas Gerard of Trent (1633) says, on “Camallett Castle” are “the expresse footings of a ruinated Castle trenched and fortified, as is also the whole hill with 5 or 6 trenches soe steep and deepe as a man may sooner slide than goe downe at them.” But Stukeley (1724) is the only topographer who really added to the information given by Leland, and recorded that the following were found in the camp:—“Many round pebbles, probably for slings or cross-bows, immense quantities of Roman coins, camp utensils, remains of military equipage, urns, paterae, fibulae, bolts, and hand-grindstones.” He also recorded that an urn, holding about two quarts, was found filled with Roman coins in the common field of Corton Dinham, two miles south of Cadbury. Collinson repeats Stukeley with very little additional information.

“But if we are really to know anything of the Cadbury of the past, we must first withdraw beyond the influence of the spell which the beautiful romance of the days of chivalry has cast about this spot.” We may, perhaps, dismiss Leland’s silver horse-shoe, and probably Stukeley’s praetorium, pavements, hypocausts and supposed vaults also. The large number of Roman coins which have been found here and in other parts of the parish close to the camp, from before the time of Leland to the present day, has probably been the chief reason why various authorities have regarded the camp as being of Roman origin, in spite of the fact that it lacks all the characteristics of a Roman fortress.

V. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP.

Cadbury Camp is situated in the parish of South Cadbury, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a bee line north of Sherborne, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castle Cary, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Roman Station on the Fosse Way at Ilchester. The great camp of Ham Hill is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west. Cadbury appears to form part of the great outcrop of the inferior oolite, resting upon the lias which comes to the surface at the foot of the hill. In point of strength it is one of the most formidable of contour-camps, having no less than four successive or concentric lines of ramparts with intervening ditches, carried entirely round and following the natural form of the hill. The position is further strengthened by detached lengths of outer embankments on the N. and N.E.; on the eastern side by a piece of bold escarpment; and on the S. and S.W. by a series of six rows of so-called “lynches” or “lynchets,” which here appear to be terraces cut out of the solid rock, now grass-covered. (See Plan, Plate I,³ and Plate III, A).

3. The Plan has been reproduced from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map (parts of Sheets LXXIV, 8 and 12), with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. The writer has made a few additions for the purposes of this paper. The Director-General of Ordnance Survey informed the writer that the magnetic declination of the compass at Cadbury Castle (by Rücker’s tables corrected by later observations) was, on June 1st, 1913, $16^{\circ} 25'$ west of true north.



A.- Camelot photographed at 7 p. m. from the foot of Paddock Hill, looking N.N.W. The "lynchets" below the ramparts are well seen. On the right the Sherborne-Cadbury road.



B.- Cutting 1, looking S.W., showing the dry-stone walling and the pitched Entrance. The right-hand figure stands in the middle of the ancient S.W. approach into the camp.

CADBURY CASTLE, SOUTH SOMERSET, 1913.

From Photographs by Mr. H. St. George Gray.

The Camp is perhaps best described as a spherical triangle with the angles pointing north, south-east, and south-west. In walking round the Camp at its base one covers little more than a mile. The upper vallum covers a distance of about 3,700ft., or rather more than two-thirds of a mile, and encloses an area of 18 acres. The highest point is just 500ft. above sea-level, and about 190ft. (average) above the foot of the lowest rampart.

There are two original entrances. That on the N.E., in the position of the best means of approach to the interior of the Camp, has a flanking defence at the top—the recurve of the ramparts right and left of what was perhaps the principal entrance. The other is on the S.W., overlooking Sutton Montis; this entrance-way is about 550ft. long, horizontally measured. One or two writers claim a third entrance on the east side where the maps show a break through the earthworks. (See Plan, Plate I). There is much doubt as to the antiquity of this gap, and Phelps, among others, ignored it. It may have been made for the convenience of a former occupier of the land. The Rev. F. Warre, on the other hand, argued that this way was also ancient. Excavations alone can prove this and many other theoretical points which have been raised from time to time.

Towards the west of the interior space is a natural platform, sometimes called "The Praetorium," "Arthur's Palace," or "Arthur's Castle," now having steep sides to the S., W. and N.W.,⁴ where, we venture to think, quarrying has been carried on, perhaps for the purpose of obtaining stone for the wall which supports the inner side of the upper vallum, and is continuous round the Camp on all sides but the south. This wall, no doubt, is of considerable age, but not what one would call ancient.

The writer has not measured the relative height of the ram-

4. It was in this position that the members were assembled on July 17th, 1913, to hear the writer's address.

parts, but Mr. C. H. Bothamley⁵ gives a section of the earthworks at one point where the vertical height from the foot of the fourth rampart to the crest of the first is $144\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the lowermost bank being $42\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and the two upper ones each 38 ft.

VI. THE NEIGHBOURING HILLS.

It does not appear that parishes in the immediate neighbourhood of Cadbury have produced many archæological remains, but Sparkford to the west is an exception. We must however pass over the Bronze Age and Roman remains which have been found there. (Exhibited in Taunton Museum).⁶ The hills to the east and south of this fortress are decidedly interesting. Their names from east to south are Littleton Hill, Hicknoll Slait, Pen Hill, Charwell Hill, Sigwell, Gurt or Beacon Hill, and Paddock Hill. Between them and Cadbury is the valley of Whitcombe with its central stream rising in Sigwell, or the Six Wells springs. Beyond these hills is a table-land, rising to a height of 637 feet above sea-level.

At Sigwell⁷ are a small camp, a round barrow and a twin-barrow, which were examined by General Pitt-Rivers, Prof. Rolleston, the Rev. J. A. Bennett and others in 1877. This camp was described as being earlier in point of date than the barrows, the periods being recorded as Neolithic and Bronze Age respectively. There are entrenchments also upon the promontory of Charwell, and the writer has noticed traces of small banks of Littleton Hill to the north. Gurt should have traces of earthworks also. These entrenched hills were probably outposts dependent on the larger fortress of Cadbury. The high, dry and well-watered Vale of Whitcombe would be

5. *Vict. Co. Hist., Somerset*, II, 485.

6. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, VII (1856-7), i, 27, and plate; vol. LI, i, 73.

7. Taunton Museum contains two finely-chipped leaf-shaped flint arrow-heads from Sigwell Camp, part of a Late-Celtic weaving comb ("Glastonbury Lake Village," I, 278), and a fragment of ornamented pottery of the same period.

the only suitable place in the neighbourhood where the Cadbury flocks and herds could be pastured. It is very obvious that the sources of water supply and the command of these hills must have been a matter of vital importance to the occupiers of Camelot. It would appear, therefore, that we have evidence of a great central fortress defended on its weakest side by a chain of detached but dependent outposts.

VII. ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT CADBURY CASTLE BY THE REV. J. A. BENNETT AND OTHERS.

Had many of the relics discovered at Camelot by Mr. Bennett⁸ been found in the Lake-villages of Somerset no surprise would have been caused, and these particular specimens may be referred to the Late-Celtic Period (dating approximately from B.C. 200 to A.D. 100). The spindle-whorls of lead and earthenware are typical (Plate V, B and C), and the baked clay sling-bullets (Plate V, F) have been found in large numbers in the Lake-villages. The bronze terret-ring for horse-harness belongs to this period (Fig. 1); also the armlet with hook-and-eye fastening, ornamented with a row of dots-and-circles (Plate V, A).

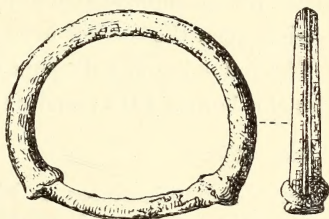


Fig. 1.—Bronze Terret-Ring found at Camelot by the Rev. J. A. Bennett. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)
From a Drawing by Mr. E. Sprankling.

Mr. Bennett also found at Camelot two pieces of a Kimmeridge shale armlet,^{8a} a finely worked flint celt (Plate V, E, described on p. 13), portion of a triangular loom-weight of clay, a perforated whetstone, and the greater part of seven

8. Those exhibited in Taunton Museum before 1913.

8a. Such fragments are frequently met with in Late-Celtic and Roman sites, and are extremely common at Caerwent.

pots (much repaired), of black, brown and red earthenware, one having the base pierced with four holes. This pottery will be briefly mentioned in Vol. II of "The Glastonbury Lake Village," as the general *facies*, form and ornament compare very favourably. Some of the pottery referred to is related to the incised ware which in France appears to be confined to Armorica and the S.E. Provinces, and which as far as Britain is concerned has been found to a larger extent in Somerset than in the other counties of England,—and rarely further north than Hunsbury Camp in Northants. Its distribution in Somerset, as far as known at present, includes the Lake-villages of Glastonbury and Meare, Ham Hill, Worlebury Camp, Wookey Hole, and Cannington Park Camp. Dr. Bulleid is working at this class of pottery,—with its interesting technique and remarkable designs,—and bearing in mind what will be published before long we will refrain from enlarging upon the subject here.

The following is a description of some of the relics found at Camelot before 1913; and exhibited in Taunton Museum:—

Bronze Objects.

Terret-ring (illustrated in Fig. 1) of a plain type found with Late-Celtic remains. A terret of similar outline was found in the Glastonbury Lake-village (Vol. I of that work, Plate xliii, E 8). Taunton Museum contains terrets also from Knowle Hill (Bawdrip), Ham Hill, and Barbury Castle Camp, Wilts. The well known enamelled examples from the Polden Hills, above Edington, are in the British Museum.

Bracelet formed from a thin strip of bronze, 3·5mm. in width; max. ext. diam. 58mm.; it has a hook-and-eye fastening like the bracelet, E 44, from the Glastonbury Lake-village (Vol. I of that work, Plate xlii). Although much worn a line of dot-and-circle ornament can still be traced; similar ornamentation occurs on a bronze bracelet from Caerwent (*Venta Silurum*) and another from Bittern Manor, near Southampton (*Clausentum*).^{8b} Figured in Plate V, A.

Both these specimens were presented by the Rev. J. A. Bennett, 1891.

8b. Exhibited in the Tudor House Museum, Southampton.

Lead Whorl.

Whorl of lead (perhaps a spindle-whorl); the central perforation 6mm. in diam.; thickness of whorl 11mm. It has flat faces and rounded sides. Figured in Plate V, B.

Presented by the Rev. J. A. Bennett, 1891.

Other Whorls.

Spindle-whorl made from a piece of ornamented brown pottery of concavo-convex cross-section; max. diam. 29·5mm.; diam. of hole 6·5mm. Figured in Plate V, C.

Presented by the Rev. J. A. Bennett, 1891.

Earthenware spindle-whorl, of large size and bi-convex cross-section; diam. 52mm.; thickness 33mm.; hole 8·5mm. in diam. The edge of the whorl is ornamented with transverse notches indented by nail and finger.⁹ Found on the Camp in 1910. Figured in Plate V, D.

Presented by the Rev. T. Griffiths, 1910.

Flint Implements.

Chipped and polished axe, or celt,¹⁰ of ochreous-coloured flint, finely worked and patinated; the crescentic cutting-edge is bevelled from both faces; length 5½ins.; max. width 2½ins.; max. thickness 1⅞ins.; weight 13½ozs. avoirdupois. Found at Cadbury Castle in 1881 (Rev. J. A. Bennett Collection). Figured in Plate V, E.

Presented by Mrs. J. A. Bennett, 1913.

Scraper of horse-shoe shape, found on the surface.

Presented by Mr. Cyril Croft, 1913.

Sling-Bullet.

Baked clay sling-bullet of fusiform shape, well made and smooth; length 48mm. Found by Colonel Wm. Woodforde. Figured in Plate V, F.

VIII. THE TRIAL-EXCAVATIONS AT CAMELOT, 1913.

The trial-excavations of 1913 began on June 17th and continued until June 24th, during which time five cuttings, nos. 1

9. A spindle-whorl with somewhat similar but better defined nail and finger ornament round the edge was found on Ham Hill, 1912, Site D'10 (Taunton Museum).

10. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXVI, ii, 12; *Proc. Bath Field Club*, VII, 83.

to 5, were made. Six men were employed, including a foreman who had done similar work elsewhere.¹¹ The weather, although showery, was on the whole favourable; and the excavations were visited by several antiquaries, some coming from long distances.

Cuttings 1 and 5 were made in the position of the s.w. Entrance; Cutting 2 in the interior, close to the same entrance; Cutting 3 across the upper fosse on the s.w.; and Cutting 4 on the highest part of the camp, called "Arthur's Castle" (Plan, Plate I).

CUTTING 1.

This cutting was made at the top of the s.w. Entrance and just within the interior space; it measured 26ft. from N.W. to s.e. and 12ft. in the opposite direction. Slightly s.w. of this digging the minimum width of the entrance, as measured on the turf, was 14ft. Little was found in the N.E. half of the cutting, and for this reason a patch of ground, measuring 10ft. square, was not excavated deeper than 3ft. below the surface.

The ground appeared to have been previously disturbed in places, for at a depth of 2·8ft. a small coloured earthenware figure (modern) was found at the N.W. end of the cutting. In this position a well defined seam of black earth was met with at 5ft. below the surface, and it was here that many small fragments of pottery of Romano-British type were found, including an ornamented piece, no. 2 (p. 18).

As a few large stones were found apparently *in situ* on the s.w. margin of the cutting, the digging was extended for 5ft. a little way over the brow of the present turf-clad entrance, as shown in the accompanying plan. It soon became evident that we had here to deal with the remains of a stone built entrance into the camp, and dry-stone walling was revealed on

11. The men were as follows:—John Lush (Dorchester, foreman), Ernest Vowles (Meare), R. W. Hunt, L. G. Edmunds and H. Caddey (all of North Cadbury), and Snook (South Cadbury).

either side of the cutting (Fig. 2). On the s.e. side there was a length of 10ft. of mutilated walling, the lower course remaining *in situ* and consisting of blocks of stone from 1.3ft. to 1.75ft. in length. Behind this the stones were smaller and not arranged in any sort of order. On the n.w. side a large

CUTTING I.—PLAN OF UPPER PART OF THE S.W. ENTRANCE
IN POSITION SHOWN ON PLAN, PLATE I.

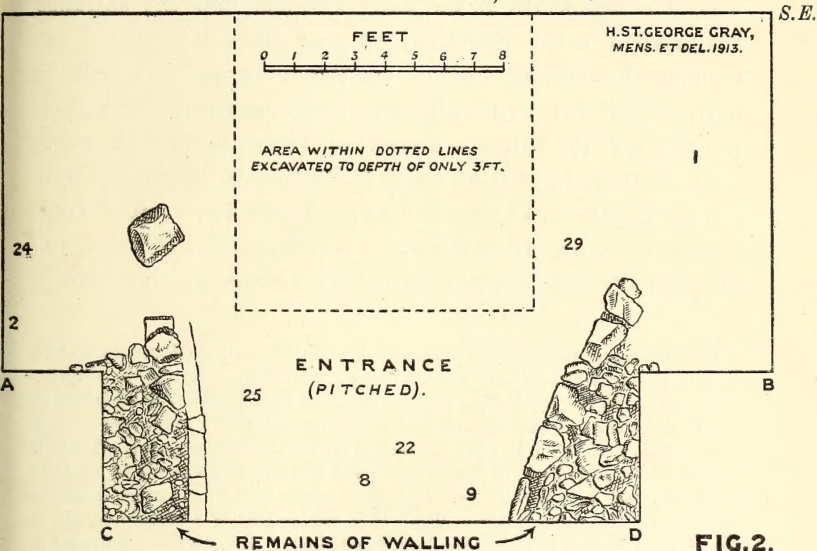


FIG. 2.

boulder, 1.9ft. by 2.1ft., was firstly discovered some little distance to the n.e. of the wall proper, and the rubble-stone forming the core of the wall came nearer to the surface here than on the s.e. side (see sectional diagrams, Fig. 3.) The n.w. wall appeared to have a definite set-off at the base (width 0.7ft.)—a feature which did not obtain on the other side.

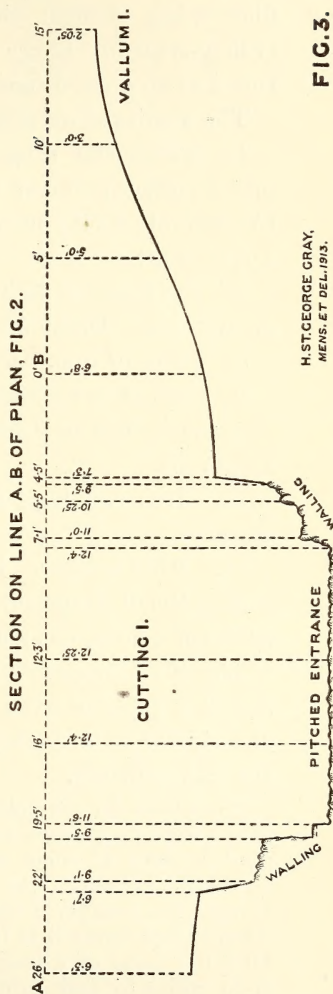
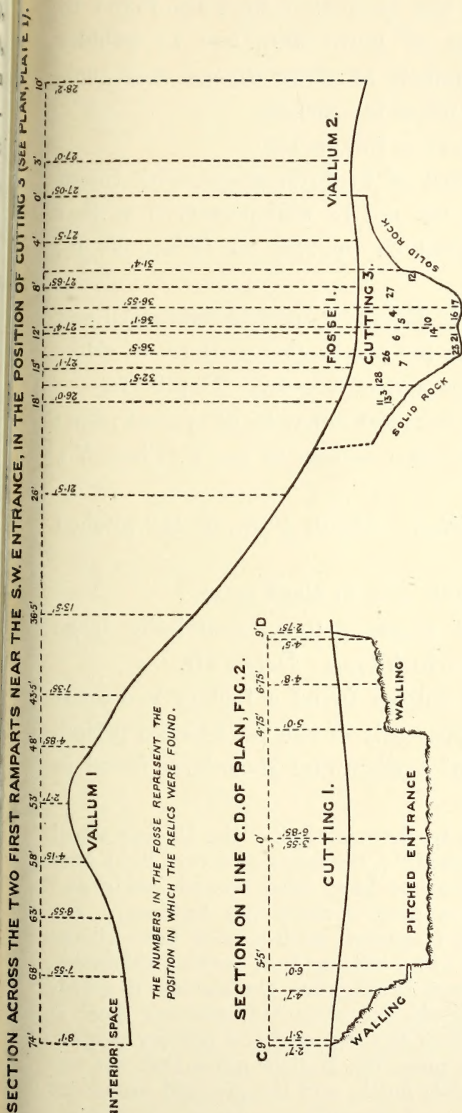
The space between the walls was cobbled or pitched, and the stones were set in a material (soft and rotten when found)

which had the appearance of some kind of mortar or "daub."¹² The pitching was reached on the s.w. margin of the cutting at a minimum depth of 3·3ft. below the turf. The plan (Fig. 2), sectional diagrams (Fig. 3), and the photograph (Plate III, B), record these features better than any written description can do. At the N.E. end of the mutilated N.W. wall the entrance-way was 13·5ft. wide; at the s.w. margin of the digging it diminished to 10·2ft. It would be interesting to ascertain what the true width of the walls was, and how the entrance continued in a s.w. direction, but time did not permit of extending the cutting further on this occasion. It will be noticed that the two walls are not symmetrical, and it is possible that the entrance narrows still more towards the s.w.

In Cutting 1, 143 unnumbered fragments of pottery were found (mostly small), as follows:—Above 1ft. deep, 4 fragments; between 1ft. and 2ft., 28; between 2ft. and 3ft., 26; between 3ft. and 5ft., 24; and at an average depth of 5ft. in

12. This material has been examined by Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., and by Mr. J. A. Howe, B.Sc. (Curator of the Geological Survey Museum), in conjunction. Mr. Howe says: "Your supposed mortar from Cadbury is certainly an artificial mixture. It consists mainly of fine-grained quartz sand, very even in size of grain; with this is a fair amount of ferruginous oolite grains. There is a good deal of carbonate of lime which with the iron oxide serves to bind the sand together, but there is not more than might easily have come from the oolite grains and the building-stones. If it was originally a limestone mortar then a good deal of the lime has been leached out. I think the main point in favour of the stuff having been a mortar is the extremely small amount of argillaceous matter present. Some of the white specks may represent the original lime of a mortar, but I have seen none large enough to recognise clearly. Without being able to form a definite opinion I rather lean to the idea of a poor, very sandy mortar that has been impoverished of lime."

To these remarks Mr. C. Reid adds: "Is it not a sort of puddle or 'daub,' such as was formerly used for building, but in this case has been used as infilling only—as a sort of mortar—between the stones? I also can see no evidence as to its having been a lime-mortar (burnt lime); and I should rather doubt whether the lime could disappear, leaving only the calcareous oolite grains. If it is a 'daub,' the great advantage of using a mixed and tempered material, such as I take this to be, is that it would not crack and fall out in dry weather, and that it would resist the attacks of mason-bees and wasps. I think that this last is an important consideration, for I have seen daub walls, made of unsuitable mixtures, perfectly riddled by insect borings."

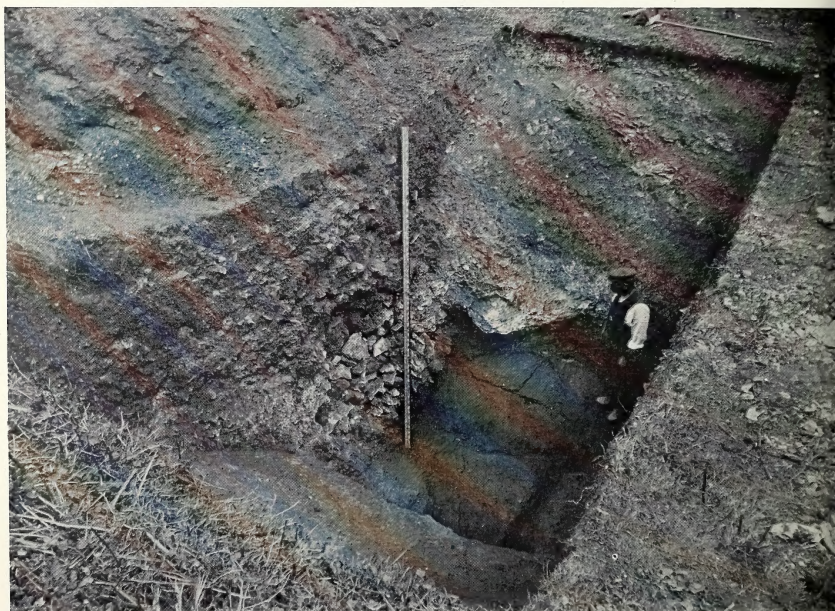


H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,
MENS. ET DEL. 1913.

FIG. 3.



A. - Cutting through the Fosse taken from the N.E., showing the rock sides. The stones in the heap formed part of the silting. Levelling-rod, 10ft. long.



B. - The re-excavated Fosse taken from the N.W., showing the accumulated silting. The man stands on the rock bottom.

CUTTING 3, UPPER FOSSE, CADBURY CASTLE, 1913.

From Photographs by Mr. H. St. George Gray.

CUTTING 2.

The position of this narrow cutting, length 50ft., width 5ft., is shown in Plate I. It was trenched to an average depth of 2·3ft., and a max. depth of 2·5ft. at the N.W. end. As in the upper 3ft. of Cutting 1, the ground had been disturbed here, and a modern bed-key or spanner was found at the N.W. end, depth 2·3ft. The ancient pottery was mostly collected from the S.E. end, but nothing of importance was found. In the upper foot, 9 fragments of pottery; between 1ft. and 2ft., 8; and between 2ft. and 2·5ft., 12. These shards were of Romano-British type. Ten flint flakes were also obtained, one small piece of burnt flint, a flint hammer-stone, and fourteen selected pebbles.¹³

CUTTING 3, UPPER FOSSE.

The position of this excavation is clearly indicated on the Plan, Plate I, at a minimum distance of 53ft. S.E. of Cutting 1. The sectional diagram in Fig. 3 not only shows this cutting, but the relative position of the first and second ramparts. It is seen that the crest of Vallum 1 stands 25ft. above the surface of the silting of the fosse, and 24·3ft. above the crest of Vallum 2.¹⁴ Cutting 1 measured 22ft. from N. to S. across the fosse, and 10ft. from E. to W. on the line of the fosse.

When the silting was cleared, it was found that a length of 7ft. of bottom had been exposed, at an average depth of 9ft. below the surface in the middle, but the actual depth, owing to the unevenness of the floor, varied to the extent of nearly 18ins. (See Photographs, Plate IV). The average width of the fosse at bottom was 4·5ft.; the true width at top was not ascertained, as the examination of the upper part of the escarp could not be completed. The escarp presented a fairly smooth convex face of solid rock (angle about 46°). The counter-

13. Only the best formed pebbles were counted and preserved.

14. Before the ditches became silted up it is evident that the crest of each rampart was at least 2 or 3 feet higher.

scarp was less regular, but steeper, as the diagram in Fig. 3 shows. The bottom exposed consisted of four large and smooth blocks of virgin rock resting in its natural bed, and the interstices were filled by a fine silt, which had no doubt gathered when the fosse was originally open to the bottom.

The silting of the fosse consisted of turf and turf-mould, about 1ft. ; below that a yellowish-coloured earth and stones,—the latter increasing in size and number as the re-excavation proceeded. At 6ft. most of the silting consisted of blocks of stone from 4ins. to 24ins. in length. Within a few inches of the bottom, a comparatively fine silt was met with, and this had probably been washed and blown in before the fosse became entirely neglected and allowed to fill up from natural causes.

Considering the small area of fosse re-excavated we were fortunate in finding a few relics of interest, but no bronze object of importance was found. The specimens are marked at their relative depth by figures in the sectional diagram, Fig. 3.

In this cutting 52 fragments of pottery (unnumbered) were collected, and for the most part they appeared to be Romano-British, and especially those pieces found between 2ft. and 4ft. Between 1ft. and 2ft., 26 fragments were found ; between 2ft. and 3ft., 18 ; and between 3ft. and 4ft., 8. This digging also produced 13 flint flakes, and 16 pebbles (? sling-stones).

The numbered "finds" were as follows :—

3. Short length of a bronze bar, of quadrangular section, 10mm. by 6mm. Depth 3·5ft.

4. Fragment of coarse black pottery ornamented with rows of small circular indentations rudely worked. It contains a number of rather large grains of quartz, and although probably of the Late-Celtic period it is of Bronze Age *type*. Depth 3ft.

5. Fragment of a pot with smooth surface and without coarse grains in its composition ; ornamented with a row of six

indented circles about 3·5mm. in diam. ; of Late-Celtic type. Depth 3·8ft. Figured in Plate V, 5.

6. Greater part of a small child's skeleton. Depth 3·4ft.

7. Part of an eyelet or loop of a pot, of dark brown earthenware ; Late-Celtic or Romano-British. Depth 4·2ft. Figured in Plate V, 7.

10. Small piece of decayed pottery containing large grains in its composition ; period indeterminable. Depth 6·2ft.

11. Iron nail with large flat head. Depth 3·5ft. Figured in Plate V, 11.

12. Fragment of thin brown pottery, faintly ornamented with two parallel lines ; Romano-British (?). Depth 4·5ft.

13. Small piece of human skull, calcined. Depth 4ft.

14. Charcoal—piece of small branch or twig of a fine-grained wood—willow or poplar. Depth 6·5ft.

16. Disc chipped out of a piece of reddish pottery having black surfaces ; the outer one is smooth and burnished like some of the pottery from the Lake-villages ; average diam. 30mm. Of Late-Celtic *facies*. It may have been a spindle-whorl in process of manufacture. Depth 8·3ft., close to the bottom of the fosse. Figured in Plate V, 16.

17. Greater part of the calvarium of a human skull, fully adult ; found in fragments in four superimposed layers. Depth 8·45ft., near the disc, no. 16. This skull is no doubt of the same date as the pottery, nos. 16, 21 and 23. Another piece of human skull was found in filling-in.

21. Fragment of black pottery, probably Late-Celtic. Depth 8·8ft., on the bottom of the fosse.

23. Small piece of black pottery, probably Late-Celtic. Depth 9·3ft., on the bottom of the fosse.

26. Piece of black pottery with a reddish-brown external surface, ornamented with slightly incised oblique lines crossing in opposite directions ; Late-Celtic type. Depth 2·8ft. Figured in Plate V, 26.

27. Small piece of human skull, calcined. Depth 2·6ft.

28. Two pieces of iron slag. Depth 2·6ft. Another piece also came from this cutting.

CUTTING 4 (Plate I).

This was a shallow excavation on the highest part of the camp, called "Arthur's Castle," measuring 35ft. by 5ft. Time did not permit of the whole area being examined, but both ends were dug. At the N. end rock was reached at a depth of 1·5ft. below the surface. A larger patch was dug at the S. end; the rock bottom sloped away in a southerly direction from a depth of 1ft. to 2·7ft. below the surface. In this position and to the S. and S.W. it is believed that quarrying has been carried on (p. 9). In so shallow a cutting the relics discovered cannot be regarded as of datable importance.

In the cutting 23 fragments of pottery, all or nearly all of the Romano-British period, were found; also 13 flint flakes and a pebble.

The numbered relics were as follows:—

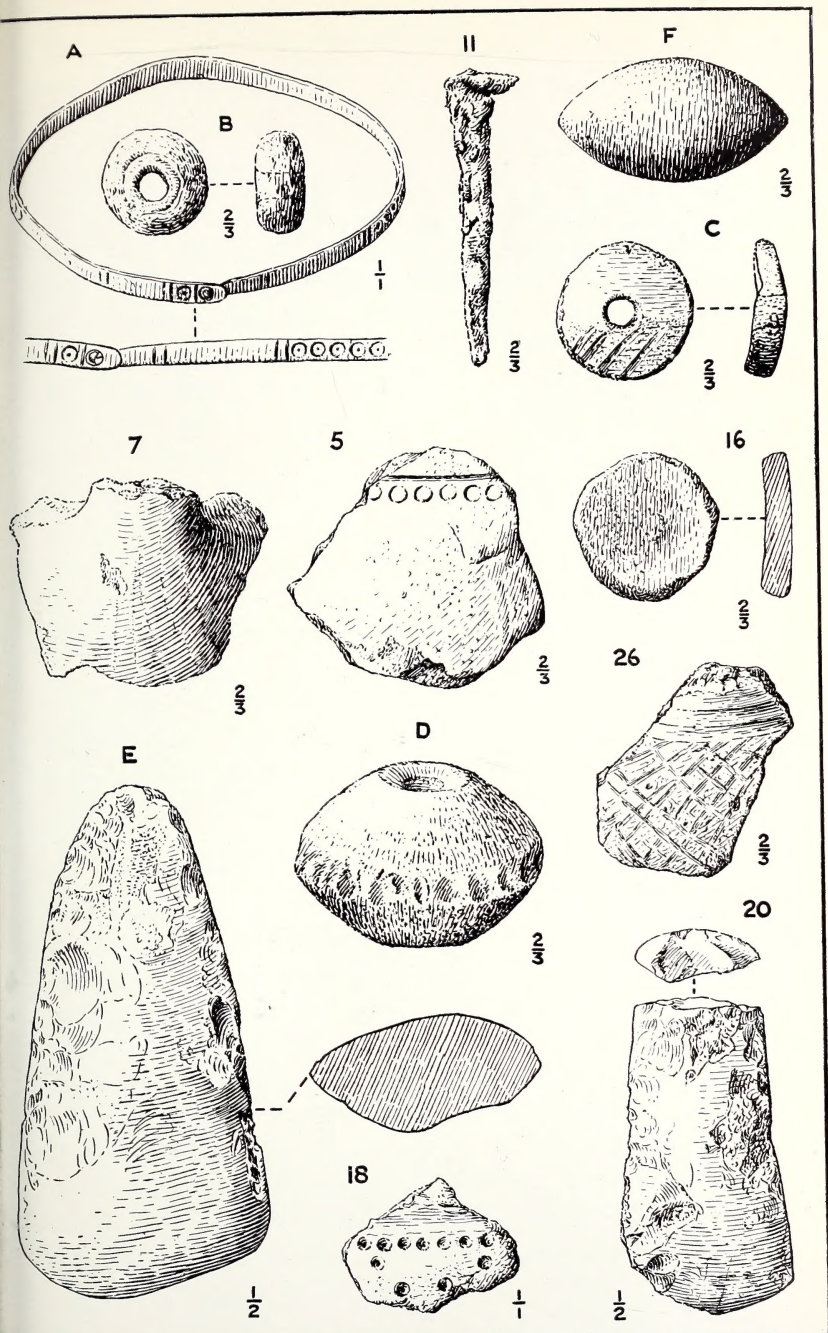
15. Fragment of brown pottery with projecting ridge—part of the rim of a so-called "basin-shaped" vessel (Pitt-Rivers); Romano-British.¹⁵ Depth 0·6ft.

18. Fragment of pottery ornamented with a horizontal line of seven small indented circular dots, and two similar lines arranged triangularly. Depth 1ft. Figured in Plate V, 18.

19. Piece of red Samian pottery (*terra sigillata*), not of the best quality. Depth 1·8ft., at the S. end. Mr. Bennett stated that he found only one fragment of this ware at Camelot (*Proc.*, XXXVI, ii, 12).

20. Chipped and polished flint celt, or axe, length 3½ins., the butt-end missing; the remaining part of the bevelled cutting-edge is sharp. The implement has been disfigured by fire and is considerably calcined. Found near no. 19, depth 1·9ft. Figured in Plate V, 20. (The complete flint celt,

15. "Bead" rims were also found in the various cuttings.



RELICS FOUND AT CADBURY CASTLE [CAMELOT],
SOUTH SOMERSET.

From Drawings by Mr. E. Sprankling.

previously found at Camelot, is figured in Plate V, and described on p. 13).

CUTTING 5 (Plate I).

This little area, measuring 16ft. by 3ft., was made some distance down the hill across the s.w. Entrance to ascertain if there was any built approach to the camp in this position. No walling or paving was found, but the solid rock was reached at a depth of 4ft. in the middle of the cutting. This "floor" was found to be slightly concave, and on either side there was a rise in the solid rock, especially at the s. end where it was revealed at a depth of only 0.5ft. below the surface.

It would appear, therefore, that the rock had been cut to form a concave track about 12ft. wide.

No pottery was found in the cutting, and only four pebbles (? sling-stones) were obtained.

Camelot has produced conclusive evidence of Late-Celtic and Roman occupation, and flint implements of Neolithic type have been found, which, judging from their provenance (as far as it is known), do not afford the slightest proof that the camp was constructed and occupied in the Stone Age. Vol. II of "*The Glastonbury Lake Village*" will record the fact that stone celts of Neolithic type were found associated with Late-Celtic remains both at Glastonbury and Meare, and the period of these settlements has been definitely fixed. From Sigwell Camp, close to Camelot, flint arrow-heads and Late-Celtic objects have been obtained (p. 10). It is also a significant fact that no Bronze Age remains have yet been found in the ditch or elsewhere at Cadbury Castle, so far as the writer is aware.

In conclusion we wish to say that these trial-excavations make us eager to learn more about Camelot, and to solve the many interesting problems which this wonderful stronghold

presents. We have the satisfaction of knowing the manner in which the upper fosse was constructed and the amount of silting which has accumulated in it since the camp became neglected and disused ; and it is important to be able to record the fact that nothing of earlier date than the Late-Celtic period was found on the bottom. Roman occupation of the camp has also been proved by the presence of Roman pottery, including *terra sigillata*. But the most surprising constructional feature revealed in this digging is the walling and paving at the top of the south-western entrance.

My thanks are due, on behalf of the Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society, to the subscribers to the Excavation Fund for having made it possible to carry out these trial-excavations, and particularly to the owner, Mr. A. L. Langman, C.M.G., and the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse for their monetary help.

I am also greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Langman for other assistance, and especially for allowing Cuttings 1 and 3 to remain open, and for having them suitably enclosed by wooden railings.

My thanks are cordially given to the Rev. and Mrs. O. T. B. Croft for entertaining me at South Cadbury Rectory during the explorations, and to Mr. Cyril Croft for the loan of a tent.

DONATIONS TO THE EXCAVATION FUND.—Mr. A. L. Langman and the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, £5 each ; Mrs. J. A. Bennett (two donations), £2 1s. 0d. ; Lady Francis Cecil and Mr. A. F. Somerville, £1 each ; Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie and Dr. A. R. Graham, 10s. each ; Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, 7s. 6d. ; Dr. Bulleid, 5s. ; Messrs. T. H. M. Bailward, C. E. Burnell, A. G. Chater, Wm. Garnett, J. B. Paynter and F. Were, 5s. each ; and the Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet, Rev. Preb. Hellier, Rev. D. M. Ross, Rev. G. A. Allan, Capt. Pollock, Miss Agnes Phelps, Dr. W. Stewart, Dr. W. M. Tapp, Dr. W. A. Hunt, Mr. E. A. Fry, Mrs. E. A. Fry, Mr. J. H. Hansard, and Mr. G. Sweetman, 2s. 6d. each. Total, £18 16s. 0d.

Somerset Scratch Dials.

BY THE REV. ETHELBERT HORNE, O.S.B.

I. DESCRIPTION.

THE dials that may be found cut upon the walls of many of our parish churches do not appear to have been studied or compared, and hence they have hitherto escaped any systematic treatment. Examination has been made during the last five years of the greater number of our county churches, and photographs and careful measurements taken of all the dials found. Every church north of Glastonbury has been visited, with but slight exception, and about half the churches in the southern half of the county have been searched for dials as well. Sometimes, no doubt, the object of the search has been missed, either through the church walls being covered with creepers, which render a thorough examination impossible, or because a dial was not sufficiently obvious to attract notice. It is extraordinary how easy it is to pass one without seeing it, even when the eye has had a certain amount of training. It is often a question of light. Sometimes lines will show plainly enough when the sun is shining that are well-nigh invisible in a poor light. It has been found that weak and badly worn lines show better in late afternoon sunlight than when, as at midday, the sun is straight in front of them. A slanting light causes shadows, which are absent earlier in the day, and shadows betray the grooves or scratches that one is seeking for.

The name Scratch Dial has been given this ancient form of sundial, as hitherto it does not appear to have had any name. It serves to distinguish them from the formal and properly made sundial which may be found so often upon the southern wall of a church. The name Mass Dial was also applied to them, for, as will be seen later, their chief, and often their only, function was to mark the hour for that service; but later investigations showed that numerous examples marked other services as well, and hence the name did not seem sufficiently accurate. It is true that the name finally chosen is not always happy, as some dials are not made with scratches, but with holes drilled into the wall. As this variety is not very common, and such dials often contain lines along with the holes, the name finally chosen is perhaps sufficiently descriptive.

If it be asked how such a dial can be distinguished from a true sundial, it may be said: 1. A Scratch Dial is cut directly on a stone in the church wall, while a sundial usually has a plate or face of its own. 2. The style or gnomon is always inserted at a right angle in a Scratch Dial, while in the properly constructed dial it is fixed at an angle which varies according to the latitude of the place. 3. A Scratch Dial never has any figures at the ends of the lines to denote the hours, as a real sundial has. To this may be added that while a sundial gives all the twelve day hours, a Scratch Dial often only gives one or two of them. An example of a type which is perhaps the commonest may be found upon the church at Stratton-on-the-Fosse (Fig. 1). It is situated on a quoin stone on the south-west corner of the nave, at about seven feet from the ground.

Sometimes a complete circle surrounds the lines, as shown in the example from Lullington Church (Fig. 2), or again it may be but a segment of a circle, such as that cut on a buttress of the church at Lamyat. The other type of dial, which is composed of holes only, is illustrated by the example from Upton Noble Church (Fig. 3). Here it will be noticed the

dial (which is upside-down) has, in place of the usual radiating lines, a semi-circle of holes or dents. A similar treatment may be found at White Lackington Church, only in this case there are fewer hours denoted, the holes extending in a short segment only. On the south wall of the church of Seavington St. Mary is a combination of each method, for there the dial has both holes and lines to mark the hours. No simpler hole dial has been found than the one at Milton Clevedon Church (Fig. 4), where, as will be explained later, a minimum of hours appears to be recorded.

Although it does not belong strictly to the subject treated of in this paper, it may be well to place on record the existence of three dials which are neither formal sundials, nor do they belong to the Scratch variety. On the outer buttress of the two, which form the eastern side of the south porch of Yatton Church, is a dial, which although cut directly on the stone, yet follows the rules of an ordinary sundial in other respects. The style was inserted at an angle, as the slanting hole still proves, and there were numbers cut at the ends of the lines. It is almost impossible to see the numbers when standing straight in front of the buttress, but by looking from the east side, across the face of the stone, they may be seen fairly well in certain lights. A photograph reveals the numbers 6, 7, 8, 9 on the left, and 3, 4, 5, 6 on the right, with great clearness, although it must be admitted that these figures were not discovered until the plate was developed. This dial, which is a link between the Scratch kind and the ordinary sundial, is probably early XVII Century.

The other two curious dials may be found, one at Bleadon Church, and the other on the church at Batcombe. The former is cut on the top of a buttress outside the chancel, and the latter is in a similar position on the east side of the south porch. If the Bleadon example had not been seen, the Batcombe one would have escaped notice. The top weather stone is divided into three lobes or crenellations, and at first

sight they appear merely an ornamental way of finishing off the buttress. The three lobes are arranged two in a line with a space between them, and the central one is placed opposite the space, but lower down on the slope of the weathering. The Batcombe dial is not exactly the same, and is somewhat too complicated to describe. At Bleadon there is an iron spike, which is broken, projecting from the church wall above the top of the buttress, and this may have served as the style. There is nothing corresponding to it in the Batcombe example. It is impossible to say how such dials worked, and somewhat difficult to assign a date for them, but they may easily be pre-Reformation.

II. THEIR POSITION.

It might seem needless to remark that a dial which has to depend upon the sun for its utility must be placed facing the south, and yet while the vast majority are in this position, many have been found that face in other directions. It is noticeable that in choosing a site for the dial, the maker seems, as a rule, to have taken a very practical view of the matter. It is nearly always placed where it would be met with at once by a person approaching the church. The most favourite place is on one of the sides of the south doorway, and the right hand is chosen in preference to the left in a proportion of more than four to one. But besides the south porch, any part of the wall may be used for the purpose if it has the requisite handiness for a person approaching the building. As a rule, a footpath leads one directly from the churchyard gate to the south porch. When this is the case, the dial will be, as stated above, by the side of the entrance. But should the footpath have to pass some portion of the church before it reaches the doorway, in all probability the dial will be found somewhere on the way. At East Brent, for instance, the gate leading from the road is at the east end of the church, and the dial is on the south-east corner of the chancel, which is the first part of the

FIG. 1. STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSSE.

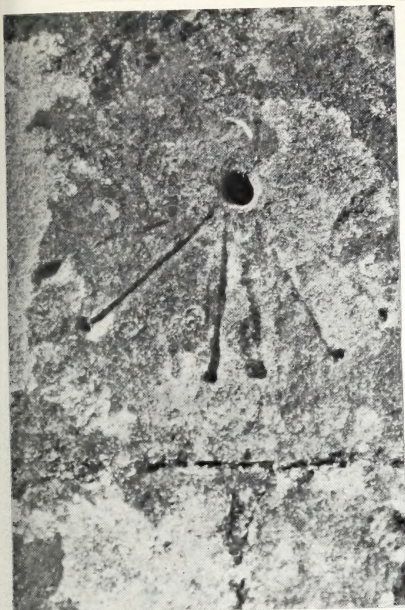


FIG. 2. LULLINGTON.

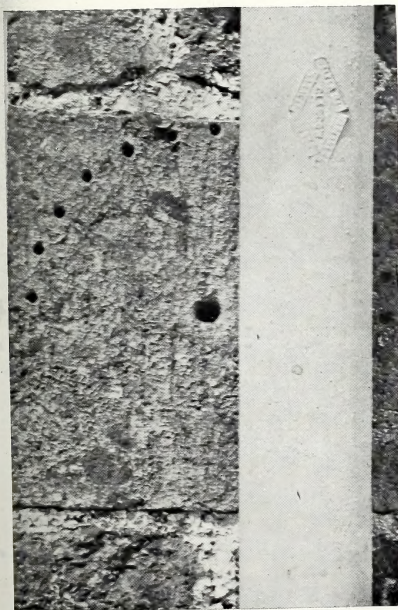
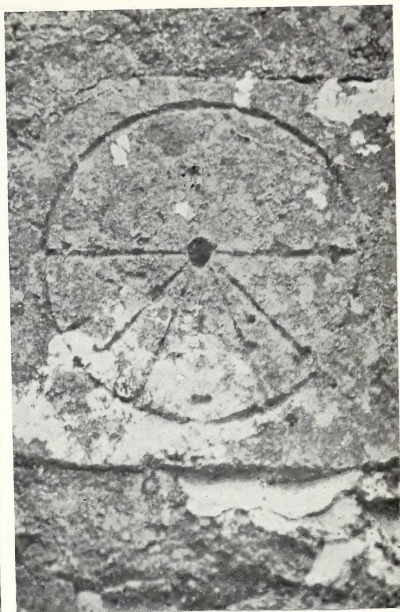


FIG. 3. UPTON NOBLE (Upside-down).

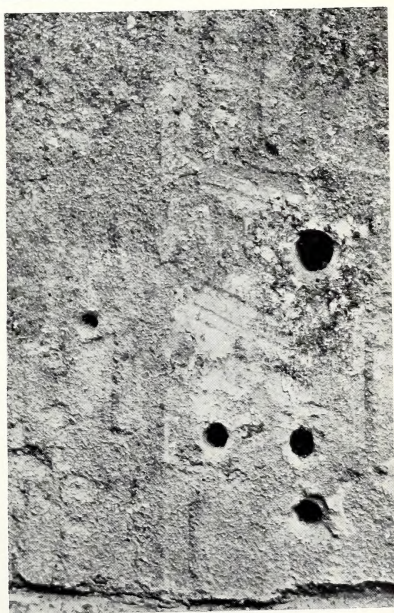


FIG. 4. MILTON CLEVEDON.

SOMERSET SCRATCH DIALS.

building one comes to in walking to the porch. Tickenham Church is another example of the same arrangement. At Weare Church exactly the reverse occurs. There the churchyard is entered from the west, and the tower is the first portion of the building one passes on the way to the south porch. It is on the tower, therefore, rather high up, and composed of a semicircle of holes, that the dial is situated. When the entrance is on the north side, as at Compton Martin Church, the dial has to be on the other side of the building altogether. It is away from any door, for there is none on the south side, but here again it is only just round the corner, on the first buttress from the east end, and so it is at the nearest point to the north door at which it could be placed. At Doultling Church there was both a north and south entrance. The approach from the road is on the north, and to get to the south porch one has to pass round the west end of the church and turn to the left. Here on the left, on the very first buttress, is the dial, or rather dials, for there are two, one within the other. Sometimes a dial is in a position that seems quite off any beaten track. It may be round at the back of the church,—the entrance being on the other side,—and so far round and out of the way, that it does not seem a convenient place from any point of view. Yet perhaps a break in the churchyard wall clearly shows that ages ago there was an entrance there, but a road has been diverted, and the old way is no longer used. Sometimes too there are faint traces of a blocked up doorway near by a dial, which will account for its position. Through all these variations it is certainly curious to see how practical the dial maker usually seems to have been.

Noting the position of a dial will sometimes help us to fix the order in which different parts of a building were put up. At Cheddar Church, for instance, is a dial that must have been made before the chantry at its side was built, as the latter projects, and cuts off the sunlight except in the morning, and the dial is marked with some afternoon hours. The same

remark applies to the dials at Chew Magna Church (Fig. 6), which the south porch would appear to render useless at a fairly early hour in the day. It can be shown that the porches at Aller and Goathurst Churches must be more modern than the Scratch Dials that are underneath them on the inner door posts, and numberless other examples could be given where a dial betrays an ancient doorway or footpath long disused, or has itself become useless through a later addition to the building.

Another favourite place to find a dial is by the side of the priest's door into the chancel. Here, as in the case of the south porch, the right hand side is chosen far more often than the left. The existence of a dial close to each entrance to a church is fairly common, and seems to point to the fact that it was not merely to tell the bellringer when to ring, but it acted as a guide to both priest and people, to show when the service should begin.

But Scratch Dials are not found only on the south wall of a church, for restorations and alterations cause them not infrequently to be moved elsewhere. At Puxton Church a very ancient dial may be found let into a buttress on the north side of the tower, where it is used as a repairing stone. The church at Wanstrow has a fine dial stone on the chancel end, facing east, and Rimpton Church has one at the side of a window on the west end. Claverton Church had one looking east, but it has been recently restored to its rightful position, while the churches at Lamyat and Whitchurch have each one facing west. Sometimes the restorers allow the dial to remain in the south wall, but turn it upside down. At Upton Noble Church (Fig. 3) is an interesting and perfect hole dial which has been treated in this way, and it has a rain-water pipe carried across its face in addition. It is obvious, too, that the dial now on the left-hand side of the priest's door at Hutton Church was originally on the right, as it too is upside down.

The average height of these dials above the ground is about

five feet two inches. This was within easy reach for the carver to do his work, without the aid of a ladder or like help. The highest found, so far, are a little over eight feet, but it is certain that in one of these cases,—that at Lullington Church,—the dial has been rebuilt into its present position, while that on the church at Kingsbury Episcopi has also probably been moved. It is rare to find one so high as seven feet, and not many have been discovered as low as three. One of the lowest, and it seems in its original position, is at Tickenham Church, where an interesting hole dial is made at a height of only three feet five inches. But it may be taken as a general rule that where they are found over seven feet from the ground level, or under three, they have been translated at some time or other.

The size of these dials does not vary much, and perhaps, taken altogether, their tendency is to be smaller than in other parts of the country, notably in the eastern counties. The average length of the noon line is a little over four inches. Some dials have this line as long as six, and those on the churches at Doulting and Great Elm run to seven inches. At Radstock Church is a dial with its noon line apparently ten inches in length, but it has probably been added to, and the church at Stoke St. Gregory has a noon line carried down below the circle and ending in a cross. The part outside the circle is badly made and seems to be an addition. It would appear to be a copy of a cross on the top of this circle,—a decoration which renders this dial unique. The smallest sized dials found have a noon line of only two-and-a-half inches. Few are as small as this, and the example on the church at Swainswick is one of the best of its kind. It is a quaint, firmly made little dial which is quite unlike any other.

Mention may be made here of the duplication of dials. It is not uncommon to find two, three, and even four on the same church, and they are often quite close to each other. On the church at Stratton-on-the-Fosse are three dials.

One is on the south-west corner of the nave, the second is on the left-hand side of the south porch, and the third is on a buttress between the nave and chancel. One can only hazard a guess why so many were wanted for so small a church, and suggest that the one on the south-west corner of the nave was the first, and that it existed years before the beautiful Perpendicular porch at its side was built. Then the yew tree grew up and kept the sunlight away, as it does to-day. It need not have been this same yew tree, for it may have been one growing, according to their custom, from the roots of a still older tree. The failure of the first dial caused the carver to choose the buttress for the second attempt, as it was well away from the shade of trees, and likely to remain so. Finally, when, later again, the above-mentioned porch was built, a dial was made at its entrance, as being more convenient for the worshippers. Also it may be noted that the one on the buttress was probably not a success, as the stone proved soft and became badly weathered. To-day scarcely a mark can be found upon it, and it takes a good deal of searching to see it at all. Perhaps this is not an entirely satisfactory explanation, but it is offered to show in what manner, at least in some cases, a multiplication of dials was brought about.

Another cause was the alteration of the approach to the church. As was pointed out above, there seems to have been a desire to place the dial where there was the least trouble in seeing it, and hence a change in the path leading to the church might necessitate a new mass marker. It is also probable that as two exactly alike are never found side by side, the difference between them may be to register the time in summer and in winter. And once more: as it is difficult to obliterate a line cut deeply in stone, if there was any change made in the hours of service as the years went by, it would be better to cut a new dial, and less confusing, than to try to change an old one. But after all possible theories have been exhausted why there should sometimes be so many dials upon a church, there still

remains a good deal of mystery in the matter. Why, for instance, should Woolverton Church have as many as five, some of them quite close together, or the church at Tellisford require three, all at the entrance to the south porch?

A word may be said about these south walls on which the dials are cut. Using a compass, and making no allowance for the variations of the magnetic north, it is found that few of our church walls face due south. After a searching enquiry in the county of Hampshire, it was noted that a large number of the churches there have an orientation 20° north of east. Quite a large proportion of the churches in Somerset err by the same 20° from due east, and hence their south walls are incorrect to the same extent. This is not the place to discuss the theory of orientation, but a study of the way in which our Somerset churches were built with regard to this matter would not be without its interest. It is only necessary to say that in cases where this deviation exists, some rough correction had to be made by the dial cutter. Either the lines were put somewhat out of their true position, or the style was slightly bent until the shadow fell in the manner desired. It is this variation of orientation that makes it so difficult to compare dial with dial, or to be able to say with accuracy which line stands for any particular time within an hour or so.

III. THEIR MAKERS.

One of the questions connected with this subject that has a certain human interest is as to who were the makers of these little dials. They would appear to be nearly always the result of local talent, and not the work of professionals. When the services of travelling craftsmen were employed for stone or wood carving, we see their designs repeated from parish to parish, and we may frequently note the same hand at work, even when the design is different. But these Scratch Dials all differ from one another, and while preserving a general likeness, no set design can be traced in them. Again, their ex-

treme simplicity of construction shows that no professional aid was sought or needed, and hence we may conjecture with some certainty that they were usually the work of the parish clerk or the sexton. It is clear that the majority of Scratch Dials were made by persons who were not accustomed to the use of tools, and could not have had many at their command. It is not rare to find that when a somewhat hard stone has to be used, advantage is taken of a joint in the course above in which to insert the style. This avoids the difficulty of drilling a hole. Also for the same reason, vertical joints between courses are not infrequently used to save the labour of cutting hour-lines. This must have been because the dial maker was unable to cope with a difficulty that would easily have been overcome by a professional stone worker, and also because he lacked the tools. The dial on a buttress at Portbury Church (Fig. 5) is a good example. The hardness of the stone is attested by the tool-marks of the mason who dressed it remaining sharp and clear until to-day, and hence it was not an easy one to engrave. The style hole has been made at the junction of three stones, and advantage has been taken of other joints so that they may serve as hour lines. Subterfuges of this kind are frequently found, and they would seem to betray the work of an amateur.

IV. DISTRIBUTION.

Whether every church originally had its Scratch Dial it is now impossible to say, but it seems fairly clear that there was what may be called a fashion for them in places. In some parts of the county nearly every church has one, while in others they are to be found only here and there. Out of some thirty-eight churches that form the Taunton Union only four have dials, while six churches out of the fourteen that form the Keynsham Union possess them. Other causes besides fashion, or a habit of copying one's neighbour, may somewhat account for so great a difference as this. The quality of stone

used for building must, to a certain extent, affect the making of dials, as they cannot be cut on material that is soft and friable. Nearly all the churches in the Taunton district are built of a beautiful red stone that wears badly, and this probably accounts for the absence of dials upon them. The churches round Keynsham are made of a good hard stone that has resisted the wear of centuries, and hence the dials remain.

Another factor that undoubtedly influenced the distribution of Scratch Dials was the existence of a clock in the neighbourhood. It is worth noting that, in this county at least, these dials are never found upon the churches of any of our larger towns. No church in either Bath, Shepton Mallet, Wells, Glastonbury, Somerton, Wiveliscombe, Clevedon, or Frome, etc., has a dial. The reason is that, where a clock existed, it acted as timekeeper for places in its vicinity, much as it often does to-day. We can understand how the great clock at Glastonbury Abbey, which struck upon the bells, and could therefore be heard for miles around, regulated the time for the countryside. This may easily be the reason why the churches of the neighbourhood are without dials upon their walls.

It has been pointed out that Scratch Dials are of various designs. It cannot be found by comparison that any particular design is more favoured in one locality than in another. Those which have been called "hole dials" can be found in churches as wide apart as Tickenham and Seavington St. Mary, or Weare and Upton Noble. The existence of the circle, or its absence, is no more marked in one part of the county than in another. Only once has a likeness between two dials suggested that they were made by the same hand, or intended for copies. At Stanton Prior Church is a beautiful one of late design, measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, that also being the size of one on the church of Newton St. Loe in the adjoining parish. The construction of the two is also almost exactly similar.

V. THE LINES OR HOLES.

The perpendicular line below the style hole marks 12 noon. The line at right angles to it on the left side stands for 6 a.m., and the extension of this line on the right for 6 p.m. The most important line is one on the left, half way between the noon line and 6 a.m. It is situated in about the same position as the figure VIII is on a clock, and it is intended to mark 9 a.m. Referring once more to Fig. 1, it will be seen that this line stands out plainly, and is straight and clean cut. Where holes are used instead of lines the same remarks apply. The dial at Fig. 4 gives 12 noon and 9 a.m., while the dent above may be intended for 6 a.m. An example of a more developed specimen shown at Fig. 3 (upside-down) gives all the 12 day hours, but the hole opposite 9 a.m. is usually deeper, as will be explained later. No exact description can be given of the hours marked on any particular dial, as has been already said, unless the angle of the style and the aspect of the south wall are known. With regard to the style or gnomon, so far no example has been found of one still in its place. At Pawlett Church the shank is in the wall, where it is broken off nearly level with the face of the dial, and in one or two other places just the end of the style seems to remain at the bottom of a deep style-hole.

It has been said by those who have only had the opportunity of seeing a few specimens of the Scratch Dial, that they cannot be sundials, inasmuch as they do not record any known divisions of time. And the further objection is made that as many of them are in the shape of a wheel, it is conclusive against the claim, for as the sun can never shine upwards, the lines in the upper half of a circle cannot be for the purpose of telling time. The answer to the first objection is, that it is assumed that the office of these dials was to tell the time much as the parish clock does now. They do not appear to have been made for any such purpose, as their insignificant size and

position are sufficient to prove. Their office was to denote a church service, not an hour of the day. When the shadow fell upon the given line, then was the time for mass or vespers,—the exact hour was not of much consequence. It probably differed between summer and winter as much as twenty minutes, and at best it was never very accurate. Hence we must not expect to find in the majority of these dials,—and certainly not in the earlier examples,—anything approaching to the formal sundial, with its twelve day hours plainly divided and set out. A Scratch Dial is in reality a section of a formal sundial adapted to a special purpose, and hence it is not a time-teller but a mass-marker. It is quite true that some of the dials record more than the bare church service hours, but they are in a minority, and in most cases the lines referred to are clearly a later addition to the few that were on it originally. The dial on Langridge Church is a good example of this treatment, and the later lines are most easy to distinguish.

The second objection noticed above is, that as many of these dials are in the shape of a wheel they cannot have anything to do with a sundial. Fig. 8 is an example of this design from East Pennard Church. This objection would not be raised if a sufficient number of these ancient mass-markers had been compared. After a little experience it is not difficult to detect where extra cuts and scratches have been added. The primitive incisions are straight and cleanly made, while the additions are generally badly cut or merely scratched with a knife, and the lines waver and break. Where we find a number of spokes cut round the central style hole, we usually find the lines in the upper half of the quality described above. For example, the beautiful dial at Whatley Church has suffered in this manner, and a like fate has befallen those on the churches at Great Elm and West Cranmore. It is curious to notice how the dials on these three neighbouring churches have all been mutilated in the same way, and apparently by the same hand.

In some cases the Scratch Dial must have been in use right up to the Reformation period, and it is just possible, seeing the function these little mass-markers had, that they were obnoxious to the Reformers, and as they could not be obliterated, they were changed into another form. These wheel-dials are therefore merely mutilations, and their existence here and there proves nothing against the use to which the original part of them was put. They are not very numerous compared with those of the normal type, as, for example, in the Shepton Mallet district, out of thirteen dials, only two have been turned into wheels. Again, in the churches that form the Keynsham district there is only one wheel among seven, while in the Bath district none of its six dials has been mutilated in this manner.

VI. THEIR USE.

Although many of the details connected with this subject must necessarily be matters for conjecture, for lapse of time alone has made certainty impossible, yet the main purpose for which these Scratch Dials were constructed stands revealed with great clearness, when a sufficient number of them are examined. Their primitive object was undoubtedly to mark the hour for mass. In the majority of dials the mass line differs from all the rest, in some way or other, and it is often the only line. If Fig. 1 be examined, it will be noticed that the highest line but one on the left is sharper, straighter and more distinct than any of the others. At Chew Magna Church is a dial (Fig. 6), where the line corresponding to the above stands out almost by itself, and is made with a deep straight V-cut, the other lines being mere scratches of varying depth. At Fig. 5, Portbury Church, this same line is much deeper and wider than the others, and even in dials that contain a great number of badly weathered lines, such as that on the porch at North Stoke Church, it is not difficult to pick out the original line almost at a glance. One of the three dials cut upon Tellisford Church

FIG. 5. PORTBURY.



FIG. 6. CHEW MAGNA.

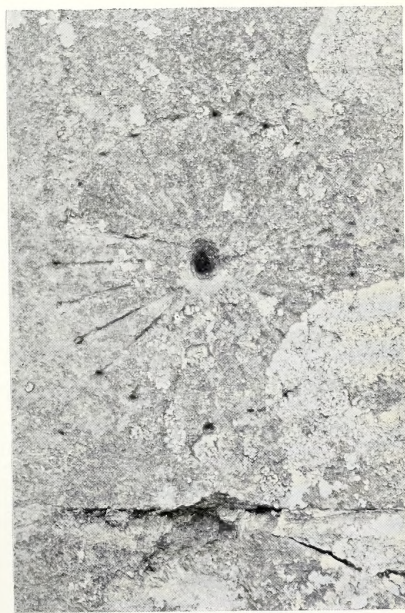
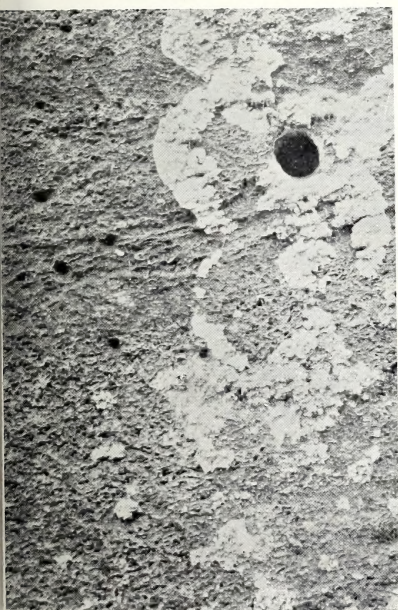


FIG. 7. WHITE LACKINGTON.

FIG. 8. EAST PENNARD.

SOMERSET SCRATCH DIALS.

contains apparently but one line, as also does that on Kilmersdon Church, although in the latter case it is now almost invisible. These are both in the mass line position. The testimony from the hole dials is the same. At Tickenham Church, for instance, the hole corresponding to the aforesaid line is deeper than its neighbours, and may have been made to take a peg, while the dial at White Lackington Church (Fig. 7) has this same hole duplicated, there being one in front of the other. A compromise is effected at the church of Seavington St. Mary, where a hole is drilled upon this favoured line. The celebrated Saxon sundial at Kirkdale also has a line in the same position as the above, marked with a double cross,—a fact that seems to have escaped observation hitherto.

In discussing which hours of the day the lines on a Scratch Dial represent, it has been shown (No. 5) that while noon will always be the line that is perpendicular (supposing the style to have been inserted in the wall fairly straight), the other lines may vary a good deal according to the way the wall is built, facing true south or failing to. Hence, unless these two factors are known,—the angle of the style, and the orientation of the church,—the lines on a dial cannot be interpreted with accuracy. But they can be read sufficiently to show that a line corresponding with the position of the figure VIII on a clock face will be 9 a.m. In most churches in pre-Reformation days this was the usual hour for mass.

But besides this 9 a.m. line, many dials contain others, as was shown above. The perpendicular or noon line is present in some form or other in every dial that has been examined. It is difficult to find any reason why this line is so constant. It has been suggested that it marked the time for the mid-day *Angelus* bell, but this almost certainly could not have been its use. The mid-day *Angelus* is quite a late development, and large numbers of these dials must have been cut some centuries before this devotion became general. At Cropredy in Oxfordshire in 1512 a bequest was made to “toll dayly the Avees

bell at vi of the klok in the mornyng, at xii of the klok at noone, and at foure of the klok at afternoon," and it would appear to be the earliest mention of a mid-day *Angelus* that has been found. It seems, therefore, improbable that the noon line marked the 12 o'clock *Ave* bell on any but a very few of the latest dials.

One of the earliest accounts of the *Angelus* that we have is from the Statutes of Wells Cathedral, A.D. 1331, which direct that "three strokes should be struck at three several times upon the great bell in quick succession," and this shortly before curfew. This evening *Ave* was said throughout Europe as early as the first half of the XIV Century, and it would usually be rung after sunset. This fact seems conclusive against the later hours, often found on Scratch Dials, being used to time the evening *Angelus*, as the sun would not have been shining when it was rung.

Many dials have a 6 a.m. line cut very distinctly, and it may be that in some parts of the year this line acted as a guide for ringing the early morning *Angelus*, but it is merely theory, and there are no facts that can guide us in the matter. The morning *Ave* was introduced next after the evening one, and it was said throughout at least one of the centuries that the Scratch Dial was in use. We find Archbishop Arundel ordering it to be rung in England in the year 1399. Other lines which are fairly constant on dials, are those that fall about 2 or 3 p.m. Here we are on surer ground than when speculating about the *Angelus*. The usual time for vespers would have been in the early hours of the afternoon,—the exact time being probably earlier in winter than in the summer. Among the dials which appear to record these hours with clearness are those on the churches at Doultling, Wellow, Lamyat, Swainswick, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, and many more.

In spite, therefore, of the ill-treatment so many of these primitive dials have suffered at the hands of the idle boy with a knife, in spite of the church restorer who has tried so fre-

quently either to fill the lines with cement or obliterate them with a scraper, in spite too of some centuries of wind and storm, enough evidence exists to show conclusively that the original object of the Scratch Dial was to mark the hour for mass. And if it had a further use, it was probably to tell the hour for vespers as well, but that with regard to denoting the time for any of the three *Angelus* bells, the likelihood that such was its office is extremely slight.

VII. THEIR AGE.

The last question is perhaps the most difficult to deal with. First of all we may lay it down as fairly certain, that if a church possessed a clock, it would not be likely to use a Scratch Dial by which to regulate its services. Some of our parish churches, even those in comparatively small places, had clocks from an early date. Tintinhull Church had to supply a new rope for its clock weights in 1448, and the churchwardens seem to have replaced this timekeeper with another in 1541. The parish accounts show that money was spent on the Croscombe Church clock in 1483, and Pilton Church had one in 1511. Clocks came into use in Europe in the XIII Century, and one of the earliest in this country was put up by the Benedictines at Westminster in 1288. The Canterbury monks, not wishing to be outdone by their London brethren, made a clock for the cathedral in 1292, and we find the St. Alban's community following with one in 1326. The Glastonbury clock is another example of Benedictine enterprise in this direction, and they all go to prove that timekeeping with an instrument was fairly common, at least in the greater religious houses during the XIII and XIV Centuries.

But clocks were probably not much used in ordinary parish churches until the middle of the XV Century, and Tintinhull and Croscombe are examples of this. Now the custom of having sundials on church walls is known to be much older

than the earliest mention of clocks, and we have the celebrated Saxon dials at Kirkdale and Great Eadston in Yorkshire, and several others, in proof of this. For a rough guide then as to age, we may say that the Scratch Dial was probably first used between the time when the Saxon sundial went out of vogue, or was destroyed, and the date when the clock became common. There were two causes that brought about the disuse or the destruction of Saxon sundials. The first was the change of style in church building that followed from the Norman Conquest. The small Saxon buildings must have been largely superseded all over the country by churches of the newer type, and with the change or restoration the old dials would have been destroyed, as they were cut immediately on to the stone. And secondly, the system of dividing the day into four "tides" of three hours each was out of date, and a new method of reckoning the hours was being everywhere adopted. Hence the Saxon dials were of use no longer. It has been said that all these Scratch Dials are of Saxon origin, either because they were made in Saxon times, or because they continued to divide the hours in a like way. If a Scratch Dial is compared with either of the Yorkshire examples mentioned above, it will be seen that there is scarcely any similarity between their markings, for one records not times, but services, and the other is intended to be a parish clock that will tell all the day hours.

That we may be able to fix with certainty a later date than the Saxon period for the dials we are dealing with, there is another consideration which shows that they cannot have come down from so remote a time. Many of them—perhaps a large majority in Somerset—are carved upon stonework of the Perpendicular style. Now it is incredible that stones with these poorly scratched dials on them should have been treasured through so many changes and vicissitudes, and then rebuilt into churches in the XIV and XV Centuries. If they were, they must first have been pulled out of their original site, then

perhaps built into a church of Norman design, and supposing this lasted until the latter part of the XIV Century, they would be again rebuilt in a Perpendicular church. Add to this the fact that, as in several cases the dial is cut upon two or even three stones, all these stones would have to be carefully fitted together if re-set in a new wall. And all the while the dials so saved would be recording time in a manner that had gone out of use for centuries. A paper will be found in Vol. XXXIV of these *Proceedings*, part i, 50, and part ii, 127, giving an account of the discovery of a "Saxon sundial" on North Stoke Church. If this dial be compared with that on Wellow Church, it will be found scarcely to differ from it in design, and dozens more like it could be produced in the county. The Wellow example is cut on fairly late Perpendicular work, and there is nothing to show that the North Stoke dial is any older. Several more instances could be given where Scratch Dials have been described in learned publications as dating from Saxon times.

It would, therefore, seem safe to say that none of the now existing Scratch Dials can have been made before the XII Century at the very earliest. Only one has been found in Somerset that is actually cut upon XIII Century work, and this is situated by the side of a Decorated Norman capital at Aller Church. Of course this is no proof that the dial is as old as the stone on which it is situated, but at least it cannot be older. Quite the majority, as has been said above, are on masonry that dates from the latter half of the XIV Century. They were probably made also throughout the XV Century in the more out-of-the-way places, and they ceased altogether at the change of religion. When and where clocks became common they were no longer necessary, but they would still remain upon the walls, as obliteration was almost impossible. We may therefore date Scratch Dials as being in the main the production of the XIV and XV Centuries, while one here and there may be somewhat earlier.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be asked whether this subject is worth the time and trouble expended on it, for the dials are uninteresting as works of art and insignificant in themselves. While quite admitting that they are not of first-class importance, yet, as they have never been collected before, what has been done will prevent them disappearing from history altogether. Some hundreds must have been destroyed already in this county alone, both by time and church restorers, and probably about half of those now existing will have vanished before another fifty years have passed.

And there is a certain human interest attaching to them as well. Village life in the Middle Ages revolved round the parish church to a very great extent, and its feasts and services fixed the date and set the time for things temporal as well as spiritual. In most country places the church services were undoubtedly regulated by these Scratch Dials, and so from this point of view they played a not unimportant part in their day. They are few and feeble now, for the winds and storms of five or six centuries have nearly worn them out, but the remnant seemed worth saving for the sake of the story that they tell.

The Prebend of Cudworth cum Cnolla.

BY THE REV. G. A. ALLAN.

THE general facts respecting Prebends are so familiar that only a distinct variation from these justifies my directing attention to this Prebend in particular.

Interesting circumstances attach to the history of many of the Prebends in this Diocese. But it is because that of Cudworth-cum-Cnolla differs from all the rest—even Dinder—that a mention of these particular matters is offered here.

Without speaking of the tenure of Cudworth¹ lands before the 12th Century, it is enough to say that at that date the family of de Fournelles (or Furneaux) were in possession of the Manor. I have no copy of their Arms, but I believe the shield bore “a bend, with six cross crosslets.”

Their house seems to have stood to the S.E. of the Church ; either encircled by the moat which still encloses so lovely a spot (400ft. above sea level), or clear of this, a little further east, where pavement was dug up not many years ago.

There are still indications of an entrance to the Churchyard from the South ; and the South Door (with its Porch now gone) would have been their natural way of entering the Church, after the Early English Nave was added to the small building which seems to have occupied the site of what is now regarded only as an Aisle.

It was in or about 1174² that this Family, in the person of

1. There are at least twelve different spellings of the name.
2. In this year also Wells was created a borough.

Alan de Fernellis, took steps to raise the Church and Rectory of Cudworth to the status of a perpetual Prebend in the Cathedral of Wells,—Geoffrey de Furnellis joining with his father Alan in making the gift.³ The witnesses thereto were Walter, Prior of Buckland, William, Parson of Chard (Cerd); William Malherbie, and others.

But this gift was enhanced by an important addition which accounts for the full title of the Prebend, viz. “Cudworth-cum-Cnolla.”

Alan de Fernellis had purchased from Richard of Knowle the advowson of that place, of which the Manor seems to have belonged to Cudworth from the time of the Conquest, and he now attached this advowson to the gift by which the Church and Rectory of Cudworth took rank as a Prebend of Wells.

The gift had been duly accepted by Reginald (described as “Minister of the Church of Bath”),⁴ the witnesses being the Dean and Archdeacon of Wells, Ralph de Lechlade (afterwards Dean of Wells), and Richard of Ken. Also “the Butler and the Marshall,” but of which establishment is not said. I presume however, it was the Bishop’s.

In confirmation of this addition to the gift, Richard de Cnolla had to abjure upon the Gospels—in the presence of the Bishop and the Dean—all right in the advowson of Knowle, and to grant it to be thenceforth a “Member of the Church of Kudeworth,” as the lands were of that Manor.⁵ The Church of Cudworth was by then already a Prebend of Wells, and the abjuration respecting Knowle would obviously be later than the acquirement of the Advowson. To this abjuration the witnesses were the Archdeacon of Bath; Walter, now signing as Parson of Chaffcombe; Eustace of Dowlish; and Hugh, his brother.

But these proceedings received further confirmation. And a

3. *Calendar of MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.* Vol. I, 1907, p. 42

4. *Op. cit.*, p. 44.

5. *Op. cit.*, p. 46.

Charter was granted by King Richard I, which included among gifts to the Cathedral "the Church of Codeworth with the Chapel of Knolle"; White Lackington, the gift of James Mt. Sorelli; and Dowlish, the gift of Ralph Wake.⁶ The Archbishop was one of the witnesses on that occasion.

But even this was yet further endorsed. A Bull of Pope Clement III (dated from the Lateran, and addressed to Reginald, Bishop of Bath), taking into his protection the Church of Wells, makes special mention of some of its possessions, including "Cudewide."⁷

A later owner of the Manor, or rather part-owner, Alan de Kyngeston, "lord of a moiety of the Manor of Codeworth," relinquished to the Dean and Chapter of Wells his claim to a commons of 3d. "which he used to take daily in the said Church in the days of his coming to Wells."⁸ No doubt the smallest gifts were thankfully received. A shilling was not an unusual legacy to the Cathedral.

In the case of the Prebend of Cudworth we have to note three distinct points.

I. *First*, the joint gift of the Advowson of Cnolle therewith to the Cathedral. It was *not* to be held separately, but to be "a Member of the Church of Cudworth," now raised to the rank of a Prebendal Church and Rectory.⁹

II. *Secondly*, the circumstance—absolutely unique in the history of the Prebends of the Diocese—that from the beginning the Cudworth Prebend in Wells Cathedral existed only as a privilege attaching to the Church with which it was endowed.¹⁰ No change took place, as in other cases, in the Cure of Souls, and no Vicarage was assigned.

It is a familiar fact that with the usual assignment the

6. *Op. cit.*, p. 309.

7. *Op. cit.*, p. 435.

8. *Op. cit.*, p. 485.

9. *Op. cit.*, p. 46.

10. See above Sections; also Appendix, Weaver's "Somerset Incumbents."

Church had a separate existence apart from the Prebend, and that the Church itself had thenceforth no connection with the office which had been endowed from its lands and revenues, while the Prebendary had no right whatever in the Church or Cure of Souls (except by way of Patronage).

Even in the differing case of Dinder, the offices of the Prebendary and the Chaplain were long distinct, and their identity questioned ; and they had separate sources of revenue.

Whereas in other cases¹¹ the existing Parson's life interests had to be saved, it was otherwise in the case of Cudworth. The Rector was Prebendary, the Prebendary had the Cure of Souls—both of Cudworth and Cnolle—his endowment was the Revenue of those Churches, and his control of both places clear.

These conditions were never questioned or varied throughout the centuries, and are amply confirmed by every ancient record and note relating to the Benefice of Cudworth.

In regard to more recent times I will speak presently.

Mention is found of the Installation of one Peter de Dene as Prebendary of Cudworth in 1299, and an Edward de la Cnoll had been Dean of Wells for a period covering 1267-74, and part of that period he was Prebendary of Dinder.¹² A more notable occupant of the Cudworth Prebend was Suffragan-Bishop Cornish, about the end of the XV Century. He died exactly 400 years ago.¹³

It will be understood, of course, that when the Church had been raised to the dignity of a Prebend, the office of the Prebendary was regarded as the highest, and most inclusive, appertaining to the Church, and the Incumbent became entitled to admission and installation to the Prebend direct. In this unique case (as I have said) the "rights of the existing Incumbent" did not need "saving." The Prebendal Benefice

11. *Cal. MSS. Wells*, re Shalford, Henstridge, etc.

12. *S. and D. Notes and Queries*, VII, 128.

13. Dr. Busby, of Westminster, also occupied this Prebend.

is accordingly described thenceforth as a "Rectoria Curata," and in 1351 the expression "ecclesiae prebendalis de Cudworth prebendarius" occurs in Bishop Ralph's Register, a fact kindly furnished by Mr. A. F. Somerville.

In ordinary cases the Prebendary was expressly relieved from the Cure of Souls, and in regard to Dinder this was the point raised by the Bishop in 1480-90, when the Prebendary first claimed to act as his own Chaplain.¹⁴ The objection was not unreasonable. For Yatton had two Chapels besides the Church, and so had St. Decuman's, and the Prebendary could not himself be three persons.

Dinder had been given by William of Flanders to Bishop Jocelyn of Bath, and was raised to a Prebend in 1268 in favour of Richard de Bamford, Canon of Wells, with the *express provision* that he should appoint a Chaplain.

We have seen that the Prebendary of Cudworth was not relieved of the Cure of Souls. Indeed the fact was so far otherwise that when Suffragan-Bishop Cornish was appointed to Cudworth (from Axbridge), he had to apply for "leave of absence" in order to spend a twelvemonth in Wells, as he—for some reason—desired to do, "under the usual statutable conditions." And somewhat later a Deacon is found serving under the Prebendary, and receiving a fifth of the revenue.¹⁵

III. A *third* distinction is that while in the other cases the Prebendary could not appoint to a Chapel within the Parish to which he had presented a Vicar (but the Vicar alone could appoint to any such Chapel), the Prebendary of Cudworth, as himself Incumbent, had absolute control of the Chapel of Cnoll, as well as of the Church of Cudworth. In the case of other Prebends, even if such Chapels had before been in the gift of the Bishop, his Patronage ceased on the Mother Church becoming a Prebend, and on the Prebendary appointing a Vicar.

14. *Cal. MSS. Wells*, p. 366.

15. *S. and D. Notes and Queries*, VII, 128.

Bearing in mind the above three points, we proceed to note that the original conditions continued unchallenged—and therefore no doubt the less noticed—down to the death of Canon Heberden in 1844. Here, however, as probably in the case of Prebends in some other Dioceses, the Prebendary had exercised his undoubted right of employing a Stipendiary Curate, one of those whose miserable stipends were augmented out of the Queen Anne Bounty.

To this Clerk the Act of I Geo. I. c. 10¹⁶ had given a new status, and “fixity of tenure.” But while that Act provided for the non-removal of the Curate when once appointed by the Incumbent to the “augmented Curacy,” the rights of the Incumbent were expressly reserved. He was not “divested or discharged” from the Cure of Souls, but such “with all other Parochial rights and duties” (other than the Augmentation and Allowances specified in the Act) were to be and remain “in the same state, plight, and manner as before the making of this act, and as if this Act had not been made.”

In regard to the “Stipendiary Preachers or Curates” whose salaries were so augmented, the term “Perpetual Curate” does not occur in the Act:—it was never applicable in the sense in which it is now used, as carrying the Cure of Souls. And although it appears in connection with quite the later nominations of Canon Heberden, it was never assumed by themselves, until Mr. Cabbell—after this Prebendary’s death—sought from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners an increase of his Stipend—albeit he never seems to have officiated in the Parish at all. Nor did his predecessor, Mr. Colmer, who during the term of his 10 years Curacy held no fewer than six other preferments. The latter fact I gather from information given me by Mr. H. Gray, of Acton.

Some years before the death of Dr. Heberden the Act of 1838 was passed requiring the residence of all future Incum-

16. For the loan of this Act, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. R. Harris, Diocesan Registrar.

bents within their Cures, though allowing to Prebendaries a longer period of absence in the year than was specified for the Clergy generally.

For the remainder of Dr. Heberden's life all continued at Cudworth as before. Two years later the Cathedral Act of 1840 passed, by which also Dr. Heberden as Prebendary was unaffected, and he survived to 1844—(sometimes quoted as 1843)—Mr. Cabbell continuing nominally as Curate until 1856, though never (it seems) officiating in the Church.

But on the death of Canon Heberden it was assumed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and others (just as in the case of Dinder) that Cudworth became subject to the changes made by the Act of 1840. The unique and unquestioned facts of the case at Cudworth were overlooked, the position of the Prebend as an integral part of a Cure of Souls was disregarded, and of the Prebendary as the actual Incumbent of the Church and Benefice.

While the Nominal Curate (Mr. Cabbell) was of necessity left undisturbed, the Prebendary who succeeded Dr. Heberden never fulfilled the conditions of his Cure, nor the requirements of the Act of 1838, nor claimed his rights and privileges in the Parish Church.

Meanwhile the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—as in the case of Dinder—took possession of the Revenues of the Prebend. But the estimated value of these (exclusive of Knowle) was afterwards regranted to the present United Benefice. This was done nominally as a matter of grace, but it actually took place within three years of the Dinder Award, which required restitution in part by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to that Prebend.

The restoration of the “*Status quo ante*” at Dinder is a matter of comparatively recent history, and will be recollected by many others besides myself. Justice has yet to be done to the Church and Prebend of Cudworth.

For the ancient position of these was *not changed* by the

Act of 1840, and has never been lost. It was definitely protected by the provisions of the Act under Section 22, this Prebend having personal spiritual duties attaching to it,—duties rendered all the more imperative in view of the Act of 1838.

This point is made abundantly clear by various decisions of the Courts.

In *Reg. v. Champneys* (L.R. 6 C.P. at page 397), Justice Willes said that “The Act 3 and 4 Vict. c. 113 was not intended to interfere with any existing or active Cure of Souls.” And the remarks of the Judges in that case (of the Rectory of Tatenhill) are sufficient to show that the emoluments of property to which spiritual duties were attached, or in which a Cure of Souls was involved, did not become vested in the Commissioners under the above Act. (The Court was composed of Bovill, C. J., and Willes, Montague Smith, and Brett, J. J.).

The point here made applies equally to the case of Cudworth in 1844.

As regards lapse of time, and interim action, the Dinder Award of Lord Justice Coleridge, a copy of which was furnished me by the kind permission of the present Bishop, held that the course taken between 1845 and 1883 had not had the effect of severing the Prebend from the Rectory (even though the appointments to them had been separately made), and that these could only be held together.

In another case which I well remember—*McAlister v. Bishop of Rochester*, L.R. 5 C.P. Div. 194, it was shown that a Bishop—even with the consent of his nominees—cannot alter the status of an ecclesiastical Benefice. (Grove and Lindley, J. J.)—Lindley J said (p. 206) that an Incumbent’s rights “are not merely private rights which can be waived or renounced at his own will and pleasure . . . and he cannot divest himself of these duties or of the rights which accompany them by any such conduct as is imputed to him.”

So neither the *action* of the Commissioners and Bishop in 1844, nor the *inaction* of the Prebendaries since, can have deprived Cudworth of its rights.

The above cases are mentioned by Cripps, but the actual extracts (and a later one from Phillimore) have been kindly furnished to me by Mr. J. B. Paynter.

Probably at any time up to 1890 the Prebendaries appointed by Lord Auckland and Lord Arthur Hervey might have established their claims to the Parish Church and Cure of Cudworth. In 1890 the holder of the Stall accepted another Benefice which would have voided his claim to any Cure of Souls at Cudworth. The Stipendiary Curate living at Canon Heberden's death had survived to 1856, and the appointments of successors in 1856 and 1885 were made by the above named Bishops without the facts having been recognised. Whether these facts would have shown the Curacy to have been existing still, or to have been absorbed in the Incumbency and Prebend under the Act of 1838 (requiring residence), is immaterial to the history under review. But certainly elsewhere Curacy, Rectory, and Prebend, *had become so merged*.

The above reference to the events of 1890, taken with the decease in 1901 of the second Curate episcopally appointed, indicates that at the latter date the entire Benefice, Church and Prebend (in such a case Phillimore calls the Church the Corps of the Prebend),¹⁷ was at the disposal of the Bishop, and that any presentation could only be to this *as a whole*. However, through the general oversight as to the actual facts, matters continued to drift.

Meantime a change had occurred which has distinctly served to protect the interests of Cudworth.

The Patronage of Chillington had been surrendered by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol to the Bishops of Bath and Wells for the express purpose of the union of that "Church and Cure" with the "Benefice" of Cudworth—the latter ex-

17. *Eccles. Law*, 2nd edit., p. 398.

pression of necessity including all that belonged thereto—whether Church, Prebend, or Cure of Souls.

“Benefice” was the wording of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners themselves in their description of Cudworth, and in the consequent Order in Council, dated Feb. 12, 1886, confirming the Grant and condition of Patronage. This course, being a dealing with the Benefice “as a whole,” was perfectly legal.

Since 1885, there has been no appointment of a separate Incumbent of Cudworth. The appointment is now to Chillington carrying with it the Benefice of Cudworth (under the above Order), and so the way remains perfectly open for the due recognition of all this expression means in the light of the centuries here reviewed, and of the decisions to which reference has been made. While a License suffices to admit to Chillington, the Bishop’s gift of Cudworth therewith must entitle the holder to admission to that Church by Installation to the Prebend, as part of the “all and singular advantages thereto belonging,” and as being the actual “Benefice” of which the Parish Church is the “Corps.”

After exercising his gift of any Benefice as a whole, a Patron is necessarily “functus officio” in respect of each individual part of his gift, and cannot distribute these severally to others.

Mr. Weaver, in his “Somerset Incumbents,” points out that no list of separate Incumbents of Cudworth is there included, because these had been the holders of the Prebend, and their names would belong to the list of Prebendaries. But his remark that it had long been thought that the Prebend of Dinder was the only “*Rectoria Curata*” in the Diocese, needs to be qualified by observing that the status of Dinder as such was not original, and had been in frequent dispute, and was only re-established in 1883, while the Prebend of Cudworth was a “*Rectoria Curata*” from its foundation, and continued

such without question—or any attempt at variation—up to the death of Canon Heberden in 1844.

The bearing of all this on Cnoll (or Knowle St. Giles) would require separate treatment, and is not essential to the point presented in the present paper.

It must be understood that behind what is here written is a mass of fact, law, and argument, which has been carefully compiled and tested, but would be too ponderous for further notice on the present occasion.

Glastonbury Abbey.

SIXTH REPORT ON THE DISCOVERIES MADE DURING THE EXCAVATIONS.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

I. DISCOVERY OF THE DUNSTAN CHAPEL, 1910.

G LASTONBURY vied with Canterbury in claiming the relics of the great Dunstan, Abbot of the former place from 940 to 962 A.D., and afterwards Archbishop. An interpolation by a later writer in the Chronicle of William of Malmesbury tells us that King Edmund Ironside, after the destruction of the metropolitan church by the Danes, gave his consent to the then Abbot of Glastonbury to have the relics of the saint transferred, and that his bones were accordingly found and carried to Glastonbury, the removal being effected in the twenty-fourth year after the death of Dunstan.

These bones, it is said, were hidden in a secret receptacle beneath a stone near the water-stoup on the right hand of the church door.

Professor Willis points out that about a century after the alleged transfer, the monks of Glastonbury began to boast that the relics were in their possession, occasioning a protest from Canterbury, which claimed to have them still.

When the Abbey Church and all the other buildings at Glastonbury were burnt down in 1184, it is said that the relics of St. Dunstan were re-discovered, and the case which con-

GENERAL PLAN CORRECTED TO DATE (1912)
WITH SQUARES OF 74 FEET (888 INCHES) OVERLAID.

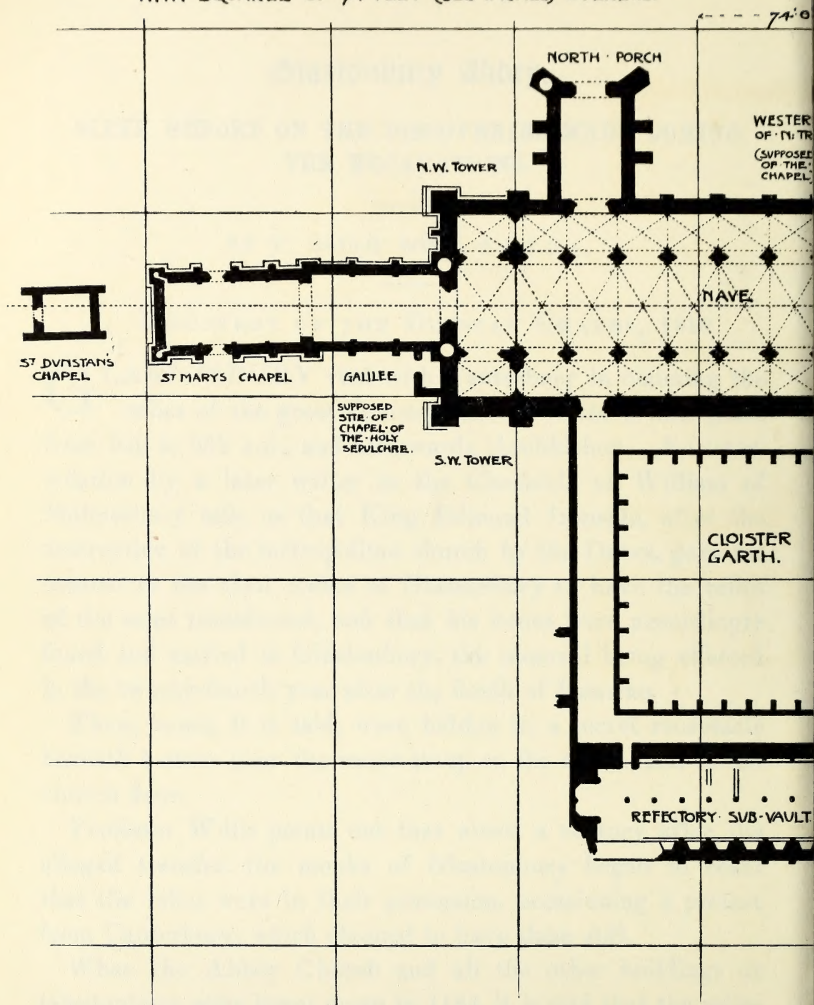


PLATE I.

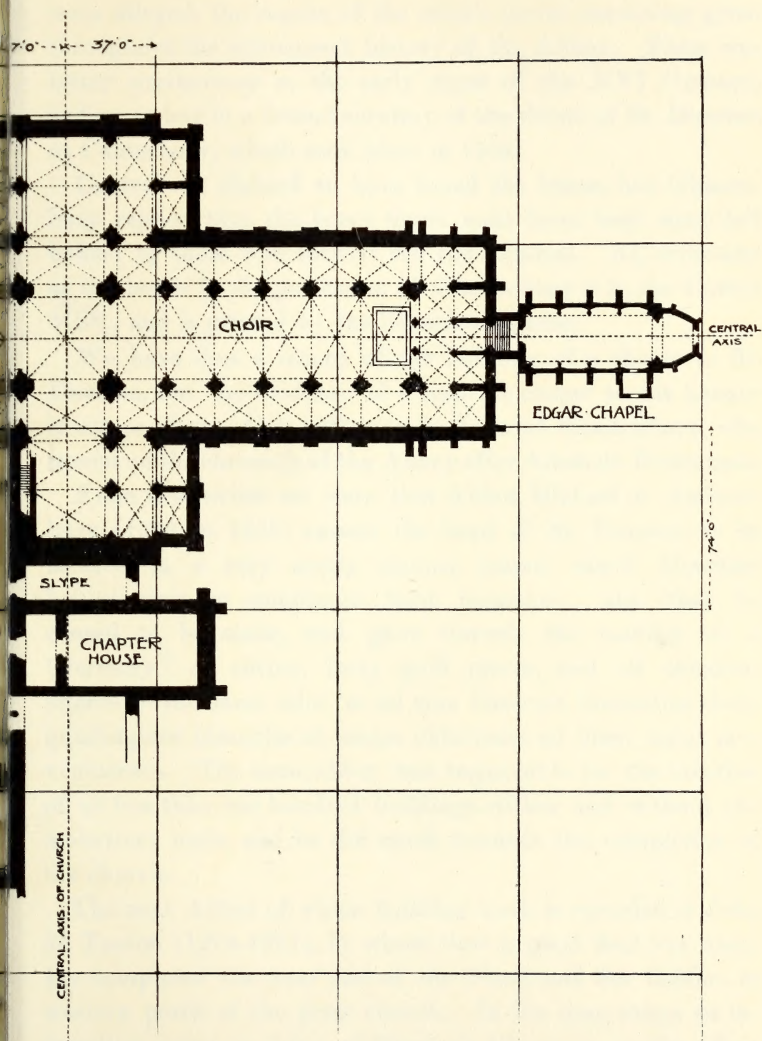
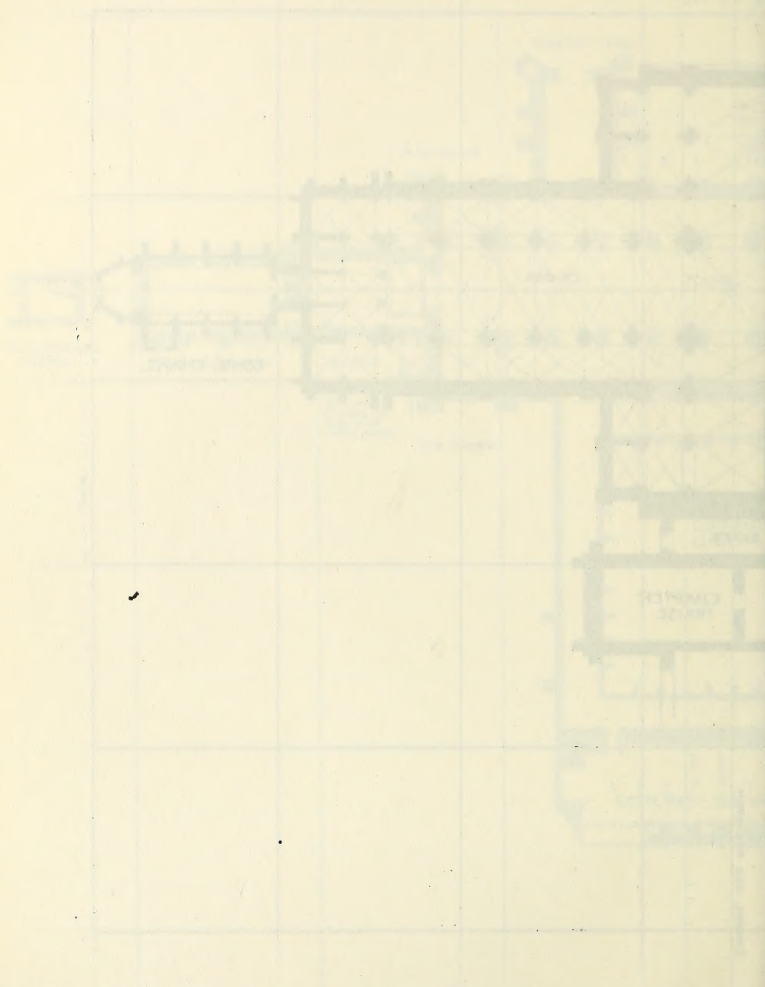


PLATE I

THE TEMPLE OF VENUS

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS
FROM THE REMAINS OF THE WALLS AND
THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE TEMPLE



tained them opened up by the Prior in the presence of all the brethren. They were then collected and placed in a new shrine. A period of pilgrimage to the relics then began, and many cures were alleged, the repute of the saint's power remaining great throughout the subsequent history of the Abbey. There was bitter controversy in the early years of the XVI Century, ending at last in a formal scrutiny of the shrine of St. Dunstan at Canterbury, which took place in 1508.

Canterbury claimed to have found the bones, but Glastonbury replied that the bones found must have been some left behind by those who carried out the removal. An inventory of the bones in the possession of Glastonbury is in the Cotton MSS., and is printed by the historian Hearne.

We have thus a record of the building of a shrine to St. Dunstan, but the evidence of a *separate* chapel to his honour is not so clear. Our authority is John of Glastonbury, who carries on the chronicle of the Abbey after Adam de Domerham.

From this writer we learn that Abbot Michael de Ambresbury (1236 to 1255) caused the head of St. Dunstan to be incased in a very costly manner (*caput sancti Dunstani honestissime ac sumptuose fecit incassari*); also that he caused to be made, and gave towards the making of, a "feretory" or shrine, forty gold pieces, and all oblations offered to the same relic (*et ad ejus feretrum faciendum dedit quadraginta bisancias et omnes oblaciones ad idem caput provenientes*). The same abbot was responsible for the erection of no less than one hundred buildings within and without the monastery walls, and he did much towards the completion of the church.

The next Abbot of whom building work is recorded is John de Tanton (1274-1291), in whose time a good deal was done. He completed the west end of the Nave, and the Galilee or western porch of the great church. In his time comes an interesting entry in John of Glaston's Chronicle, to the effect that Adam de Eyr de Sowwy gave by deed to the Abbey

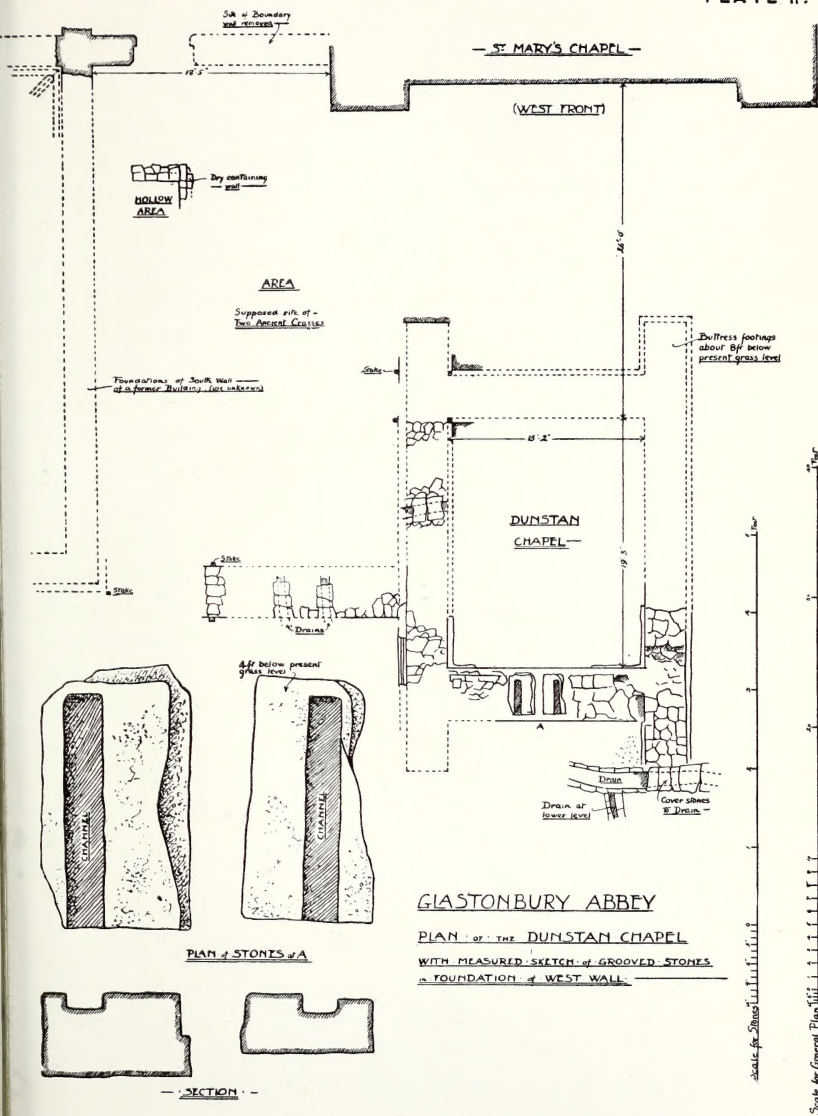
certain sums of money for the maintenance of lights in the chapels of St. John, St. Benignus, and St. Dunstan.

The parish church of Glastonbury is dedicated to St. John, and what was formerly the chapel of St. Benignus is now a sister church. Both, it will be observed, are buildings separated structurally from the Abbey. Assuming that these were the chapels named in the deed, it seems a reasonable inference that the chapel of St. Dunstan mentioned in the same connection by this writer would have been likewise an independent building, and it is perhaps not going too far to consider that a building in process of adornment, as this appears to have been, would be one of comparatively recent foundation at the time of the gifts. Nothing further is told us by John of Glaston about this chapel until the time of Abbot Adam de Sodbury (1323-1334). This Abbot made a substantial endowment to St. Dunstan's shrine, and his successor, Abbot de Breynnton, completed his work by contributing further moneys to the treasury of the same.

Neither Hearne nor any of the other antiquaries of the XVII and XVIII Centuries seem to give us any light on the subject. Local tradition preserves some faint memory of a chapel dedicated to Dunstan, and the name has survived in connection with a house built upon land at the west end of St. Mary's chapel.

During the summer of 1910 there came to light in the MS. Diary of John Cannon (Schoolmaster, of Meare, b. 1684), an incidental mention of St. Dunstan's Chapel. This writer, in speaking of the total length of the Abbey ruins, says they were at one time 638 feet long, *including the Chapels of St. Joseph and St. Dunstan*. This would suggest that the missing Chapel of St. Dunstan was in line with the other buildings, and probably adjoining that of St. Joseph (more properly St. Mary's) at the west.

An endeavour was made in the latter part of the year 1911 to test this conclusion. A measurement was taken, and the



GLASTONBURY ABBEY

PLAN OF THE DUNSTAN CHAPEL
WITH MEASURED SKETCH OF GROOVED STONES
IN FOUNDATION OF WEST WALL

ground opened at the prescribed distance west of St. Mary's west wall, and at the exact point chosen, the angle of a stone foundation-wall was exposed. This was soon found to be the westward extremity of a small building.

The precise correspondence between Cannon's measurement and the fact is worthy of special notice, since the calculation of his 638 feet is based upon the whole length of the Abbey, including the Edgar Chapel, whose dimension of length receives additional corroboration from this circumstance (Plan, Plate I).

The whole plan of this little Chapel of St. Dunstan has since been proved, though it has been found necessary to fill in the greater part on account of the great depth of the footings, which made it inconvenient to keep them open. As will be seen by the Plan, Plate II, the building is a rectangle standing apart from the rest, and measuring internally between the footing 20ft. by 16ft. There are buttress projections at the east and west extremities, but none on north and south. The western buttresses are longer than the others. The most considerable remains of walling are on the north side; the east wall has been almost entirely cleared away, only sufficient being left to mark its position. The masonry is of local blue lias, with two or three stepped footings on the north side, fairly well formed. In the lowest stratum are some of the rough sandstone boulders from the Tor, found in the older foundations in the Abbey. There are practically no remains of architectural features, and it is evident that the ground here has been much disturbed. All over the middle part of the site a hard layer of pebble concrete was encountered in digging, having the appearance of a former road-bed. There are many evidences of fire.

A curious old key was practically the only loose object of interest found on the site. But in spite of the wholesale removal of dressed stonework, and the lack of architectural traces, there remain *in situ* two objects of peculiar interest in the two squared freestone blocks which lie parallel across the

middle of the west wall of the Chapel. As will be seen from the sketch of these stones (Plate II), both have shallow grooves running east and west along their upper surface. Each stone is about 3ft. long, and 18ins. wide, and the grooves are rectangular, 6ins. wide and 2ins. deep, or thereabouts. The grooves start from the west end of the stones, and run to within about 6ins. of their eastern ends, where they terminate with a square return. From their position and character they cannot be regarded as architectural features. They must assuredly have been covered by the soil, if not indeed buried in the thickness of the wall. The shallow grooves are suggestive of receptacles, either as sockets for the reception of upright slabs,—such as will be recalled by those who have examined the ancient oratories of Ireland, where the western entrance of this form is a familiar object,—or, possibly, as repositories for relics, since their shape and size would suggest that they would most conveniently hold arm- or leg-bones. The former seems, however, the most probable explanation, and the suggestion to which it gives rise, namely that of a pre-Conquest chapel on this spot, of the Irish type, seems not one to be lightly dismissed.

The peculiar form of the Chapel with its buttress-like prolongations at east and west, making it like a little *templum in antis*, must be taken into account. Instances of this plan are probably by no means rare in the sister island.

These remarks all, however, refer to the foundation work of this chapel. Historical records point to a later work, perhaps a superstructure on the footings of the older work, and the following would be the writer's tentative conclusions.

(1). That a chapel or shrine of St. Dunstan stood on this spot in the late X Century, after the reclaiming of the saint's bones.

(2). That this was destroyed by fire probably in 1184.

(3). That the chapel was restored in the time of Abbot Michael of Ambresbury (1236-1255).

In Hollar's bird's-eye view of the Abbey enclosure, a building with a sharply-pointed roof is indicated within the walls in a position nearly corresponding to that which has been located for the Dunstan Chapel. (See Fig. 2 of the last Report, *Proceedings*, vol. LVIII). In the Powell MS. in the British Museum there is a sketch, made in 1816 or thereabouts, of the Chapel of St. Mary, and this sketch shows the walls of the Dunstan Chapel (or what appear to be such) standing about breast-high.

II. PRE-NORMAN REMAINS AT GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

Extract from a Letter from Professor Boyd Dawkins to the Rev. C. H. Heale, Chairman of the Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Committee, dated 23 July, 1913.

"The pre-Norman remains which I noted at Glastonbury at the close of the Society's meeting at Wells in 1909, and after the addresses by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mr. Bligh Bond had been given, are as follows:—

"1. Slab of stone in a room close to the present entrance to the ground which I examined with the Bishop. It was found in the recent diggings. It bore an incised equal-armed Celtic cross of the type with which I am familiar in Ireland and in the Isle of Man; and was probably a tombstone. It was probably used by later builders in the walls of the Abbey. It is in my belief a relic of the early British church, and in date pre-Norman.

"2. Two fragments of a cross with the interlacing rope-pattern characteristic of Anglo-British times, which I examined with Mr. Bond in a shed close to the excavations then going on. They were found in the remains of a Norman wall and, as is so often the case in other places, they had been used for building materials.

"These two crosses are proved by their association in

Ireland and the Isle of Man to belong to the same pre-Norman date. They are the oldest relics as yet discovered of the pre-Norman establishment at Glastonbury that reaches back probably to the time when Christianity was introduced into Roman Britain, and as such deserve a prominent place in the records of our Society, along with illustrations, and with details more minute than those in my possession."

Mr. F. Bligh Bond's Notes on the pre-Norman Remains.

(1). I have nothing to add at present to what is said in Professor Boyd Dawkins's letter about this stone.

(2). The two fragments of an Anglo-British cross (referred to in the same letter) were found in course of excavation at

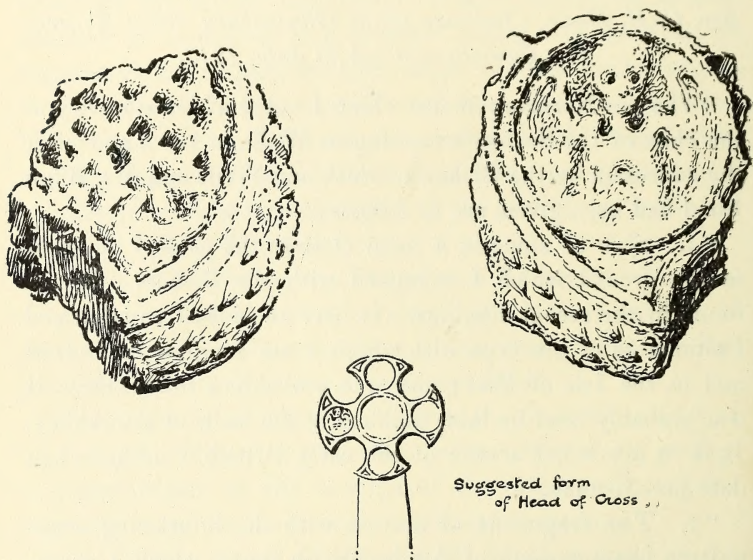


Fig. 1. Fragment of Head of an Anglo-Celtic Cemetery Cross.
Found at Glastonbury Abbey in 1909.

the extreme south-west corner of the nave, and just outside the line of the foundations of the great tower which stood at this point. This would therefore bring the site of the dis-

C.

D.



E.

F.



CARVED STONEWORK, now in private hands, said to have been found in GLASTONBURY ABBEY. (Carved in blue lias).

C. D. Apparently Romano-British.

E. F. Romanesque, probably from Herlewin's Church.

covery into the area of the monks' graveyard. The fragments are of coarse-grained freestone of the Doulling type, their surface being much disintegrated from action of water or salts in the soil. From the shape of the fragments they would appear to be parts of the head of a cemetery cross, having four equal arms, terminating in circular segments, and separated by circular hollows (Fig. 1). The larger fragment bears on its face a circular sunk panel containing a symbolic figure, having the appearance of a winged skeleton. The eyes of the figure are deeply hollowed, as for a skull. On the reverse is the rope-plait, and the sides have another rope ornament.

I would add to the above a preliminary mention of the following additional remains discovered within the last four years.

(A). Part of a stone bearing traces of what appears to be Romano-British work, in the form of an architrave mould of two faces. This has been re-worked on the back with features of Romanesque type, suggesting its use by the builders of the Chapel of St. Mary.

(B). Two small pre-Norman graveyard crosses, now in possession of the Trustees, which were used as corbel-stones in the same XII Century chapel. Their lower ends have been worked with the large double roll characteristic of the corbelling.

One of these crosses has a fine sunk panel with the six-pointed cross in circle.

(C). Particulars have been recovered of a portion of a flat stone now in private hands, and said to have been found on the Abbey site. This stone is incised with volutes (Plate III).

(D). Portion of a panel, possibly part of a frieze, with conventional foliage and fruit in flat relief (debased classic). This stone is in the hands of the same owner (Plate III).

(E, F). Two pieces of finely carved blue lias (Plate III).

These are in the same hands. They are probably relics of Herlewin's church, built about 1110 A.D., and survivals of the great fire. A large number of similar stones were turned up in the course of excavation under the crossing of the great church and round about the same area. Some were found built into the later XII Century footings of the restored pier in the North Transept. These are in the custody of the Abbey Trustees. The two fine stones figured by Warner (Plate xiii in his work) are of the same order. The smaller of these, with figure of horse, cannot be traced, but the larger has been found, and is built into the stable wall of the Abbey House, whence it should be recovered, as it is perishing from exposure. I am of opinion that all this series of lias-stones are from a presbytery wall-arcade in the earlier church, whose eastern limit probably came under the central tower of the later church.

III. THE "EGG-STONE," GLASTONBURY ABBEY (Plates IV and V).

(a) *Discovery and Description of the Stone.*

When the work of excavation on the site of the east alley of the cloister had reached its limit, a cut was made eastward along the line of a stone water-channel, now to be seen running from the south-east angle of the cloister. A short distance along this a huge boulder stone of the sort locally known as the "Tor Burr" was encountered. This was lying in the bank on the south side of the drain, in an irregular position, on its side. It appeared to be roughly egg-shaped, but flattened, the measurements being approximately 3ft. by 2ft. 4ins. by 1ft. 4ins. One of the flat sides was exposed, and this was found to be artificially levelled over a considerable area. In the centre was a cavity, roughly hollowed.

The stone was left as it was found until the summer of 1913. Beyond the surmise that the cavity might have been formed

as a socket for a post or shaft, for which so large a stone would form a stable footing, no theory was at that time advanced to account for it.

Many of these stones are found to have been utilized in the foundations of the Norman or other earlier walls exposed.

The boulder naturally enlisted the interest of visitors, and was a subject of speculation. Among suggestions thrown out was one which may be worth recording, namely, that the flat surface may have been formed for the rubbing of grain, but it cannot be said that this would make a satisfactory quern.

On July 11th, 1913, I called upon a friend who was staying at the hotel for two or three weeks, and was much interested in the history and antiquities of the place. He introduced the subject of the egg-stones used by the various primitive cults, and I was struck by his remark that such a cult-stone must necessarily have existed at any place bearing the name of "Avalon."

He then, as I well remember, asked me whether I could recall having seen such a stone in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury.

I replied that there were many natural stones of this shape found locally, and one in particular of remarkable size and character (as above-mentioned), over which I told him I had been keeping a jealous watch since its discovery about three years before.

I said I had never examined this fully, but that if he wished we could meet to inspect it, and have it turned over, to ascertain whether any definite indications of its former use, either as a cult-stone or for any other purpose, existed on the lower side.

We went to see the stone, and made a brief inspection of it as it then lay. On removal of the moss and earth with which the cavity was filled, it was found that this cavity was flattened on one edge and roughly curved for the rest of the margin. The recess was deepest on the flat side, and from its inner point were seen several chisel grooves radiating outwards to-

wards the curved periphery. This gave the recess the rough similitude of a hollow pecten-shell.

Of the other visible markings we could make nothing very definite, though it was obvious that many of these were artificial. Most of the marks were obscured by clay.

On July 16th we had the stone turned over, when it was at once evident that the whole of the under surface and most of the sides were covered with markings, many of them natural,—*perhaps* the result of glacial action, whilst others were palpably artificial. The markings were of the following order:—(a) small circular holes; (b) parallel grooves; (c) convergent grooves like star-points, and grooves with X-shaped intersection; (d) chisel-marks and artificially flattened areas; (e) other incised marks of peculiar shape.

At the centre of the lower surface was found another hole, back to back with the first. This showed a square sinking, or mortise, such as would be formed for the tenon of a shaft or pillar—possibly for a cross or other standard. Two sides of this mortise were found to be broken away to a considerable depth, and it appeared that some object formerly united with the stone at this point had been broken away with violence, inasmuch as a large flake had been split off the stone on one side of the mortise. The cavity was found to contain a small remnant of what appeared to be cement of greyish colour.

On July 19th, the stone was brought out and set up in the south cloister-alley in an erect position, where it remains at this time. The surface was carefully cleaned, and my friend proceeded to make a minute examination of it. On my return after a short absence, he pointed out a peculiar marking or group of markings which, he said, might be suggestive of hieroglyphs, and he handed me a rough sketch of these as they appeared to him.

At present it seems safe to say:—

(1). That the stone is a natural boulder, with remarkable surface-features.



"EGG-STONE," GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

W. Tully, Photographer, Glastonbury.



"EGG-STONE," GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

W. Tully, Photographer, Glastonbury.

(2). That it has been worked upon artificially in a variety of ways.

(3). That it would appear to have been used for various purposes, and possibly at various dates widely removed.

(b). *Report on "Tor Burrs" at Glastonbury Abbey.*

By W. A. E. Ussher, F.G.S.

The Egg-stone is a large elliptical boulder-like concretion of micaceous calcareous sandstone of pale buff or brownish colour.

On one side (Plate IV) the original surface is shown—except for an artificial hollow as if to fix a post, and a broken part in which a part of the smooth test of a fossil shell (quite impossible to identify) is seen. On this, the convex side of the mass, there are a good many longitudinal grooves, frequently bifurcating, but there are no signs whatever of glacial action. The markings or grooves are in my opinion due to the weathering of lines of fissility in the stone owing to the arrangement of the particles, which suggests an imperfect tendency to current bedding, or irregular sifting after deposition.

On the other side (Plate V) the stone exhibits an artificially flattened surface, in which a rude hollow or niche has been excavated (as if with the intention of making a small shrine)—abandoned through the refractory nature of the stone, which would naturally be harder in the interior.

On this surface there are two, perhaps more, artificial cuts or grooves somewhat suggestive of rays. In one place at the upper end of the stone there are three or four shallow parallel grooves, which may be due to the ribs of a large pecten or other shell.

As the name "sand burrs" is locally applied to concretions in the Midford Sands elsewhere,¹ and the local name for the

1. "The Geology of England and Wales," by H. B. Woodward, 2nd edition, p. 287.

Egg-stone and similar stones in the Abbey ruins is "Tor burrs," a local derivation seemed almost certain. I therefore turned to such descriptions of the geology of Glastonbury as I could find, and, before visiting Glastonbury, was led by these descriptions to expect that the counterparts of the boulders would be found in the micaceous sands of the Middle Lias, exposed in a deep road cutting [leading to Bove Town] on the north of Chalice Hill, as they contain concretionary masses of calcareous sandstone.

After inspecting the Egg-stone, however, I preferred to visit the Tor Hill first, and ascertain how far the concretionary masses of calcareous sandstones in the Midford Sands, which in the description were said to have yielded no fossils, would resemble it. Mr. Bond accompanied me, and the result of our investigations leaves little to be desired.

We found that the sands were indurated in impersistent broken beds and irregular boulder-like masses. One broken mass, as far as visible, at about 10ft. from the summit, is 5ft. long by 2 or 3ft. broad. We also found traces of fossils here and there, including Ammonites, although tolerably scarce; and markings on the boulders like those on the Egg-stone. In the best exposure, at 50ft. or so from the summit, the induration of bed masses is well shown, and in them well marked ovoid calcareous sandstone concretions, some of large size. Two of the smaller ones we disengaged, and let them roll down, expecting to recover them on a terrace about 40ft. below, on which two large boulders of similar material rest. In this, however, we were disappointed, as they raced over it and were finally brought up by a hedge at the foot of the steep slope—giving us an object-lesson of the facility with which these ovoid masses could be brought down to the higher part of Glastonbury.

The explanation I have given of the rude markings on the Egg-stone was suggested by smashing a few of the smaller calcareous concretions, when a rough dovetailing is generally

noticeable in the fractures. Traces of fossil grooves, and of pittings and circular markings, due to annelid burrows, were also observed on their surfaces. The concretions effervesce briskly with hydro-chloric acid, as is the case with the Egg-stone, and the sand-stone is identical in character, containing numerous particles of white mica (Muscovite). In places cracks or veins filled with calc-spar may be seen, and where this is the case the concretion often weathers more quickly than the veins, causing them to stand out in relief. I mention this as Mr. Bond tells me he has met with veined stones of this nature in the ruins.

To prevent arriving at a too hasty conclusion, it was necessary to visit the best exposures of the Middle Lias sands near Bove Town. In the geological succession² these sands are placed about 60ft. below the base of the Midford Sands, and a thickness of 60ft. has been assigned to them. They form the upper part of Wearyall Hill, but, as far as I could see, afford no good exposures in the neighbourhood of Chalice Hill, except in the road east of Bove Town, which has been cut in them. On the following day we explored this road-cutting and the vicinity. The sands are finer grained, and seemed to be more distinctly bedded than the Midford Sands. The flakes of mica are as a rule so small as not to be conspicuous, and ferruginous infiltration in bands accentuates the bedding planes, and imparts an orange tint to the sands in places. They contain ovoid concretions and irregular indurated masses. The softer ones are often due to ferruginous concentric segregations, whilst the harder masses under a thin brown weathered surface are bluish-grey, extremely hard, and very calcareous. It is quite possible that the early inhabitants might have used the harder boulders in these sands, but those I have seen in the ruins I have no hesitation in tracing to the Midford Sands.

2. *Proceedings, Geologists' Association*, Vol. XI, no. 9; Report of Excursion to the Mendip Hills, pp. ccii, cciii.

The geological map of Glastonbury was constructed before my time, and has not been altered since. It shows a considerable extension of Lower Lias clays over the lower slopes of Avalon, which would now be considered Middle Lias. This is notably the case as regards the town of Glastonbury, as later geological descriptions³ give about 200ft. of Middle Lias (Laminated sands and shales 140ft. on 65ft. of clays) below the micaceous sands, with concretions which are exposed in the road-cutting near Bove Town. Consequently, without a high easterly dip, for which there is no warrant whatever, the difference in level being less than 100ft., it is hardly possible that the Lower Lias clays could crop out between Bove Town and the moor levels in the direction of Glastonbury Railway Station. The Abbey foundations would thus appear to have been constructed upon the Laminated sands and shales of the Middle Lias.

(c). *Ancient Examples of Egg-stones and their Symbolism.*

A brief note on the subject of "Egg-stones" may be of interest to readers, since the subject is one which has received comparatively little attention, and on which it is difficult to gather much information. For a succinct account of such as are known to have existed in connection with early religious foundations, readers are referred to Lethaby's "Architecture, Mysticism, and Myth."⁴

This author shows the almost universal occurrence of such stones, which were held to mark the centre or "navel" of the world, and hence called by the Greeks *omphalos*. Delphi was to them the earth's true centre, and here was the famous and ancient temple of Apollo, the god who, according to Plato, "sits in the centre on the navel of the earth." I understand that there is a passage in the works of Pausanias in which allusion is made to the preservation of primitive cult-stones in

3. *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.*, ante.

4. Percival and Co., London, 1892.

the primitive sites of the worship of Apollo, and it is said that a remarkable specimen of the kind was discovered at Delos under the statue of the god.

On Greek vases of early date are many drawings of the *omphalos*, one of which is here reproduced from Lethaby (Fig. 2), and this, not only from its form, but from the affinity which exists between its markings and those cruder, and to a large extent natural, ones seen in the photographs of the Glastonbury stone (Plates IV and V), presents a certain parallel, and suggests that a more critical study of the latter might be productive of interesting results, since such a stone might be chosen for its natural features and subsequently worked upon.

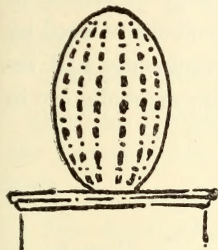


Fig. 2.—“Egg-stone”—from an ancient Greek vase (see *Journ. Hellenic Soc.*, vol. ix—T. H. Middleton).

The sacred stone in the later temple at Delphi is described as a marble ball, which was garlanded. Sometimes the *omphalos* was a flat circular slab. There is one on the floor of St. Peter's at Rome, of antique porphyry, upwards of 8ft. in diameter, on which certain official acts were performed. Ducange mentions another at Santa Sophia, just under the dome. Sayce (Hibbert Lectures) says that the great temple of Bel at Babylon was called “The house of the Foundation Stone of heaven and earth,” and the Talmud speaks of “the foundation stone in front of the Ark in the Holy of Holies, which was in the centre of the Temple, of Jerusalem, and of the world.”

The Arabs venerate their “Caaba” of black marble as the *omphalos* or world-centre. Curzon, in speaking of the church at Jerusalem, says that in the centre of the choir is a globe of black marble on a pedestal, under which they say that the head of Adam was found, and you are told that this was the exact centre of the globe.

The circular pavement in the east part of Canterbury

Cathedral will be recalled by those who have seen it. There are possibly other traces or records of the *omphalos* in this country.

The Egg as a symbol of Creation has an equally venerable use as a pendent ornament, and may be seen in Greek or Coptic churches at the present day. The symbol was used by the ancient Egyptians, being shown on monuments and referred to in texts. M. Dognée has traced its symbolic use in his work "*Le Symbols Antiques—L'Oeuf.*"

(d). *The word "Avalon."*

The name "Avalonia" was applied by the Romans to several places in which a primitive religious culture existed. But the roots of the word are much older, and very widely found, since they exist not only among the early Mediterranean dialects, and those of the ancient civilizations of the nearer East, but are found also in the Celtic.

The old name of the Sun-god, the *Baal* of the Hebrews, and the *Bel* of the Septuagint, are connected with the Cretan word *afelios* or *abelios*, meaning "the sun," and this with the Greeks became *Helios*. With the god Helios, the Greeks have since the time of Æschylus, identified their "Apollo." The origin of this name is, however, said by scholars to be uncertain.⁵ Avlona in Thrace is however associated with a more ancient "Apollonia." On the west of the Adriatic we have Apulia, spoken of as the garden of Italy, and Avellinum, or Abellinum, in Campania, whence, according to Cormac's *Glossary*, the Celtic word *aball*, meaning "apple-tree," is derived. Whitley Stokes's translation of this rare work gives the following:—

Aball (apple-tree)=Abellano oppido Campaniae.

Uball (apple)—quasi *aball*=Aball autem, from a town in Italy whereunto is the name Abellanium: thence they brought the seed of the apple.

5. See Nettleship and Sandys, "Dictionary of Antiquities."

Avalon in Burgundy marks another ancient centre of the primitive cult.

The termination *On* of the words Avalon, Avlona, etc., is again reminiscent of the names of many of the great cities and temples of antiquity. The root in the Celtic implies a stone.

Cormac's *Glossary* gives the following :—

Onn (the double N gives a long vowel) = Stone. This he terms the "inexplicable" name for a stone, the ordinary one being *cloch*.

This description would seem to imply some special, and possibly symbolic, meaning for the word, and it would be interesting to discover its origin. Whether, as my friend supposed, the occurrence of such a term in the place-name "Avalon" denotes the possession of a cult-stone in these localities is a point which demands enquiry. Whether, again, the root is in any way akin to certain Greek words implying "Being," or the embryo of Being, I must leave to others to determine. There seems, at least, no doubt that stones of a globular or egg-shape did, in early days, and among primitive races, figure the genesis of creation, and mark the symbolic centre of the world.

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.

Part VIII. Additional Notes.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

AS an appendix to the Inventory of the church plate of the diocese contributed to Volumes XLIII—XLIX of the *Proceedings*, I am now able to add notes on the parishes of Bathampton, Kingston Seymour, and Stawley, and also an account of the old plate, which after an alienation of seventy years has been restored to Seavington St. Michael. It now appears that of the 489 ancient parishes in the county, 228 possess Elizabethan plate.

BATHAMPTON.—Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high, with two bands of the usual ornament round the bowl, and as many round the foot. Marks: 2 official, I.P., date letter for 1573. The cover has one band of ornament; the marks are not visible; on the button, the date, 1574.

A paten or alms-dish, diameter $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins., quite plain. Marks: 2 official; maker's mark, S.H. linked together in dotted circle, partly worn away; date letter for 1686. There are also two modern patens and a flagon. [From notes supplied by the Rev. J. George, vicar.]

KINGSTON SEYMOUR.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are by different makers. The cup is 7ins. high, with a single band of the usual ornament round bowl, and egg-and-dart ornament round the foot. Marks: 2 official; date letter for

1571 ; maker's mark, a bellows in shaped shield, which is found on several other pieces in North Somerset. The cover is quite plain, with 1571 on the button. Marks : 2 official ; letter for 1571 ; maker's mark H.S. interlaced, found in places so far apart as Portishead, Kelston, Ansford, and Winsham. The flagon is of the tankard pattern, with date letter for 1798. It is inscribed : The Revd. Wadham Pigott, Patron. There is also a modern paten, probably French, inscribed : The gift of the Rev. Wadham Pigott, Patron. These two pieces were formerly at Brockley. A pewter alms-dish. [From notes made by Colonel J. R. Bramble.]

STAWLEY.—The vessels now in use are plain electro-plate. They consist of cup, paten, plate and flagon. There were of course some older vessels, but even tradition is silent as to details.

BARRINGTON.—In addition to the older plate already described, the parish possesses a fine silver gilt chalice and paten of late mediæval design. The chalice is 8½ins. high, with a plain bowl, hexagonal stem divided by a spherical knop, and a hexagonal lobed foot. The date letter is for 1878. The paten is 6ins. in diameter slightly curved, and engraved with a Maltese cross on the underside. The date letter is for 1877. There is also a small silver spoon without any marks.

SEAVINGTON ST. MICHAEL.—In the early part of 1913, a firm of London silversmiths had on sale a communion cup and cover, which papers in their possession show were alienated from this parish in 1841.

The cup and cover belong to that fairly numerous class of plate principally of the 16th and 17th Centuries, which, from the absence of any official marks and by the singularity of design and workmanship, may be considered to have been made by some local silversmith. There was a succession resident at Crewkerne in this period.¹

1. *Victoria County History*, II, 361.

The cover is of the usual Elizabethan type, but with more metal than was usually allowed. The work is very rough. The only ornamentation is a band of three incised circles on the swell of the cover, the middle one being broken at four points and joined to the outer and inner circles alternately by diagonal lines. Round the brim is a narrow band of zig-zags.

On the outer edge of the flange is a band of dentelles. On the button is the date 1574, and rudely scratched on the inside: Richard Drewer Church Warden, 1654.

The cup is 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high; the bowl is V-shaped; round the lip runs a band of ornament formed of a series of thirteen semi-circles enclosing hatched rays. This ornamentation is repeated round the base of the bowl and the foot. The cylindrical stem is divided midway by an annular swelling. The circular foot is almost flat, perfectly plain, but strengthened at the outer margin by a strong band of metal. Dotted in on the bowl: John Skellin, churchwarden, 1671; under the foot: Richard Drewer, churchwarden, 1669.

There are no marks on either piece. The dates, with the names of the churchwarden, may commemorate repairs.

The papers preserved with the plate give the history of the alienation. In 1841, the parishioners, without the knowledge of the Rev. R. A. Cox, rector, sent the plate to a London firm to be melted down. The churchwarden said it was so very old that all wished for a new service. A subscription for this purpose realised £20 9s. 8d., including £3 1s. 8d., the value of old plate given by the rector; and the modern cup and paten were procured with the money. Mr. Cox purchased the discarded cup and cover for £3 10s. 0d.; in 1868 they were given to the nephew of his widow, and in 1913 they were offered for sale. I am thrice happy to be able to state that by the exertions of Mr. Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower and Prebendary Farrer, Rural Dean of Crewkerne, a generous donor, who does not wish his name to be known, has redeemed and restored the plate to the parish on the condition that no alien-

ation be permitted without the consent of the Chancellor of the diocese and the donor's legal representative.

WEST PENNARD.—To the list of plate given in *Proc.* XLVIII, ii, 89, can be added a small paten on foot with a diameter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. On the foot are the initials W.P., 1711. Marks: 2 official of Britannia sterling; maker's mark, BA; date letter for 1711. [Note furnished by the Rev. J. Harrison, vicar.]

From some remarks in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd ser., XXIII, 41, it appears that my notice of Richard Orange in *Proc.*, XLIII, ii, 174, requires an explanation. On eighteen pieces of Elizabethan plate in Dorset and one in Wilts, there is a single mark consisting of a central pellet surrounded by six others all enclosed in an outer circle of similar pellets. This mark is quite distinct from another single mark found on one piece in North Dorset, and seven in South Somerset, which consists of a circle containing a mass of minute pellets giving the resemblance of a guelder rose. Not only are the two marks quite distinct, but the cups on which they are found are of different patterns, both in design and ornamentation. The Somerset cups are so alike as to make it quite evident that they all came from the same workshop. On the latest example, the cup at Charlton Horethorne, where 1603 is engraved on the cover, the mark, somewhat modified by the addition of a ferrule and handle to the bottom of the circle, is accompanied by another mark bearing the initials R.O. It seems very reasonable to ascribe these initials to Richard Orange, an old-established goldsmith in the neighbouring town of Sherborne. His will, made in 1605, refers to many grandchildren, so he must have been up in years, and may well have been in business in 1572, which is the earliest date of a cup bearing the guelder rose mark.

There is of course no reason for supposing that it was the mark of Sherborne; and the fact that it does not appear after the death of R. Orange in 1606, shows that it was his

private mark, perhaps a rebus on his surname, for the mark might be said to resemble a very rough-skinned orange, or perhaps a rebus on the local dialect which applies (o)range to a sieve or cullender. In this case the circle would represent the initial letter. But the handle does not appear on the earlier examples of the mark.

Roman Remains found at Barrington.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

BARRINGTON has been added to the already long list of places in Somerset which have revealed Roman remains¹; but the extent of the area and its significance can only be determined by future exploration.

The nearest point at which Roman remains have been discovered (in 1909-10) is a field adjoining the churchyard at Puckington where road-metal was being quarried; remains of the period had not previously been recorded from this parish.² The nearest Roman town was Ilchester (*Ischalis*). Roman remains have also been found at Ile Brewers, Seavington St. Michael, South Petherton, Curry Rivel, Drayton, Langport, and Huish Episcopi.

On May 18th, 1912, the Rev. Prebendary Hamlet, Vicar of Barrington, kindly sent me the following information in the form of a letter:—

“There is a field on the southern boundary of the parish of Barrington and towards its eastern end, called ‘Aller Grove,’ and numbered on the Tithe Map 553, on the Ordnance Map 176. It has often attracted attention by its peculiarities. The general surface of the field is cocoa-coloured, but about the middle there is an irregular patch, say half-an-acre in extent, which is darker in colour and when newly ploughed in


1. *Vict. Co. Hist., Somerset*, Vol. I, Roman Remains, by F. Haverfield, LL.D.

2. “Roman Remains found at Puckington,” by H. St. George Gray, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVII, ii, 91-97.

conspicuous contrast with the rest. A closer examination shows that this soil is different not only in colour but in texture and contents. It is more friable, lighter, and of a peaty appearance. It is perhaps the outcrop of a small and thin bed of the Middle Lias. The field lies a little above the clay levels and is a water-bearing area, three of its four sides being bounded by water-courses. The blackish patch is wetter than the rest of the field, and long ago may have been covered by a grove of alder bushes and trees.³ The nature of the soil shows itself to-day in bearing dead nettle very abundantly, the rest of the field being comparatively free of it. The field has had a good deal of draining to improve it for agriculture and is now very fruitful, yielding from time to time splendid crops of wheat and roots. The men who dig the trenches to receive the drain pipes have turned up large quantities of animal bones—as one said ‘a putt load of hosses heads and bones.’ Some five and thirty years ago whilst draining the men uncovered, near the south-western corner of the field, two human skeletons which I am told were lying face downward. The villagers say, ‘There must have been a battle there some time,’ and the children account for the black patch by saying, ‘It’s the blood of those who were killed in the war.’ The old sexton (died 1902, aged 78) said, ‘I have heard tell that there was a church there once on a time.’ Whether these sayings embody any genuine tradition I do not know; more probably they are attempts at accounting for the colour and the bones.

“In March last two men were opening a clogged drain in the blackish patch and found at a depth of 2ft. a skull and some bones which they brought to me. A few days ago the field having been newly ploughed I walked over nearly its whole extent and found several objects which I send to you, together with the bones, for examination. Putting aside a

3. The old English form of alder was “alor,” and is still common in dialect use. The name is written “Aller-grove,” but the pronunciation is rather “Ollor-grove.”

few fragments of recent earthenware and many pieces of the tile and 'half-rounds'  which until about 1850 were in use for field drains, they were :—

1, 2. Small flints. I need hardly say that flint gravels are not found within several miles of the field.

3. A small flat blue water-rolled pebble. This and numbers 1 and 2 were found on the eastern edge of the field, not on the blackish patch.

4. The rim of a vessel of dark earthenware.

5. A small piece of red pottery, quite distinct from the drainage earthenware.

6. (a) A skull ; (b) a lower jaw ; (c) a flat bone ; (d)—(g) four long thin bones.

“The site of the field should be noted. It is well above the moor-level and would always be secure from flooding. It contains one of the principal springs in the parish, called ‘*Sulva Well*’ (written ‘*Silver*’); it is bounded on the north by our chief brook on which is a small waterfall which may have been utilized to turn a little water-wheel. There is but one field between *Aller-grove* and *Barrington Court* which stands on the ancient demesne of the lord of the manor, and which may have been a distinct parcel of the manor from *Domesday* and beyond. *Aller-grove* may therefore prove to have been the place of very early habitations and would probably repay careful examination by excavation. When you have made up your mind with regard to the articles I send, perhaps you could find time to come over and make a trial exploration.”

The writer examined the remains mentioned in *Preb. Hamlet's* letter and reported, briefly, as follows :—

1. Flint scraper of poor workmanship.
2. Flint core from which flakes had been struck.
3. Pebble which may have been used as a whetstone.
4. Part of a rim of a mortarium, studded with quartz, etc., on the inner surface; Roman, and similar to the fragment mentioned on p. 84.

5. Fragment of imitation red Samian ware ; Romano-British.

6. (a) Part of a human skull ; (b) lower jaw having teeth much ground down by gritty food ; (c) scapula, or shoulder-blade ; (d) humeri (right and left), ulna (right) and radius. The ulna was probably fractured during life-time and rejoined. The remains appeared to be those of a woman of about thirty years of age ; none of the long-bones were sufficiently perfect for accurate measurement, but her stature was probably from 4ft. 10ins. to 5ft. 1in.

On Oct. 15th, 1913, the writer visited Barrington for the purpose of superintending a day's excavating,⁴ while the field was still fallow. The "marked" plot is quarter of a mile south of Barrington Court and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs S.E. of the School. The part examined is about 115ft. and the nearest part of the road to Shepton Beauchamp 140ft. above mean sea-level, whilst the bench-mark at the Court is 74.3ft. (See 6in. Ordn. Map, Som. Sheet LXXXI. S.E.).

The part selected for digging was roughly 115 feet from the hedge on the E.S.E. which divides the parishes of Barrington and Shepton Beauchamp.

In this trial-digging we cut a trench about 25 feet long, E. and W., and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide—with an extension on the south side 14ft. long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. A dark brown surface mould extended to a depth of 11 or 12 inches below the surface, and this was followed by a black peaty-looking mould streaked more or less considerably by a dirty whitish granular deposit, upon which Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., has made the following report : "The Barrington material with white specks is mingled vegetable matter, white amorphous marl, with a few land-shells (*Helix* and *Cochliocopa*). I do not see any freshwater shells in it. The dark earth was probably of the same com-

4. Permission to dig was kindly given by Mr. E. J. Jacobs, tenant of Barrington Court Farm.

position originally, but the lime has been dissolved out by percolating water."

A large amount of Romano-British pottery was revealed considering the small area dug ; for the most part it was found at one level, i.e. about 1·2ft. below the surface, and consequently below the reach of the plough (which penetrates the ground only to the extent of 7 or 8 inches). The black earth was found to extend to a good depth, and in one place, at 1·8ft. below the surface, a trunk of a tree was uncovered lying horizontal. A sample of this was subsequently examined at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and pronounced to be Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

The 123 fragments of pottery collected during the day consisted of 64 pieces of the sides of vessels, 44 rim pieces, 14 fragments of bottom, and one handle. With few exceptions the ware was the ordinary black Romano-British pottery ; but a dark grey Roman earthenware was also met with, and a few shards of buff-coloured and light brown ware, some of which showed traces of having been painted.

Judging from the variety in thickness of the wares and the difference in the depth of the curve of the fragments, it was evident that the shards represented parts of vessels of many sizes. One piece of heavy thick rim, part of a very large vessel, with the characteristic thumb-mark ornament, is of a type which has been found in various parts of the county including Ham Hill, Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Norton Fitzwarren, Curry Rivel, Bridgwater and Preston Plucknett.

The collection includes nine fragments of flanged rims, called by General Pitt-Rivers "rims of basin-shaped vessels," and found commonly in the Romano-British Villages excavated by him,⁵ and indeed on most Roman sites. One of the Barrington fragments is ornamented by interlocking semi-circles in burnished lines.

Part of a buff-coloured tazza has an overhanging flange. A

5. "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II, Plate cxvi, A to X.

rim piece of light brown pottery (which originally may have been painted) is interesting from the fact that it is ornamented with a semi-circular punched design of radiating lines, similar to a fragment found in the "Fore Drain" in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates,⁶ and other pieces found at Silchester, Caerwent and elsewhere. The same kind of pattern is seen on a rim piece of buff ware (painted red) found in Drayton Field, Curry Rivel (Taunton Museum).

The other rim pieces call for no particular comment. Of straight rims, without moulded tops, about nine pieces were collected.

One of the fragments of base is ornamented, externally, by a curved asymmetrical design of a series of burnished loops. A similar base was found at Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, with other Roman pottery; also at Puckington, etc. Romano-British pottery is rarely ornamented on the bottom; but several Late-Celtic pots from the Lake Villages have designs on the base. Another base obtained from Barrington consists of cream-coloured New Forest ware, painted dark grey on the outer surface.

The flat handle has a single longitudinal groove. Three of the fragments of buff ware are studded on the inner surface with grains of quartz, etc.; they probably formed part of vessels used for the trituration of vegetables. Four of the pieces of the sides of pots were ornamented with the burnished lattice pattern.

No coins or metals were discovered; nor any bone or antler objects. With the pottery part of a whetstone and a seashore pebble were found.

A few pieces of quartz, flint and chert were collected, including part of a hammerstone, one or two cores, and three flakes. These materials are of course not indigenous.

Of animal remains the most interesting was an antler of roe-deer; and a few bones of horse, ox, sheep and pig were noted.

6. *Op. cit.*, Vol. III, Plate CLXXXVII, fig. 7.

Coleridge Cottage, Clevedon.

BY LADY ELTON.

SOME few years ago a suggestion was made that what had been known for more than sixty years as Coleridge's Cottage in old Church Road, where he spent his honeymoon in 1795, and on leaving which he wrote the lines commencing "Low was our pretty cot," was not after all the residence of the poet, but Glen Cottage in East Clevedon. The arguments in favour of the cottage originally designated as "Coleridge Cottage" are as follows.

In 1795, according to Cottle (the Bristol publisher), whose "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey" I have by me, "The situation," to use his own words, "was particularly eligible. It was in the *western* extremity, not in the centre of the village; there was also a small garden with several pretty flowers, and 'the tallest rose tree' was not failed to be pointed out which 'peeped at the chamber window,' and which has been honoured with some beautiful lines."

I must mention that Cottle had ridden down from Bristol to Clevedon to see the newly married couple, but later in the same year, 1795, Mr. Coleridge appears to have found "the neighbours a little too tattling and inquisitive," and decided, for other reasons besides, to take up his abode on Redcliffe Hill, at Mrs. Fricker's house. In March, 1796, he moved to Oxford Street, Bristol, where presumably David Hartley, his son, was born on 20th December, 1796, as a letter from Tom Poole congratulating him on the birth of Hartley, and dated

December 26th, 1796, is addressed to S. T. Coleridge, Oxford Street, Bristol. Now with regard to the village of Clevedon, in 1795 it consisted of a few cottages on the road that leads to the old church, in fact the "western extremity" of the place. East Clevedon was a bare little valley, with at most one or two houses, so the neighbours could hardly have been complained of.

The late Sir Arthur Hallam Elton contributed the following passage to the Clevedon Guide Book about 1877, he says, "Coleridge Cottage may be deemed to be the homestead lying at the western edge of Clevedon village as it was in 1795, with its few houses and scanty population, its old stone cross at the foot of the hill, and its parish stocks safe for the keeping of drunkards." Sir Arthur adds, in reply to a suggestion that Coleridge's Cottage was close to the old parish church, "In all local traditions, possession is an awkward obstacle to get over, and Coleridge's Cottage has, to say the very least of it, the best of half a century to guarantee its claim."

Sir Arthur goes on to say that at the bazaar at Clevedon Court for the funds for completing Christ Church in 1838 (only four years after the poet's death), a drawing of Coleridge Cottage was sold. Cottle himself was still alive, and brought out his second edition of reminiscences in 1847. In Sir Arthur Elton's privately published Memoir of his sister Mary, the drawing sold at the bazaar at Clevedon Court in 1838 is mentioned. In a letter from Mr. Stanley Hutton that appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror* a few years ago, he makes the following remarks: "The most convincing proof to me, however, is that Coleridge, or Myrtle Cottage (as it was occasionally called) is the real one, lies in the fact that I have seen a lithograph executed by George Davey, who was in business in Broad Street, Bristol, from 1833 to 1847, entitled 'Coleridge Cottage, Clevedon,' bearing his imprint and that address. Thus the print proves two things, first that the cottage was known at that time as Coleridge Cottage, and the

date shows the print was executed sixty years ago. Further, when comparing the print with an up-to-date photograph, I found conclusive proof that it was one and the same cottage, from the fact that the oven, a feature I believe in Somerset cottages, appears in exactly the same spot in both illustrations." This was evidently the same drawing as was sold at the bazaar in 1838, and Sir Arthur has faced the page with an up-to-date photograph in his book of reminiscences. It seems hardly possible that a mistake could have been made as to the identity of the cottage at that time, considering that Sir Abraham Elton was alive at the time of the bazaar, and had been acquainted with Coleridge when residing at Clevedon. I have referred to the birth of Hartley Coleridge, as most biographies give Clevedon as his birth-place, but this is evidently not the case. The passage I have quoted referring to the birth is from a post-card, written in 1910 by Mr. Ernest Coleridge, and sent by Professor Leonard (Bristol University) to me, in reply to my suggestion that possibly the idea of East Clevedon Cottage having been the residence of the late poet arises from the fact that Mrs. Coleridge had returned to Clevedon for the birth of her son, and gone to another house; this, however, judging by Mr. Ernest Coleridge's remarks, could not possibly have occurred.

In conclusion, after careful review of the whole question, it is not too much to say that no trustworthy evidence has been produced to show that Coleridge, during his stay in Clevedon, ever lived in any other cottage than the one in old Church Road. The faithful Cottle would never have permitted a lithograph of the wrong house to be sold in Bristol during his lifetime without contradiction. Cottle died in 1850. Nor would my great-grandfather, Sir Abraham Elton and his son, who were both well acquainted with the poet, have sanctioned the sale of the same drawing at the Clevedon Court bazaar in 1838.

Somerset Lepidoptera.

PART II.

AN APPENDIX TO THE COUNTY LIST PRINTED IN THE
"VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF SOMERSET," Vol. I.

Edited by ALFRED E. HUDD, F.E.S., F.S.A.

SINCE the publication of the list of additions to the macro-lepidoptera in the last volume of the *Proceedings*, another Noctua has been recorded, not previously known in Somerset, viz., *Agrotis lucerneae*, a fine specimen of which was captured near Crook's Peak, on Mendip, by the Rev. S. O. Ridley, of Compton Bishop, last summer (1913).

Mr. Ridley has also taken in the same locality a specimen of *A. lunigera*, previously only reported as a native by Mr. Slater, from Dunster.

When not otherwise stated, the records from the Taunton district are communicated by Mr. H. Doidge (D), and those from the Stawell and Withycombe districts by Mr. H. Slater (S). Both these gentlemen have submitted their specimens of *Tortrices* and *Tineina* for identification to Mr. G. C. Griffiths, F.E.S., and myself; and a few which we were unable to feel certain about and returned unnamed have since been identified by Mr. E. A. Atmore of King's Lynn, and Mr. Guy Mason of Barton-on-Humber.

(Note). Species marked thus* have not been previously recorded as natives of Somerset.

DELTOIDS.

It is usual now to include these insects with the Noctuæ, but they were omitted in our previous list of additions, and in the *V.C. History* list, are placed between the Geometræ and the Pyralides. One species not there named has since been recorded :—

* *Hypena rostralis*, taken by Mr. Doidge, near Taunton, and also by Mr. Slater, near Stawell (2 specimens).

H. crassalis, taken on Langridge Common (S), had previously been reported from Bridgwater and Porlock.

Schrankia turfosalis. Recorded by the late Mr. C. G. Barrett as, “abundant in bogs and marshes near Bridgwater,” has not since been met with there. These sudden appearances and disappearances of insects are difficult to account for. About twenty years since several specimens of *Spilodes sticticalis* were taken by the late Mr. George Harding on Durdham Down, near Bristol, but not one has been seen there before or since.

PYRALIDES.

Scoparia basistrigalis. Recorded previously only from Leigh Woods and Portbury, has been taken near Taunton (D).

*—— *zelleri*. Also taken near Taunton (D., 1912); is new to the County.

—— *murana*, *S. truncicolella*, *S. resinea*. Have been taken near Stawell (S).

* *Ebulea stachydalis* is also reported from the same district (S), and will probably be found elsewhere if looked for.

Spilodes palealis. Rock Hill, near Taunton (D).

*—— *cinctalis* (*verticalis*). A specimen was taken by Mr. G. B. Coney, in his moth trap at Batcombe, July 4th, 1913, and another July 12th, 1913, on the Turf Moor.

PTEROPHORI.

Three new “plumes” have been added to the County List

by Mr. Bogue, and have been identified by Mr. N. M. Richardson, of Weymouth.

**Platyptilia zetterstedtii*. A specimen taken at Watchet in 1912.

**Oxyptilus lactus*. "Two specimens flying over wild thyme at Watchet, 1912."

**M. phaeodactylus*. From Shepton Mallet, Watchet, and near Taunton (D).

P. ochrodactylus, *O. parvidactylus*, *M. zophodactylus*, *A. acanthodactyla*, *L. tephrodactylus*, *L. osteodactylus*, *A. tetradactyla*, and **A. baliodactylus* (new to the County). Have all been taken by Mr. Doidge.

A. spilodactyla has been taken in the Stawell district (S). Barrett recorded it from Somerset (B. J., Vol. IX, p. 402), but without locality.

CRAMBITES.

Chilo phragmitellus is recorded, from Shapwick (July, 1909) and Stawell (S).

**Schoenobius mucronellus*. Has been taken by Mr. Slater at Shapwick (July 1909), and by Mr. Coney (July, 1913).

Crambus falsellus, of which only one, taken by myself at Minehead in 1867, was previously recorded, has been met with by Mr. Slater in the same locality, and also near Stawell. Mr. Coney records one from Batcombe.

— *dumetellus*. Formerly found near Bristol, has been taken near Taunton (D).

*— *fascelinellus*. A specimen was taken near Watchet in 1910, by Mr. Bogue, and has been identified by Mr. Richardson.

*— *warringtonellus* (new to the County) and *C. Selasellus*. Have been taken at Burnham (D) and Shapwick (S).

Alispa angustella. Is recorded by Stainton in "the Manual" from "near Bristol," but I know of no captures in Somerset. It should be looked for "among spindles" from May to August.

**Ephestia kühniella*. Recorded from Withycombe (S., Dec. 1907) and Taunton (D).

Phycis betulae and *P. fusca*. Are reported both by Mr. Doidge and Mr. Slater.

**Rhodophæa suavella* has been taken near Taunton (D), in the Withycombe district (S), and near Watchet (Bogue). In Stainton's "Manual" it is stated to be found near Bristol. The larva feeds on blackthorn in May.

— *tumidella* Has been taken in the Withycombe district (S), and by Mr. Coney in Cogley Wood.

TORTRICES.

Tortrix viburnana. "Common on the Quantocks" (Bogue), Stawell (S).

Leptogramma literana. Withycombe (S).

— *boscana* (*scabrana*). Shapwick (S), Taunton (D).

**Peronea mixtana*. Withycombe (S).

— *comparana*. Batcombe (Coney). Watchet (Bogue).

*— *permutana*. Taunton (D).

— *cristana*. Withycombe (S).

— *hastiana*. Stawell (S).

— *aspersana*. Taunton (D). Watchet (Bogue).

*— *caledoniana*. "Occurs in Somerset near Bridgwater" (Barrett).

**Dictyopteryx bifasciana* has been taken in Somerset (Barrett, *l.c.*, x, 200).

Penthina corticana. Near Stawell (S).

— *betulaetana*. Stawell (S). Taunton (D).

*— *sauciana*. "Taken by Canon Cruttwell, near Porlock" (Barrett, *l.c.*, x, 369).

*— *nigrocostana*. "Among Stachys, near Wells" (*Id.* p. 381).

— *sororculana*. Taunton (D). Previously only recorded by Mr. P. Vaughan, from Leigh Woods.

— *ochroleucana*. Taunton (D).

Penthina marginana. Taunton (D). Previously only by Mr. Vaughan, from near Bristol.

Antithesia salicella. Withycombe (S).

Hedya neglectana. Taunton (D). Previously only from Leigh Woods.

* *Spilonota incarnatana* (*amaeniana*). Watchet (Bogue).

* *Euchromia purpurana*. One specimen at Blue Anchor (Bogue).

Orthotaenia antiquana. Withycombe (S).

* *Sciaphila pascuana*. Stawell (S., July 7, 1909). Watchet (Bogue).

* — *abrasana*. "A few specimens near Bristol" (Barrett, l.c., x, 272).

— *chrysanthæana*. Withycombe (S). Taunton (D).

— *hybridana*. Taunton (D).

Sphaleroptera ictericana. Stawell and Withycombe (S).

* *Phoxopteryx siculana*. Shapwick (S., Sept. 14, 1910).

— *unguicella*. Taunton (D).

* — *myrtillana*. Common among bilberry on the Quantocks (Bogue, 1912-13).

* *Grapholitha nigromaculana*. Taunton (D., 1913).

— *penkleriana*. Stawell (S). Taunton (D).

* — *nigricana*. Taunton (D., 1913).

Hypermezia cruciana. Taunton (D).

Poedisca bilunana. Taunton (D., 1913).

* — *rubiginosana*. Taunton (D., 1913).

* — *semifuscana*. Taunton (D., 1913). Shapwick (S).

* — *sordidana*. Withycombe (S., July 28, 1908).

Ephippiphora similana. Stawell (S).

— *tetragonana*. Taunton (D).

— *inopiana*. Withycombe (S). Taunton (D).

— *populana*. Frome (W. H. Grigg).

Retinia pinicolana. Taunton (D).

Endopisa nigricana. Taunton (D).

- Stigmonota perlepidana*. Taunton (D).
 — *regiana*. Taunton (D).
Dierorampha politana. Taunton (D).
 — *plumbana*. Taunton (D).
 — *simpliciana*. Taunton (D).
 * — *senectana*. Brislington, 1851, common (Sircom).
 * *Catoptria coecimaculana*. Taunton (D., 1913).
 — *aspidiscana*. Clevedon (Mr. Mason).
 * — *citrana*. One specimen at Watchet (Bogue).
Tycheris aurana. Taunton (D).
Eupoecilia maculosana. Taunton (D).
 — *roseana*. Taunton (D).
 * — *implicitana*. "Frequent in Somerset, larvæ on Anthemis" (Barrett, l.c., x, 312).
Argyrolepis hartmanniella. Taunton (D).
 * *Conchylis francillana*. One specimen at Watchet (Bogue, 1910).
 — *straminea*. Withycombe and Stawell (S). Previously only from Bath (Terry).
 * *Aphelia osseana (pratana)*. Shapwick (S., July 12, 1912).

TINEINA.

- Lemnatophila phryganella*. Taunton (D).
Scardia arcella. Taunton (D).
Tinea semifulvella. Withycombe (S). Taunton (D).
Adela degeerella. Withycombe (S).
Hyponomeuta plumbellus. Taunton (D).
 — *cagnagellus (cognatella)*. Withycombe (S).
 — *evonymellus*. Taunton (D).
Prays curtisellus. Taunton (D).
Cerostoma sequella. Taunton (D).
Orthotelia sparganella. Withycombe, Sedgmoor (S). Taunton (D).
Theristis mucronella (caudella). Stawell (S).
Depressaria costosa. Stawell and Withycombe (S).
 — *ocellana*. Withycombe (S).

Depressaria ciliella. Stawell and Withycombe (S).

*— *pastinacella*. Recorded from Somerset (Barrett).

— *nervosa*. Stawell (S). Previously from Bristol only.

Gelechia pinguinella. Stawell, on poplars (S).

**Anacamptis ligulella*. Taunton (D., 1913).

Ceratophora rufescens. Shapwick (S).

Chelaria hübnereella. Stawell (S). Taunton (D).

Harpella geoffrella. Stawell (S). Taunton (D).

**Atomelia torquatella*. Taunton (D., 1913).

Coleophora lixella. Taunton (D).

Argyresthia albistria. Taunton (D).

**Laverna phragmitella*. Stawell and Withycombe (S).

In the first part of this "Appendix" some twenty-seven species of Lepidoptera not previously known as natives of Somerset were added to the County list, and forty-one new species are here recorded. Of these sixty-eight additions the majority come from the central part of the County, chiefly communicated by Mr. Bogue from the Watchet district (15 species), Mr. Doidge from Taunton (20 species), and Mr. Slater (5 from Shapwick, 7 from Stawell, 5 from the Turf-Moor, and 16 from the Withycombe district).

Six species are recorded from "Somerset" by Barrett in his "Lepidoptera of the British Islands," and a few from Batcombe, Bruton, Brislington, Burnham, Castle Cary, Dunster, Exmoor, Glastonbury, Mendip, Porlock, Shepton Mallet, Stourton and Wells.

No records have been received from Bath, Bristol, Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, or from the eastern and southern portions of the County.

No doubt many species would be added to our lists if these, more or less unexplored regions were worked, especially among the Micro-Lepidoptera, very few Somerset entomologists having hitherto paid much attention to that interesting group.

The great majority of the species already recorded are those

communicated by Mr. P. H. Vaughan and Mr. W. H. Grigg, mostly from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

The present Appendix only adds four species of *Tineina* to the County list.

It is proposed in the next part of the Appendix to record additions to the *Diptera* or *Hymenoptera* of the County, and all members of the Section are earnestly requested to preserve and submit to the Secretary any insects belonging to those two orders they may meet with (with dates and localities where found) during the coming year.

[Since Mr. Hudd completed the above, and went abroad, two very interesting items have been reported amongst the *Macros*, viz. :—

Deiopeia pulchella L. One example was taken at Weston-super-Mare “near the end of July 1900” by Mr. Basil Walters. It is now in the possession of his brother, Mr. Benjamin T. Walters, and still in the County. The only previous record is that of Stevens, in 1847, to be found in Vol. I of the *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, London.

Epunda lichenea Hb. Mr. W. B. Butler took two larvæ of this species near Minehead in May, 1913, from which he bred a pair of imagines, only previously recorded from Clevedon (Mr. Mason, two specimens) and from Wells (it is a maritime species!).

H. S.]

Thomas Henry Methuen Bailward, V.P.

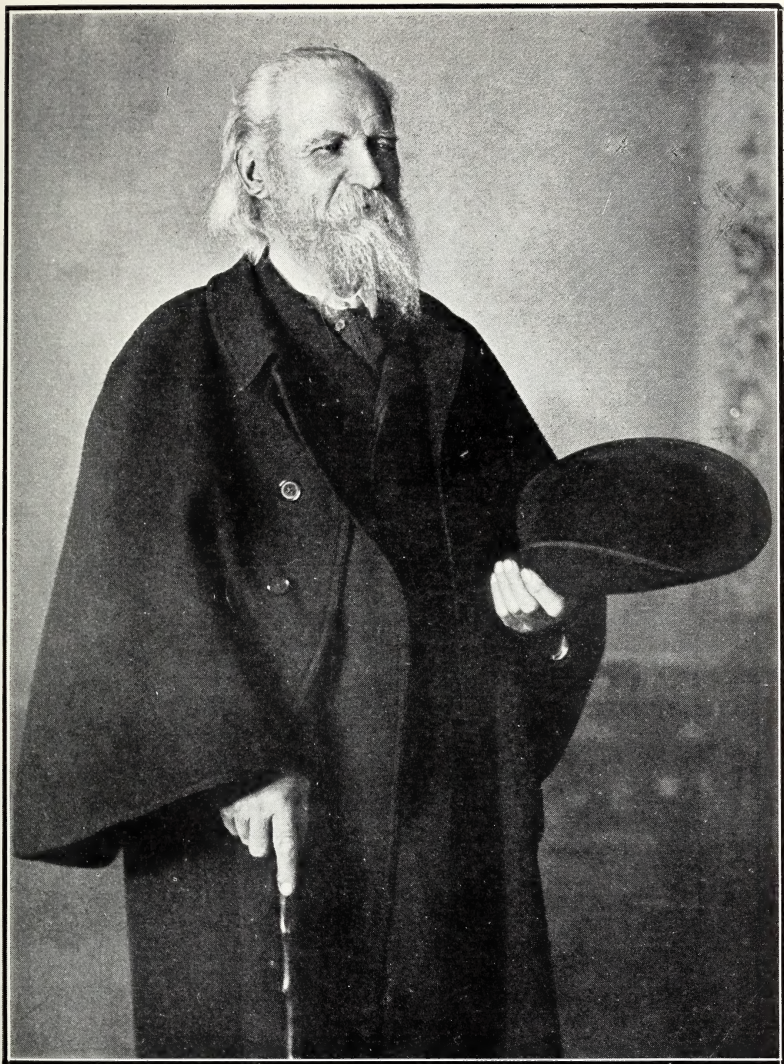
MR. BAILWARD was in many ways a remarkable man. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, he succeeded his father in 1868, in the ownership of the family estate at Horsington, and settled down to the life of a country gentleman. As landowner, churchman, and magistrate, to which was added later a seat on the County Council, he gave unstinted time and labour to the duties connected with these responsibilities; and even the calamity of loss of sight did not lessen his powers of work. When the Society met at Gillingham in 1904, he was unanimously chosen as President for the year; and his address on the early wars carried on in that part of the country where the three shires of Wilts, Dorset and Somerset meet, was an excellent and enlightening summary of a very dark and confused page of history. For some time he had been in a failing state of health, and the end came on the 23rd November, 1913, in his sixty-ninth year.

Alfred Alexander Clarke.

THE last of the original members of our Society, Mr. ALFRED ALEXANDER CLARKE, passed peacefully away at his residence in the Vicars' Close, Wells, on March 13th, 1913, in his 88th year.

Mr. Clarke was a native of Taunton, and, on his mother's side, came of an old Huguenot family who fled from France in the time of persecution; while his father was connected with the Clarkes of Chipley and of Wookey, one of whom (Edward Clarke, the intimate friend of John Locke) represented Taunton in Parliament, 1690-1710.

Mr. A. A. Clarke was an artist by profession, and practised as such in his native town in his early years. After the loss



ALFRED A. CLARKE.

Dawkes & Partridge, Photographers, Wells.

of his wife, he removed to Wells with his only child, a daughter, and secured a house in the Vicars' Close, where he resided more than sixty years. His daughter died in early womanhood, and he continued to live alone, for he had a haven of peace quite after his own heart. He spent a considerable sum in carefully repairing and restoring the house, under the advice of his friend, Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, and revelled in the place and its surroundings, especially as he had kind friends on every hand. He was keenly interested in art, archæology, architecture, and local history, and was a devout lover of nature. Few men knew the beauty spots of Somerset better than he did; and few were more keenly anxious for the preservation of its most interesting historic and architectural features. He had sketched scores of the famous churches and other ancient buildings of the county, and was intimately acquainted with their points of special interest. He provided illustrations for many of the early volumes of our *Proceedings*, and some of his larger drawings are hung on the walls of the County Museum. Many of his best Somerset sketches were secured by the late Mr. W. Adlam, of Chew Magna, and some of them are preserved in "The Adlam Collection," which that gentleman gave to the Society of Antiquaries. He also did good work for several of the local books issued by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, for Pooley's "Old Stone Crosses of Somerset," and for the Anastatic Drawing Society.

In 1896, Mr. Clarke published a "Monograph on the Cathedral Church of Wells," a delightful little book, charmingly illustrated by a series of his own drawings. This, he tells us, was originally written for the guidance of a former vergier of the Cathedral, but had been in part re-written with additional notes. It was dedicated "To the members of the Wells Theological College, past and present, in memory of pleasant hours spent with many of them during the past thirty years in going over the Cathedral."

The subjects of nearly all Mr. Clarke's paintings and drawings were connected with Somerset—its scenery, its churches, its old buildings ; interesting, quaint, and curious architectural features ; and so on. Hundreds of these are scattered about the county, and some of them have found their way to public buildings and local institutions.

Mr. Clarke conducted considerable correspondence with many well-known men, on artistic, literary and antiquarian matters, and won a host of friends by his gentle, genial old-world courtesy, and by his readiness to impart or to receive information. He regularly attended the annual meetings of our Society for many years, and was in the habit of jotting down his thoughts and recollections in connection therewith. These duly appeared in the columns of one of the county papers. The articles were most pleasantly written, and contained a considerable store of history, architectural detail, local lore, and poetic fancy. His last attendance was at the Diamond Jubilee of the Society, at Taunton, in 1908. Subsequently he had a long illness, and was confined to his bed many months before his death. A fitting resting-place was found for him in the burial ground of Wells Cathedral, for he had loved and studied that grand old building during the greater part of his life, and some of his kindest and dearest friends were closely connected with it. Several of them lovingly ministered to him to the end, and were present at the grave-side.

C. T.

Henry Franklin Parsons, M.D., F.G.S.

DR. PARSONS, a member of this Society from 1875, was a medical officer who was distinguished for his extensive knowledge and wide experience of sanitary science. He was an expert botanist, and his name appears repeatedly in Murray's *Flora of Somerset*, and in Watson's *Mosses of Somerset*. He

was also an enthusiastic worker in geology, and wrote a paper on the "Geology of the District around Bruton" (*Proceedings*, XXIV, i, 38-42).

To our *Proceedings* he also contributed a paper on "The Flora of the Eastern Border of Somerset," Vol. XXI (1875), ii, 53-61; and for the *Botanical Record Club Reports*, 1873-9, he compiled a "Preliminary List of Somerset Mosses." He bequeathed the Somerset portion of his collections—botanical and geological—to the Taunton Museum.

Dr. Parsons was born at Beckington, 27 February, 1846, and died at Croydon, 29 October, 1913. He was the eldest son of Joshua Parsons, a surgeon, who took much interest in the natural history of S.E. Somerset. The geological features are extremely varied, as within a walking distance of Beckington there can be studied the Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous rocks, the Trias, Lias, most of the Oolitic rocks, and Upper Cretaceous strata.

In 1879, H. F. Parsons was appointed a medical inspector on the Local Government Board, and being engaged on sanitary questions his knowledge of geology was of great practical service. The year 1900 found him second in command on the Medical Staff of the Local Government Board. The *Lancet* of November 8, 1913, said that "he probably influenced the sanitary development of this country more than anyone else."

To the Geological Survey he gave much assistance in regard to water supply. He became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1877, and a member of the Geologists' Association in 1911.

H. ST. G. G.

The Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S.

THE REV. CHARLES WATTS WHISTLER, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., who passed away on June 10, 1913, at the comparatively early age of 56, was a Local Secretary of the Society from 1907. Though his connection with the county began somewhat late in life, he had done much good and valuable work upon its early history and folk-lore, and his death will be felt as a heavy loss.

The eldest son of the late Rev. R. F. Whistler, Rector of Elton, Peterborough, who married Miss Watts, of Battle, he was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he took a scholarship for St. Thomas's Hospital. He qualified in 1881 as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of the Surgical Association, and after holding the posts of house surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, and at the Leicester Infirmary, practised at Bures, in Suffolk. He subsequently graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, with a view to taking Holy Orders, and was ordained in 1884. His first curacy was at Woolton (Liverpool), and he subsequently became Chaplain of the Fishermen's Church at Hastings, rector of Theddlethorpe All Saints (Lincs.), and rector of Elton (Hunts.) In 1895, he accepted the living of Stockland Bristol, Somerset, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1909, he became Rector of Cheselbourne, Dorset, resigning on account of ill-health in 1912.

Mr. Whistler's literary and historical work owed much to the practical experience he had gained in various fields of open-air life, as a yachtsman, angler and shot. He had also served as a surgeon in the Volunteers, and had acquired a wide store of local knowledge during his medical and clerical work in various parts of the country. Yet it was not till he settled in Somerset that his acquired experience found a literary outlet, and his talents were devoted very largely to Somerset themes.



REV. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Squibbs & Carey, Photographers, Bridgwater.

It was in 1896 that he published the first of a long line of stories, ostensibly written for boys, dealing chiefly with the pre-Norman period of English History. In spite of their modest aim these books are of considerable historical value, being the fruit of a profound knowledge of the period they deal with, and written with a vivid sense of historical truth by a story-teller of the best. The book referred to, "A Thane of Wessex," centres round Bishop Ealhstan's victory over the Danes in 845 at Parrett mouth. Two others of the series, "A Prince of Cornwall" and "King Alfred's Viking," deal mainly with Somerset history, while the action of "Gerald the Sheriff," and "For King or Empress," takes place partly in the county.

Still more important in their bearing on the history of the county were the reports which he contributed to the *Saga-Book of the Viking Club* as Hon. District Secretary for Somerset, showing reasons for believing in the existence of a Scandinavian colony in North Somerset even before the Saxon conquest of the district. Papers on "Traditions and Folklore of the Quantocks," which he read at a joint meeting of the Viking Club with the Somerset Men in London, and before the Folklore Society, dealt largely with the same subject. Another Somerset subject to which he devoted much attention was the vindication of Bishop Clifford's theory of the Ethandune Campaign propounded in the *Proceedings Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society*, Vol. XXIII. His first paper on the subject, "Ethandune, A.D. 878; King Alfred's Campaign from Athelney," was read to the Viking Club on November 25th, 1898, in anticipation of the approaching Millenary of King Alfred, and was printed in the *Saga-Book* for the year. He followed this up with a paper on "The Battlefield of Ethandune" in *The Antiquary* for June and July, 1901, and in the chapter he wrote for the *Memorials of Old Somerset* on "King Alfred and the Danes." In collaboration with the writer of this notice, he also contributed a paper on

"The Saxon Conquest of Somerset" to *The Antiquary*, October-December, 1911. Other papers in the *Saga-Book* are on "The Saga of Havelok the Dane" and "Brunanburh and Vinheid in Ingulf's Chronicle and Egil's Saga." The sketch for the King Alfred scene in the London Pageant was also virtually his work.

His studies on the early history of Somerset in a revised and altered form are now embodied in "Early Wars of Wessex," published since his death. It is true that by his express desire his name only appears on the title-page of that work as "Editor." But, as clearly indicated both in the introduction and in the dedication to his memory, author and editor were virtually collaborators.

Conspicuous among his services to the Society was the part he played at the excavation of Wick Mound carried out in conjunction with the Viking Club, under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray. Besides his chapter on the Folk-lore of the mound in the Report of the excavations, the model which he made and presented to the museum is an enduring memorial of him. Many gifts of his to the museum besides have from time to time been recorded in the *Proceedings*.

Space fails us to speak of the many qualities which won him the admiration and love of a wide circle of friends. Besides his literary and scientific abilities he was a clever craftsman and an artist of no little skill. But beyond and above all his gifts was the charm of personality which impressed itself on all who came within its range.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

Notices of Books.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND, by Francis Bond, corrected edition, 1912 (B. T. Batsford; large 8vo., pp. xxii, 782, with 1,254 illustrations; price 3ls. 6d. net).

This is the 1905 edition with the author's corrections of misprints and wrong references, but as far as I can judge there are few serious additions to the text. The work has well earned the praises which have been lavished upon it and has taken a foremost place amongst the works on Gothic Architecture.

The author tells us in his introduction that he has attempted "to introduce into the subject of English mediæval architecture that evolutionary method of treatment which has been so fertile of results in every branch of knowledge to which it has been applied. The book is an attempt not to classify but to work out processes of development." He throws over the traditional four periods of mediæval architecture—he dismisses them in a sentence—"the famous four periods are mere figments of the imagination," and in their place presents us with a series of treatises upon the various subjects of planning, the vault and its supports, abutment with its machinery of buttresses, pinnacles, and flying buttresses, roof drainage with its system of corbel tables, eaves, gutters, gargoyles, battlements, dripstones, and ground courses, and lighting with the developments of windows and window tracery.

There is no doubt the author's way of presenting his subject is far more interesting than the old way, and it is bound to influence for good the study of our Cathedral and Parish Churches. In the past the visitor to our Churches has noticed little else than the doors, the windows, the tombs, in fact those parts of the building which he can assign to one or other of the four traditional periods; but the plan, the vaulting scheme, the masonry, the abutment, etc., have had scant notice. But after a careful study of this book he will certainly wish to know more about the history of the Church, why this, why that, why a mixture of styles at all, what was built first, and what last, why built and added to: in a word he will wish to learn about, and not merely to date it.

Whereas before he spent only minutes in the Church, in future

he will be able to spend hours and every fresh visit will unfold new problems and reveal fresh treasures.

It will be seen that the author attempts to view his subject through the eyes of the old builders and master-masons, and endeavours to see their difficulties and to work out their problems. As he acknowledges, his conclusions may not be always right, and they may be open to much criticism, but he certainly has succeeded in making these stones live, and presenting English Gothic Architecture as a continuous development and as part of a history stretching far back into the past and linking itself to the History of the Great European School of Architectural Art.

The work is illustrated with over 1,000 illustrations. It is well printed. But the binding is not strong enough for a book of its size and weight.

G. W. SAUNDERS.

A SHORT CRITICAL HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, by H. Heathcote Statham, F.R.I.B.A. (B. T. Batsford, 1912 ; 8vo., pp. xvi, 586 ; copiously illustrated ; price 10s. net).

In this book of nearly 600 pages the author has given a short and critical study of the progress of architectural art from the Ancient Pyramids and Temples of Egypt to the commercial "sky-scrapers" of the modern American city. Dealing with general characteristics rather than with details he has presented the history as a development—not as a mere collection of styles—as a great world-wide art to which all countries have contributed. He has emphasized relationships and likenesses rather than differences, and has endeavoured to answer the practical question, "Why," rather than the more popular and oft-repeated enquiry, "When." For this reason more prominence than usual has been given to those periods of Architectural History which present no complete and consistent style—periods of experiment in design and construction—because in these phases of its history we see architecture in the making.

The scheme of the work follows the main stream of architectural development *via* Egypt, Assyria, Persia, the great columnar styles of Greece and Rome, the domed styles of the Byzantine type to the Romanesque and Gothic styles of Western Europe, closing with a well written chapter on the Architecture of the Renaissance and of modern times.

The two great problems of Gothic Architecture are well expressed :—

"When the problem is simply to place a rigid lintel or roof-beam on walls or columns, the solution is simple : if the walls and columns have sufficient mass to stand securely alone they will have sufficient to support the roof. But the

moment the arch with its outward pressure comes into play the conditions are changed and the substructure must have sufficient mass not only to carry weight but to resist oblique thrusts. And when it comes to roofing a building with so delicate a structure as a network of arched ribs and at the same time reducing the mass of wall as much as possible between the main points of support (in order to obtain more window space) we get to a condition of building in which stability depends entirely on a balance of pressures, and both the mass and the position of each pier in the wall must be carefully proportioned to the pressure it has to balance."

The difference between Romanesque and Gothic Architecture is also well expressed. The characteristics of Romanesque are solidity and mass of wall, pierced with windows necessarily as small as possible. In a Gothic building the walls turn round so as to stand at right angles to the building—they become buttresses—and the wall between them becomes merely a pierced screen of window tracery. The complicated subject of vaulting leaves little to be desired for lucidity, and is excellent in every way.

Somerset folk are likely to quarrel with the author's opinion that the sculptures of the West front of Wells Cathedral could not have been done by Englishmen, but are more likely the work of some sculptor of the early Italian School, brought over for the purpose.

We can readily say that it is the best attempt we have yet seen to treat so vast a subject in so limited a space. The illustrations and plans are excellent. A careful study of the book cannot but leave a clear idea of the relationship and chief characteristics of the great national schools of architecture, and at the same time will help the reader to understand the great problems met, and the way in which they were at last successfully overcome.

G. W. SAUNDERS.

MILITARY ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES, by A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A. (Henry Frowde, 1912 ; large 8vo., pp. xxii, 384, plans and other illustrations ; price 7s. 6d. net).

This book is an attempt, and on the whole a successful attempt, to give a connected account of castles and walled towns as they were developed in this country in the middle ages. There was certainly room for such a book because Viollet le Duc's "*Medieval Military Architecture*," even in its English version, deals almost exclusively with French examples, whilst Harvey's "*Castles*

and Walled Towns" treats of the same subject on a different plan.

The main sections of the book are Early Earthworks and Roman Stations; the Saxon and Danish period; the English Castle after the Conquest, including the progress of attack and defence; the beginning of the stone Castle; the Keep of the Norman Castle; Cylindrical Keeps; the development of Domestic accommodation; Castles of the thirteenth century; and later developments in the fortification of both Castles and Towns. A valuable feature of the book is the number of well reproduced plans of castles, many of which are not readily accessible. On the other hand there is a remarkable paucity of plans of towns. The photographic illustrations are numerous and as a rule excellent, but the drawings, whilst well enough as pictures, are too often lacking in accuracy and in clearness of detail to have much value as archaeological illustrations.

On controversial questions, such as mound and base-court strongholds, the author does not express any extreme views, but he clearly adopts the Norman origin of this type of castle, without attempting to deal with the difficulties which he admits exist in connection with it.

One could wish that the treatment had been somewhat more systematic, that the course of development had been more distinctly brought out, and that the author's style was clearer. The book, however, is valuable not only to the general reader, but also to the antiquary, because the author has brought together much descriptive matter and also much documentary evidence from various sources, and has compiled an extensive bibliography. Where necessary for comparison or illustration he has gone to foreign countries for examples. The treatment of castles is full and detailed, and various forms of fortified dwellings, monasteries, etc., are not neglected, but the treatment of walled towns is less adequate.

C. H. BOTHAMLEY.

EARLY WARS OF WESSEX, by Albany F. Major, edited by the late Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S. (Cambridge University Press, 1913; 8vo., pp. xvi, 238, two maps and other illustrations; price 10s. 6d. net).

This is a book of great interest not only to dwellers in Wessex but to all who are concerned with the early history of the kingdom. The writers have endeavoured to trace, first of all the establishment of the Saxon kingdom and subsequently the wars with the Danes, especially the struggles of King Alfred; and to this end they have combined a study of the chronicles with a detailed investigation of the physical topography of the area

involved, the uplands and marshes, the forests and the fens, the roads and waterways, the bridges and the fords. Whether we accept all the conclusions or not, there will be general agreement that only in this way can such complicated and difficult problems be worked out. The work is divided into three books,—I. The Founding and Rise of Wessex, 495 to 822 A.D. ; II. Wessex and the Danes ; and III. The Wessex Campaigns of 876-8 A.D. It will be seen that Books II and III overlap ; this necessarily leads to some repetition and in places the narrative is not easy to follow. The authors argue whole-heartedly for Edington in Somerset as the true site of the Ethandun where the Danes were so sorely defeated, and a case is certainly made out which, as a whole, will be difficult to controvert. The Polden ridge is regarded as the high land along which the Danes manœuvred whilst Alfred was collecting his war strength in the fens, and the fortified ridge-end at Downend, near Puriton, is taken as the site of the stronghold into which the Danes were driven after their defeat. Naturally there is reference also to other ancient camps which seem to have been used by one side or the other in the course of the campaigns, but it is interesting to observe that some of the largest cannot be definitely stated to have played any part in them. Many quotations from the chronicles are given and the book represents much patient labour and research. It is impossible in a short notice to attempt any detailed criticism, and some of Mr. Major's conclusions will probably not be accepted by other workers in the same field, but it will not be denied that the book brings together in a convenient form a great quantity of material not readily accessible, and places historians under a substantial debt to the authors. There is moreover a very full index, which in fact would be improved by judicious abbreviation, for many of the references are to mere passing allusions.

C. H. BOTHAMLEY.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS FROM THE 14TH TO THE CLOSE OF THE 17TH CENTURY, by J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. (Methuen and Co. [The Antiquary's Books], 1913 ; 8vo., pp. xviii, 366, illustrated ; price 7s. 6d. net).

The County of Somerset is fortunate in possessing the oldest and in some respects the most interesting churchwardens' accounts in the kingdom ; those namely of St. Michael, Bath, which extend with but few missing intervals from 1349 to 1575, and consist of 77 volumes, 67 of which are in Latin and 10 in English. It is impossible in a short notice to speak particularly of the numerous very interesting items contained in "The Accounts"

which have been edited with such real knowledge of the subject by Dr. Cox.

The editor points out (p. 98) that Houseling bread was the smaller form of wafer used for the communion of the people; it was about the size of a penny.

Singing bread (so called, he says, from the chanting with which its manufacture used to be accompanied) was the larger or priest's wafer; it measured 3 inches in diameter.

The following two quotations are from the *New English Dictionary* :—

Singing bread, *Obs.*

The wafer used in the celebration of the mass.

1432-3, Will of E. Strete (Comm. Crt. London)

Duo par de bakying-irnes unum pro shosynlyng-bred
[howseling bread] et aliud pro singyngbred.

1453, Test. Ebor. II. 190. Item j box of silver covered for syngyngbrede.

The writer can give another quotation bearing on the subject from his own MS. collections :—

Thomas Fletcher *alias* Welsworth, clerk, of Glastonbury made his will 19th March, 1550, and bequeathed to Philip Crome "oon whafer yron" in the keeping of Henry Pridie of Mere.
[*Wells District Probate Registry.*]

The general index is not a very full one, so that we cannot say whether any mention occurs of the "wedding door"; this is spoken of in Hampshire Churchwardens' Accounts, recently edited by the Rev. J. F. Williams, M.A.

At Andover, under date 1471, is the entry "Unto John Helyer for reparacon don at the weddyng dor, 6d."

Mr. Williams says that in his opinion this was the principal door of the church, in the porch of which the first portion of the marriage service used to take place.

We venture to give at length the following interesting passage (p. 296) :—

"In 1566 it was provided (8 Eliz. c. 15), in an Act for the preservation of grain, that the Act as to rook nets be renewed. It was further provided that the churchwardens, with other six parishioners, should assess holders of land or tithes for the destruction of 'Noyfull Fowles and Vermyn' to provide a fund to reward every person bringing 'any Heades of old Crowes, Choughes, Pyes, or Rookes, for the heades of every three of them a penny, and for the Heades of everie syxe yong Crowes, etc., a penny, and for everie syxe Egges of anye of them unbroken a penny and lykewise for everie twelve Staeres (starlings) Heades a penny.' Such heads and

eggs were to be brought before the wardens and assessors at least once a month, and a time of account was to be made in writing as to what money had been paid for them, and also for 'the Heades of such others ravenyng Byrdes and Vermin. For everie Heade of Martyn Hawkes,¹ Furskytte,² Moldekytte,³ Busarde, Schagge,⁴ Carmerat,⁵ or Ryingtale (hen harrier) two pence ; and for every two Egges of them one penny ; for evry Iron (Heron) or Osprayes Head, fower pence ; for the Heade of everie Woodwall (Green Woodpecker), Pye, Jaye, Raven or Kyte, one penny ; for the Head of everie Byrde which is called the Kinges Fyssh, one penny ; for the Head of everie Bulfynche or other Byrde that devoureth the blowth of Fruite, one penny ; for the Heades of every Foxe or Gray, twelve pence ; and for the Head of everie Fitchere, Polcatte, Wesell, Stote, Fayre bade⁶ or Wilde Catte, one penny ; for the Heades of everie Otter or Hedgehogges, two pence ; for the Heades of everie Moldewarpe or Wante one halfpenny.' The heads and eggs, after account had been taken of them, were to be burned, consumed, or cut in sunder before Churchwardens and Taxours."

After reading this Act one cannot but be thankful that any of these beautiful birds and beasts are left to us at all.

On Palm Sunday Dr. Cox tells us (p. 253) that the usual procession before Mass went outside the Church and round the churchyard bearing palms which had been previously blessed. The Holy Sacrament was carried beneath a canopy. On returning to the church by the south entrance, a station was made at the porch, where a scaffold was usually erected when the boys sang the *Gloria Laus*. From the porch roof or from the tower, it was customary to throw down flowers or cakes among the people.

At the church of Weston-in-Gordano in North Somerset, there still exists such a gallery in the porch, and there are traces of galleries in several of the neighbouring churches.

The book is enriched with no less than fourteen plates, six of these being photographs of various accounts. The Additional MSS. in the British Museum supply four of them :—

1. Wardens' Balance Sheet, Arlington, 1463-4.
2. Church Expenses of Wardens of Stratton, 1521.

1. I cannot find this in N.E.D.
2. Fuz-kite, the ringtailed kite (N.E.D.)
3. I cannot find this in N.E.D.
4. Shag, a cormorant, especially the crested cormorant (N.E.D.)
5. Evidently a variant of cormorant.
6. Bad, Badde, *obs. rare*, a cat (N.E.D.)

3. Church Receipts of Wardens of Stratton, 1534.

4. Wardens' Accounts, Sidbury, Inventory, 1648.

There are also numerous illustrations in the text including Blessing of Palms from the Sarum Processional (p. 257). We again thank the learned editor for giving us so much valuable information about times long past and enabling us to construct for ourselves a picture of the Good Old Days of "Merrie England."

F. W. WEAVER.

THE FIRST TWELVE CENTURIES OF BRITISH STORY, by J. W. Jeudwine, LL.B. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1912; 8vo., pp. lx, 436, with maps and plans; price 12s. 6d. net).

This work covers the same period as Sir J. H. Ramsay's "Foundations of England," 2 vols., 1898, and has the preliminary advantage of telling the story in one volume. The author points out with reason that he has approached the subject from a point of view hitherto little considered. Shortly it comes to this: Historians generally develop the story by the influences which came from the south to this land, firstly as the extreme outpost on the north-west of the Roman Empire, and secondly as the unwilling recipient of the new civilisation of Europe brought by the Normans. Mr. Jeudwine regards England as the southern limit of the sphere of influence of the Northmen, which comprised not only Scandinavia and Denmark, but also every island in the North Atlantic down to the eastern coast of Ireland. No less was the empire of Canute, and a continuance of kings of the calibre of Sweyn and his son would have altered the whole history of northern Europe. The Northmen held the East in fee before Venice, and discovered America before Columbus; and much of the greatness of Britain is due to the Scandinavian element in the population. The reader will be introduced to many authorities not usually consulted; incidentally he will see the risk of trusting too exclusively to narratives which were written many years after the events described, by men whose views were limited by the cloister and the abbey lands. Under such circumstances exaggeration was inevitable, for it is perfectly evident that the perpetual tale of the harrying, burning and devastation of the land invites the farmer's criticism on the statements in the sermon that no constitution could stand it. There are several reproductions of maps showing the world as known in those times; one wonders how travellers ever found the way to their destination. The book should certainly be studied for the pre-Norman period of English history.

PREHISTORIC TIMES, Seventh edition, by the late Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. (Williams & Norgate, 1913; 8vo., pp. viii, 624, copiously illustrated; price 10s. 6d. net).

Having taken a small part in assisting Lord Avebury in the production of the seventh edition of this standard text-book on prehistoric man and modern savages, the writer of this notice has some little acquaintance of the marked superiority of the seventh edition as compared with the sixth edition issued in 1900. Only a month or two before the author's lamented death on May 28, 1913, at the age of 79 years, the sixth edition was subjected to a very thorough revision; several additions dealing with recent discoveries and theories, as for instance the examination of the great "temple" from which Sir John Lubbock took his title, have been made, and portions which seemed no longer essential have been cut out. The illustrations, which consisted of 243 figures in the 1900 edition have now been increased to 283; and in addition there are three coloured plates of animal paintings on the roof of the Cave of Altamira, Spain, after drawings by M. H. Breuil.

The first edition of *Prehistoric Times* was issued in 1865, and this was followed in 1870 by *The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man*, soon after the publication of which Sir John Lubbock became President of the Anthropological Institute (1871-3). Later he served as President of the Society of Antiquaries (1904-8).

It has been said that some of the later editions of *Prehistoric Times* suffered somewhat from a need of remodelling to bring them up to the demands of the day, and although the latest edition mentions the recent discovery of the Piltdown skull and the work on Bronze Age Pottery by the Hon. John Abercromby, its chief value remains as a useful summary of the researches of archæologists and anthropologists in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Sir John Lubbock will ever be remembered as the originator of the terms "Palæolithic" and "Neolithic," as applied to the Stone Age stages of culture, and these names have met with general acceptance.

H. ST. G. G.

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- 1901 CAPEL, ARTHUR, Bulland Lodge, Wiveliscombe.

- 1912 CAPRON, EDWARD, Waverly, Station Road, Wellington.
- 1913 CARDEW, Major F. E., Bush, Spaxton, Bridgwater.
- 1909 CARÖE, W. D., F.S.A., 3, Great College St., Westminster, S.W.
- 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.
- 1887 †CASH, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
- 1912 †CATLOW, Rev. W. E., School House, Mount St., Bridgwater.
- 1899 CAYLEY, Rev. R. A., Stowell Rectory, Sherborne.
- 1913 CECIL, Lady FRANCIS, Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
- 1895 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Chancellor Sir C. E. H., K.C.B., Wyphurst, Cranleigh; and Harcourt House, Cavendish Sq., London.
- 1913 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Miss, New Place, Porlock.
- 1909 CHAFFEY, B., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.
- 1910 CHAFFEY, Capt. R. S. C., East Stoke House, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1857 CHAFYN-GROVE, G. TROYTE, North Coker Ho., Yeovil (deceased).
- 1905 †CHAMBERLAIN, G. P., 12, Hovelands, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1908 CHAMBERS, E. W., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1913 CHANNELL, WILLOUGHBY, T., Henlade House, Taunton.
- 1902 CHANT, T. W., Stowe Lodge, Watford, Herts.
- 1906 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., F.S.A., The Rectory, Parracombe, S.O.
- 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, Conway, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., 13, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1910 CHAPMAN, H. T., Collingwood House, Shepton Mallet.
- 1904 CHARBONNIER, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
- 1912 CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE, Rev. C. W., The Vicarage, Martock.
- 1908 CHATER, A. G., 41, Porchester Square, London, W.
- 1875 CHEETHAM, F. H., Triscombe House, Taunton.
- 1904 CHICHESTER, Mrs. C., Hazelcroft, Horsington, Templecombe.
- 1892 †CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Lieut.-Col. J. F., Thornfalcon, Taunton; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W., Trustee.
- 1863 †CHURCH, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Sub-Dean, Wells, V.P.
- 1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.
- 1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Overleigh House, Street.
- 1902 CLARK, ROGER, Street.
- 1873 †CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.
- 1849 CLARKE, A. A., 13, Vicars' Close, Wells (deceased).
- 1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1901 CLARKE, Major R. STUART, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.

- 1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Cutsey, Taunton.
1904 CLATWORTHY, Mrs. E., Cutsey, Taunton.
1910 CLELAND, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., D.S.C., F.R.S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
1910 CLELAND, Mrs. A. M. S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
1905 CLEMENTS, T. W., The Park, Yeovil.
1909 CLERK, Mrs. R. MILDMAI, Charlton House, Shepton Mallet.
1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
1860 COLEMAN, Rev. Preb. J., The Abbey, Romsey (deceased).
1882 COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., The Rectory, Stratton-on-the-Fosse.
1901 †COLES, JOHN, Junr., 18, Mitchell Street, Wellington.
1891 COLES, Rev. Canon V. S. S., 19, Fore Street, Seaton.
1912 COLLIER, CHARLES, Bridge House, Culmstock, Devon.
1907 COLLINS, W. GROSETT, The Priory, Cannington, Bridgwater.
1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
1912 COLTHURST, W. B., A.R.I.B.A., 51, High Street, Bridgwater.
1908 COMMANS, JOHN E., 11, Brock Street, Bath.
1909 CONEY, GERALD B., The Hall, Batcombe, Evercreech.
1913 COOMBS, CAREY, M.D., Castle Cary, Somerset.
1910 COOPER, H. MONTAGUE, 29, East Street, Taunton.
1912 COOTE, Rev. F. G., Staple Fitzpaine Rectory, Taunton.
1904 COPLESTON, F. S., Claremont, Trull.
1912 COPP, A. G., Watchet, Somerset.
1912 CORFIELD, The Hon. Mrs. CLAUDE, St. Mary's Vicarage, Taunton.
1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
1876 CORNISH, Rt. Rev. CHAS. E., Bishop of Grahamstown, S. Africa.
1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
1911 CORNISH, VIVIAN, Odcombe Rectory, Montacute.
1891 COTCHING, W. G., Wild Oak, Taunton.
1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
1907 COURT, Rev. LEWIS H., Brendon, Salcombe Road, Plymouth.
1906 †COWAN, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., Upcott House, Bishop's Hull.
1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.
1907 CRAVEN, CAMPBELL J., 11, Lansdown Pl., Victoria Sq., Clifton.
1890 CRESPI, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
1911 CRUTTWELL, PERCY W., Northcote, Frome.
1911 CUFFE, T. W., Keenthorne House, Fiddington, Bridgwater.

- 1910 DAMON, EDMUND, Ellisfield, Summerlands, Yeovil.
- 1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil.
- 1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
- 1911 DAUBENEY, Col. E. K., Eastington House, Cirencester.
- 1907 DAUBENY, Major E. A., The Mount House, Milverton.
- 1905 DAVIES, Maj. GRIFFITH, May Bank, Manor Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1904 DAVIES, H. N., F.G.S., St. Chad's, Shrubbery, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
- 1912 DAVIES, Rev. W. POWELL, Babecary Rectory, Taunton.
- 1893 DAVIS, Mrs., The Warren, North Curry.
- 1909 DAVIS, Rev. Preb. T. H., Mus. Doc., The Liberty, Wells.
- 1910 DAWE, W. J., Holmdene, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1863 †† DAWKINS, Hon. Prof. W. BOYD, D.S.C., F.R.S., F.S.A., Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester, V.P.
- 1896 DAY, H. C. A., Oriel Lodge, Walton-by-Clevedon (deceased).
- 1903 DENING, S. H., Crimchard House, Chard.
- 1897 DENMAN, T. ISAAC, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1887 DERHAM, HENRY, Sneyd Park House, Clifton.
- 1891 DERHAM, WALTER, F.G.S., Junior Carlton Club, London, S.W.
- 1908 DE SALIS, The Rt. Rev. C. F., Bishop of Taunton, Bishops Mead, Taunton.
- 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., 65, South Audley St., Mayfair, London, W.
- 1908 DINHAM, Mrs. H., 1, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1911 DIXON, Rev. H. T., D.D., St. James' Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1875 DOBREE, S., The Priory, Wellington.
- 1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1900 † DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1880 DOGGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton.
- 1910 DOIDGE, HARRIS, The Bank, High Street, Taunton.
- 1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
- 1913 DONNE, THOS. SALISBURY, Millbrook, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
- 1911 DOWNES, HAROLD, M.B., Ditton Lea, Ilminster.
- 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1913 DREWETT, R. B., Park Mount, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1908 DUCKET, Rev. E. A., East Pennard, Shepton Mallet (deceased).
- 1906 DUCKET, Mrs. E. A.

- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
- 1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
- 1905 DUNHAM, D., Hillcroft, St. Peter's Hill, Caversham, Oxon.
- 1913 DUNN, Rev. JOHN, LL.D., 55, Combe Park, Upper Weston, Bath.
- 1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1912 DYKE, Mrs. C. W. P., 11D, Hyde Park Mansions, London, W.
- 1913 DYKE, ERNEST H., New Barn, Wincanton.
- 1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath (deceased).
- 1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
- 1910 EASTMENT, F. M., Drayton Court, Curry Rivel.
- 1911 EASTON, PERCY P., County Club, Worthing.
- 1901 †EASTWOOD, A. E., Leigh Court, Taunton, **Trustee**.
- 1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1912 ELLERY-ANDERSON, W. E., Glastonbury.
- 1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 3, Woolley Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
- 1881 †ELTON, Sir EDMUND H., Bart., Clevedon Court, **V.P.**
- 1908 EMERSON, Maj.-General A. L., 9, Victoria Park, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1897 ERNST, Mrs. A., Manor Cottage, Westcombe, Evercreech.
- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
- 1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. McDONALD, The Vicarage, Minehead.
- 1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Somerset.
- 1908 EVANS, Miss EMILY B., Belmont, Taunton.
- 1914 EVANS, SEBASTIAN, Goosehill House, Martock.
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1912 EVERY, RICHARD, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
- 1904 FARRER, Rev. Preb. WALTER, The Vicarage, Chard.
- 1905 *FARWELL, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice, p.c., 15, Southwell Gardens, London, S.W. ; and Knowle, Dunster.
- 1911 FAUSSET, Rev. W. YORKE, The Vicarage, Cheddar.
- 1910 FEARNSIDES, J. W., Knapp House, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.
- 1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1908 FORBES, B. R. M., Moraston, Clevedon.
- 1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.

- 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1909 FOX, Mrs. C. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
 1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
 1912 FOX, J. HOWARD, Robin's Close, Wellington.
 1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
 1914 FRANCK, CHARLES E., Hill Court, Yatton, Som.
 1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.
 1913 FREWIN, Lt.-Colonel S., Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton.
 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edw., G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc.,
 late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, V.P.
 1893 †FRY, E. A., 227, Strand, London, W.C.
 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1906 FRY, Miss RENÉE, Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, V.P.
 1909 FRY, Miss NORAH L., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard.
 1913 FULFORD, Mrs. E. S., Abbot's Court, Ilminster.
 1871 GALE, Rev. Præb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
 1913 GANE, CHAS. E., 3, Kensington Villas, Brislington.
 1909 GARDNER, E. C., C. and C. Bank, Norfolk Square, Brighton.
 1911 GARNETT, WM., Backwell Hill House, Bristol.
 1913 GARSIA, Miss G. M., Woodlands, Congresbury, Som.
 1904 GAWEN, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
 1914 GEORGE, Rev. F. H., King's College, Taunton.
 1908 GERVIS, HENRY, M.D., F.S.A., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
 1908 GIBBON, Rev. HENRY, The Vicarage, Bathampton.
 1910 GIBBS, GEO., Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Flax Bourton.
 1884 GIFFORD, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1913 GILL, Miss J. T., North Street, Ilminster.
 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Apse, South Road, Taunton.
 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Derriads, Chippenham;
 and Manor House, Halse, Taunton.
 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.

- 1912 GOODBODY, F. A. S., Montpellier Lodge, Clevedon.
1910 GOODDEN, J. B. H., The Manor House, West Coker, Yeovil.
1914 GOODDEN, WYNDHAM C., 23, Warrington Crescent, London, W.
1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
1899 GOODLAND, CHAS. J., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
1908 GOODLAND, C. HAROLD, Comeytrove, Taunton.
1908 GOODLAND, E. STANLEY, 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, 531, Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 15, Elm Grove, Taunton.
1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
1907 GOODMAN, SYDNEY C. N., 4, Paper Buildings, Inner Temple,
London; and 20, Granard Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1911 GORGES, RAYMOND, c/o N.P. Bank, 208, Piccadilly, London, W.
1889 GOUGH, W., The Turret, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
1906 †GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
1912 GRAHAM, Miss, The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
1888 GRANT, Lady, Huntly Lodge, Huntly, Aberdeenshire.
1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
1909 GREEN, Rev. H. J., The Vicarage, Dulverton.
1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.
1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Martlet House, Minehead.
1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1913 GRIFFITHS, Rev. TREVOR, Sparkford Rectory, Bath.
1911 GRIMSDALE, GEO. E., Nunney Court, Frome.
1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
1910 GUEST, The LADY THEODORA, Inwood, Templecombe.
1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
1913 HAINES, Rev. F. C., The Rectory, Blackford, Som.
1914 HALE, WM., Claverton, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1910 HALL, JOHN G., 2, Coombe Hill Villas, Clevedon.
1909 HALLETT, H. H., Bridge House, Taunton.
1913 HALLIDAY, Miss C. C., Glenthorne, Lynton.
1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
1908 HAMILTON, Mrs. S. E., Fyne Court, Bridgwater.
1896 †HAMLET, Rev. Preb. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.

- 1909 HAMMETT, Miss LYDIA, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
- 1912 HANCOCK, Rev. P. W. P., The Rectory, Nympton St. George, South Molton.
- 1886 †HARBIN, Rev. E. H. BATES, Newton Surmaville, Yeovil, **V.P.,**
Trustee, and General Secretary.
- 1903 HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Wells.
- 1908 HARLAND, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.
- 1911 HARRIS, Rev. W. G., 5, Grove Crescent Rd., Kingston-on-Thames.
- 1914 HARRISON, FREDERIC, D.C.L., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1910 HARROLD, Miss ELISABETH, Westover, Virginia, U.S.A.
- 1909 HAWKEN, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
- 1911 HAWKEN, Rev. C. S., The Vicarage, Cothelstone, Taunton.
- 1906 HAWKES, F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
- 1906 HAWKES, Mrs. F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
- 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
- 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1914 HEAD, J. MERRICK, F.R.G.S., 14, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Williton.
- 1897 HELLIER, Rev. Preb. H. G., Dinder Rectory, Wells.
- 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., Dinder Rectory, Wells.
- 1912 HELYAR, KENNETH CARY, Poundisford Lodge, Taunton.
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., 24, Christmas Street, Bristol.
- 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
- 1906 HENNIKER, JOHN G., Catcott, Bridgwater.
- 1907 HENNING, Rev. G. S., East Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1908 HERAPATH, Maj. E. L., Rozel, Berrow Road, Burnham.
- 1912 HERBERT, The Hon. AUBREY, M.P., Pixton Park, Dulverton.
- 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Prean's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1910 HICHENS, Mrs. THOS. S., Flamberts, Trent, Sherborne.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1911 HIGNETT, Mrs. G., Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., The Old Rectory, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Ham Court, High Ham.

- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
1913 HIPPISELEY, GERALD W., Northam House, Wells.
1913 HIPPISELEY, HENRY E., South Lawn, Ston Easton, nr. Bath.
1888 HIPPISELEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
1912 HISCOCK, GEORGE, Eversleigh, South Road, Taunton.
1913 HOBHOUSE, ARTHUR L., Hadspen House, Castle Cary.
1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House,
Castle Cary, **President, Trustee.**
1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
1910 HODGKINSON, GUY A., Wells, Somerset.
1911 HODGSON, Rev. W. E., Close Hall, Wells.
1909 HOLLIS, JAS., Waldegrave House, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
1910 HOLLOWAY, F. H., Townsend House, Curry Rivel.
1910 HOLLOWAY, Mrs. F. H., Townsend House, Curry Rivel.
1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, D.D., East Liberty, Wells.
1913 HOLT, Mrs. T., The Hall, Berrow Road, Burnham.
1912 HOLWORTHY, F. M. R., 33, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.
1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 81, Lansdown Road, Handsworth.
1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath.
1906 HOOK, Rev. ARTHUR J., 4, East Liberty, Wells.
1914 HORNE, Miss C. A., Belmont, St. Decuman's, Watchet.
1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
1875 HORNER, Sir JOHN F. FORTESCUE, K.C.V.O., Mells Park, Frome.
1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
1905 †HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
1905 HOSKYNs, R. G. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, South
Petherton.
1911 HOTCHKIS, JOHN, Leycroft, Taunton.
1912 HOUGHTON, Rev. W., Underhills, Sandford, Bristol.
1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
1913 HUGHES, R. T. A., Daydon Lodge, Bruton, Som.

- 1907 *HUGHES, T. CANN, F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster.
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., D.LITT., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, M.R.C.S., Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1910 HUNT, Mrs. W. A., Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1908 HURLE, J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
- 1910 HUTTON, STANLEY, 54, Alfred Hill, Kingsdown, Bristol.
- 1900 †HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock, V.P., Trustee.
- 1910 ILCHESTER, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, Melbury, Dorchester.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., M.R.C.S., Hamdon, Staplegrove Rd., Taunton.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1908 INGHAM-BAKER, LAWRENCE, Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., LITT.D., The Manse, Chase Side, Enfield.
- 1908 JAMES, W. VICTOR, Leglands, Wellington.
- 1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 JARDINE, ERNEST, M.P., The Park, Nottingham.
- 1908 JENNER, Sir WALTER K., Bart., Lytes Cary, Kingsdon, Taunton.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
- 1907 JEUDWINE, J. W., Riverside, Batheaston.
- 1896 JEX-BLAKE, A. J., 13, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, Rev. Dr. T.W., F.S.A., Ennismore Gdns., London, V.P.
- 1911 JOHNSON, J. BOVELL, Watchet, Somerset.
- 1905 JOHNSTON, J. NICHOLSON, A.R.I.B.A., Verona, West Park, Yeovil.
- 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
- 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
- 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Dinder, Wells.
- 1909 JOYCE, Miss A. B., The Gables, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., The Vicarage, Buckland Dinham, Frome.
- 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
- 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, ST. DAVID M., Bath and County Club, Bath.
- 1908 KENDRICK, A., 5, Clifton Terrace, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1895 †KENNION, The Rt. Rev. G. W., D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, V.P.
- 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., The Bank House, Taunton.

- 1911 KER, H. M. B., 3, Hamp Green Rise, Bridgwater.
1881 KETTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
1908 KIDNER, MRS. JOHN, Dodhill House, Taunton.
1907 KILLICK, C. R., M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.
1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.
1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.
1908 KITCH, W. H., Blake House, Bridgwater.
1887 KITE, G. H., Highfield, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
1905 KNIGHT, F. H., Thornecroft, Ashcombe Gardens, Weston-s.-Mare.
1913 KNIGHT, W. H., Towns End, Limington, Ilchester.
1910 KYRKE, A. VENABLES, Staplegrove Elm, Taunton.
1908 LAMBRICK, Rev. G. MENZIES, Blagdon Rectory, Bristol.
1913 LANCE, Rev. A. P., The Vicarage, Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
1911 LANG, JOSEPH, The Limes, Curry Rivel.
1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.
1910 *LANGMAN, A. L., C.M.G., North Cadbury House, Somerset.
1913 LANGMAN, MRS. A. L., North Cadbury House, Somerset.
1904 LAURENCE, MRS., Meldon House, Weston-super-Mare.
1909 LAWRENCE, Sir ALEX. W., Bart., Brockham End, nr. Bath.
1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillcote, Lansdown, Bath.
1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.
1914 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
1912 LEAKER, WM. CHAS., Parr's Bank, Glastonbury.
1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
1900 LEAN, MRS. J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
1907 LEGARD, A. G., Brow Hill, Batheaston.
1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.
1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton (deceased).
1913 LEIR-CARLTON, Maj.-General R., Ditchat Priory, Evercreech.
1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
1910 LETHBRIDGE, Rev. A., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
1911 LEVERSEDGE, R. CORAM, Oxford House, Evercreech, Bath.
1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
1907 LEWIS, Rev. G. H., Allandale, Berrow Road, Burnham.
1909 LEWIS, Rev. H. D., The Vicarage, Crewkerne.
1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton.

LIBRARIES AND SOCIETIES:—

- 1894 BARNSTAPLE ATHENÆUM, North Devon.
- 1907 BATH, The Corporation of, Guildhall, Bath (*Reference Library*).
- 1902 BRISTOL PUBLIC LIBRARY (E. R. N. Mathews, *Librarian*).
- 1910 EXETER PUBLIC LIBRARY (H. Tapley-Soper, *Librarian*).
- 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.
- 1913 HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (*per*
E. G. Allen & Son, 14, Grape St., Shaftesbury Av., London).
- 1909 MANCHESTER, The John Rylands Library.
- 1913 MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Piccadilly, Manchester.
- 1907 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4,
Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown).
- 1885 PLYMOUTH FREE LIBRARY (W. H. K. Wright, *Librarian*).
- 1913 PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION, The Athenæum, Plymouth (part ex-
change).
- 1887 QUARITCH, BERNARD, 11, Grafton Street, London, W. (for the
Boston Public Library, U.S.A.).
- 1909 SOMERSET MEN IN LONDON (Maurice G. Chant, Hon. Sec.,
38, Gresham Street, London, E.C.)
- 1912 UPPSALA, KUNGL. UNIVERSITETETS BIBLIOTHEK.
- 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF, (*Chapter Library*).
- 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
- 1912 LINDESAY, H. de la P.C., The Manor House, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1909 LISSANT, G., 54, Roseneath Road, Clapham Common, London.
- 1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., C.E., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
- 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
- 1912 LLOYD, J., Fairview, Galmington, Taunton.
- 1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
- 1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, North Street, Langport.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1914 LUCAS, Miss F. G., Hillside, Yatton, Som.
- 1914 LUCAS, Miss M. E., Hillside, Yatton, Som.
- 1914 LUCAS, Rev. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.

- 1914 LUCAS, Mrs. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.
- 1906 LUTTRELL, A. F., Dunster Castle.
- 1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Nynehead Court, Wellington.
- 1870 †LYTE, Sir HENRY C. MAXWELL, K.C.B., V.-P.S.A., 61, Warwick Square, London, S.W., V.P.
- 1913 MACCONNELL, ARCHIBALD, Compton Manor, South Petherton.
- 1908 MACDERMOT, E. T., 8, The Circus, Bath.
- 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., LL.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
- 1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1912 MACMILLAN, W. WALLACE, Woodville House, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
- 1898 MAGGS, F. R., Sandringham Hotel, Cromwell Rd., Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
- 1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
- 1907 MAJOR, ALBANY F., 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
- 1908 MALET, Rev. C. D. E., The Vicarage, Stogursey, Bridgwater.
- 1897 MALET, T. H. W., 46, St. Petersburg Place, London, W.
- 1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
- 1914 MARDON, A. C., Ashwick, Dulverton.
- 1906 MARDON, HEBER, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1913 MARSH, W. SUTCLIFFE, The Ferns, Mount Street, Taunton.
- 1905 †MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
- 1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., 4, Winton Square, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1908 MARSHALL, Mrs. F., Old Manor House, Combe Florey, Taunton.
- 1909 MARSON, Rev. C. L., Hambridge, Curry Rivel (deceased).
- 1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
- 1891 MARWOOD-ELTON, Lt.-Colonel W., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
- 1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
- 1909 MATHISON, J., Wearne, Langport.
- 1913 MATTERSON, W. A. KEY, Langford Manor, Fivehead, Taunton.
- 1914 MATTHEWS, S., Sidbrook, West Monkton, Taunton.
- 1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, 57, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
- 1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Amphill Rectory, Beds.
- 1912 MAY, Mrs., Hillside, Batcombe ; and Broomhill, Burnaby Rd., Bournemouth.
- 1911 MAY, Miss B. I., Hillside, Batcombe ; and Broomhill, Burnaby Rd., Bournemouth.

- 1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Westleigh, Wellington Road, Taunton.
 1907 MAYO, F. W., Swallowcliffe, Yeovil.
 1910 McCALL, HAROLD W. L., Foys, Chetnole, Sherborne, Dorset.
 1914 McCALL, REV. R. HOME, Thorne Rectory, Yeovil.
 1912 McCLEAN, REV. M. Y., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
 1894 McCONNELL, REV. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
 1909 McCORMICK, REV. F., F.S.A. Scot., Wellington, Salop.
 1912 MCGOWAN, MISS M. E., Mill Cross, Kingston, Taunton.
 1910 McMILLAN, WM., Auldgirith, Grove Avenue, Yeovil.
 1899 MEADE-KING, MISS MAY, Walford, Taunton.
 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington (deceased).
 1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
 1888 MICHELL, REV. A. T., F.S.A., Sheriffhales Vic., Shifnal, Salop.
 1912 MICHELL, EDWIN LEE, Stamerham, Wellington.
 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Trewirgie, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
 1913 MILD MAY, GEORGE ST. JOHN, Queen Camel, Bath.
 1908 MILES, CAPT. C. W., 37, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
 1908 MILLER, T. HODGSON, Clan House, Bath.
 1910 MILLER, W. D., Cheddon, Taunton.
 1907 †MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.
 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
 1914 MITCHELL, G. H., Waterloo Road, Shepton Mallet.
 1908 MITCHELL, W. R., Seaborough Court, Crewkerne.
 1910 MITCHELMORE, W. R. E., Middle Street, Yeovil.
 1908 MOLE, ALBERT C., The Grove, Pyrland, Taunton.
 1909 MONCK, REV. G. G., The Vicarage, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1913 MONCKTON, REGINALD, Sedgemoor, West Kirby, Cheshire.
 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
 1904 MONTGOMERY, REV. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
 1890 MOORE, F. S., Castle Cary (deceased).
 1911 MORGAN, LT.-COL. W. LLEWELLYN, R.E., Brynbriallu, Swansea.
 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrral, Glastonbury.
 1909 MOYSEY, C. F., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.
 1911 MURRAY, J. TUCKER, Banwell Abbey, Somerset.
 1905 NAPIER, REV. H. F., Melbury Rectory, Dorchester.

- 1912 NATHAN, Sir MATHEW, G.C.M.G., Brandon House, Kensington
Park Gardens, London, W.
- 1911 NEAL, Miss M. E., Wheatleigh, Taunton.
- 1908 NELSON, E. MILLES, Beckington, Bath.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1914 NICHOLLS, Lt.-Col. F. P., Mountlands, South Rd., Taunton.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, Twyford House, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.
- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1888 †NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1914 NORRIS, F. E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Hill View, Ryde's Hill, Guildford.
- 1909 OATLEY, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., Church House, Clifton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., D.D., 9, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
- 1910 *OKE, ALFRED W., F.S.A., F.G.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., M.R.C.S., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1913 *OXLEY, SELWYN, 75, Victoria Rd., Kensington, London; and
Union Society, Oxford.
- 1908 PAGET, Sir RICHARD, Bart., Old Fallings, Wolverhampton.
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1908 PALMER, W. H., Bridgwater.
- 1913 PARRIS, Miss A. E., Elmfield, Churchill, Bristol.
- 1910 PARSONS, F., 28, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon (deceased).
- 1910 PARSONS, Miss K., Starhunger, Minehead.
- 1908 PARSONS, R. M. P., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.
- 1906 PASS, A. D., Manor House, Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
- 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
- 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, Snowdon Hill House, Chard.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., Bank Buildings, Colston Avenue, Bristol.
- 1907 PAULL, Major J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.
- 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
- 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Merrow, Taunton.
- 1908 PEARCE, Mrs. E., Merrow, Taunton.
- 1913 PEARS, Miss C. E., Wilmington, Dunster.
- 1909 PEEL, The Viscount, 52, Grosvenor Street, London, W.
- 1914 PEMBERTON, Col. E. St. C., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.
- 1914 PEMBERTON, Mrs., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.

- 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
- 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
- 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
- 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Pulteney Hotel, Bath.
- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
- 1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Whitstone House, near Exeter.
- 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.L.S., Commonwealth Library, Melbourne.
- 1910 PETTER, JOHN, West Park, Yeovil.
- 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
- 1913 PHELPS, Miss A., Castle Cary, Som.
- 1913 PHYTHIAN-ADAMS, W. J., Artillery Mansions, Westminster.
- 1913 PICTOR, ARTHUR J., Pitcombe, Bruton, Som.
- 1908 PIKE, Rev. C. E., F.R.HIST.S., 13, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.
- 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
- 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
- 1907 POLLOCK, Capt. J. M., Ivy Lodge, Churchill, near Bristol.
- 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, Carbery, Minehead.
- 1908 PONSONBY-FANE, The Rt. Hon. Sir SPENCER C. B., G.C.B.,
Brympton, Yeovil.
- 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
- 1898 POOLE, Wm., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1907 POOLE, W. J. RUSCOMBE, St. Alban's, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1908 POPE, ALFRED, F.S.A., South Court, Dorchester.
- 1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Right Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House,
Blandford, Patron.
- 1911 PORTMAN, The Hon. HENRY B., Buxted Park, Uckfield, Sussex.
- 1909 POTT, Rev. A. G., Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
- 1909 POULETT, The Right Hon. Earl, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.
- 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., East Coker Vicarage, Yeovil.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1911 PRICE, FRANCIS H., L.R.I.B.A., 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Tintinhull, Martock, S.O.
- 1912 PRICE, W. SYDNEY, Fernleigh, Wellington.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.

- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., F.S.A., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
1909 PRIMROSE, Miss C. L., Haines Hill School, 3, Hovelands, Taunton.
1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
1905 PRING, FRANCIS J. H., The Vicarage, North Curry.
1908 QUANTOCK-SHULDHAM, Maj. F., Norton Manor, Stoke-under-Ham.
1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull (deceased).
1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
1910 RADFORD, Miss E. J., Sunny Hill, Bruton.
1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Bridge House, Bickenhall, Taunton.
1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
1911 RAWLENCE, E. A., Newlands, Salisbury.
1913 RAWLINS, Major E. B., Ansford House, Castle Cary.
1909 RAYMOND, F. L.
1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
1902 †REEDER, Rev. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy.
1913 REEDER, Mrs. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy.
1910 RENDALL, ATHELSTAN, M.P., The Knoll, Yeovil.
1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
1914 RICHARDSON, Mrs., Langford Court, near Bristol.
1913 RIDLEY, Rev. S. O., Compton Bishop Vicarage, Axbridge.
1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.
1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
1908 †ROBINSON, The Very Rev. J. ARMITAGE, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells.
1913 ROBINSON, Mrs., Chamberlain Street, Wells.
1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
1912 ROE, Rev. WILFRED T., Trent Rectory, Sherborne.
1913 ROGERS, A. S., The Towans, Burnham, Som.
1908 ROGERS, ARTHUR W., D.SC., F.G.S., 16, Park Street, Taunton.
1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.
1914 ROGERS, Miss JESSIE, White House, Williton.
1914 ROGERS, S. L., White House, Williton.
1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton (deceased).
1908 ROPER, FREEMAN, F.L.S., Forde Abbey, Chard.

- 1912 ROSE, JOHN, Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.
- 1912 ROSE, MRS. J., Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.
- 1877 ROSE, REV. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 †ROSS, REV. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
- 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 ROWCLIFFE, W. C., Halsway Manor, Taunton.
- 1913 ROWLEY, J. C., Burnham, Som.
- 1909 RUCK, Capt. G. A., The Copse, Shiplett, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1909 RUSHTON, Miss, Highnam, Minehead.
- 1891 RUTTER, REV. J. H., Linton Vicarage, Cambs.
- 1906 SADLER, O. T., Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.
- 1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate, Surrey; and Stavordale Priory, Wincanton.
- 1895 †ST. AUDRIES, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., St. Audries, Bridgwater, Trustee.
- 1912 SALAMAN, CLEMENT, Little Odell, near Minehead.
- 1908 SANDERS, R. A., M.P., Barwick House, near Yeovil.
- 1911 †SAUNDERS, REV. G. W., The Vicarage, Curry Rivel.
- 1914 SAUNDERS, MRS. G. W., The Vicarage, Curry Rivel.
- 1912 SAVORY, J. HARRY, 4, Rodney Place, Clifton.
- 1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren.
- 1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
- 1910 SCRATTON, ARTHUR, Old Rectory, West Coker, Yeovil.
- 1898 SEALY, W. H. S., Hillside, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
- 1908 SHARP, CECIL J., Dragonfield, Uxbridge.
- 1909 SHELDON, FRANK, The Gatehouse, Keward, Wells.
- 1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
- 1903 †SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- 1914 SHICKLE, REV. C. W., F.S.A., 9, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1896 SHORE, Comdr. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
- 1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
- 1906 SIMEY, G. I., Wyndway House, Uphill Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1913 SIMMONDS, THOS. G., The Hill, Congresbury, Som.
- 1910 SKINNER, A. J. P., Colyton, Devon.
- 1908 SLATER, HENRY H., Brooke House, Cannington, Bridgwater.
- 1907 SMITH, Miss AMY, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.

- 1898 SMITH, A. J., 4, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Minehead.
1911 SMYTH, Lady, Ashton Court, Long Ashton, Bristol.
1907 SMYTH, Rev. A. W., Downside Vicarage, Bath.
1911 SNELGROVE, A. G., 23, Sprowston Road, Forest Gate, London, E.
1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
1914 SOAMES, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Drayton, Som.
1914 SOAMES, Mrs. F. W., The Vicarage, Drayton, Som.
1883 †SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells, V.P., **Trustee**.
1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
1904 †SORBY, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Over Stowey, Bridgwater.
1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H., 2, Victoria Buildings, Weston-s.-Mare.
1908 SPARKS, Miss, Bincombe House, Crewkerne.
1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
1871 SPENCER, J. HOUGHTON, Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
1881 SPILLER, Miss K., Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
1909 SPILLER, R. G., Stanford House, Chard.
1901 SPRANKLING, E., L.R.I.B.A., Brookfield Cottage, South Rd., Taunton.
1912 SPURWAY, G. V., Ford Bridge, Milverton.
1906 STANSELL, C. W., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1908 STAPLE, J. H., Doultling, Shepton Mallet.
1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., H.M. Prison, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.
1907 STAWELL, Col. G. D., Hill End Grove, Henbury, Glos.
1908 STENHOUSE, VIVIAN D., Sherford Lodge, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1912 †STEWART, C. BALFOUR, M.B., Huntspill, Highbridge.
1912 STEWART, Miss ETHEL, Huntspill, Highbridge.
1909 †STEWART, WM., M.D., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
1909 STEWART, Mrs. W., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells.
1914 STRACHEY, THEODORE E., Bell House, Taunton.
1902 STRACHIE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Sutton Court, Pensford.
1906 STRANGWAYS, The Hon. H. B. T., Shapwick, Bridgwater.
1914 STREATFEILD, Mrs., Dallington Vicarage, Northampton.
1900 †STREET, Rev. Preb. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
1903 STRONG, WM., Waterend House, Wheathampstead, Herts.
1912 STUCKEY-CLARK, Miss M., c/o Stuckey's Bank, Yeovil.
1913 STURDEE, H. KING, Norton Manor, Taunton.

- 1913 SULLY, Miss GWLADYS, Avalon, Weston-super-Mare.
 1908 SULLY, H. T., M.I.E.E., Eastwood, Durdham Park, Bristol.
 1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.
 1908 SULLY, PERCY R., Poole Cottage, Wellington.
 1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 1908 SULLY, Miss W. C., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
 1904 †SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.
 1910 SWEET, H. R. L., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.
 1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.
 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
 1913 SYDENHAM, Rev. H. C., The Vicarage, Yeovil.
 1907 SYMONDS, HENRY, F.S.A., 30, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.
 1907 TANNER, W. E., Fordlynch, Winscombe, Som.
 1910 TAPP, W. M., LL.D., F.S.A., 57, St. James' Street, London, S.W.
 1897 †TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
 1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
 1911 TERRY, C. W., 2, French Weir Avenue, Taunton.
 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Silva House, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
 1913 THRING, Sir ARTHUR T., K.C.B., Charlton Mackrell Ho., Taunton.
 1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Fen Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton, Cambs.
 1908 TILLARD, Admiral P. F., Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
 1879 †TITE, CHAS., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **V.P., General Secretary.**
 1892 TITE, Mrs. C., Stoneleigh, Taunton.
 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London W.
 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
 1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 8, Pembroke Vale, Clifton (deceased).
 1910 TRASK, Miss H. E., Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Som.
 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Shute House, Bishop's Hull.
 1900 TREPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., Orchard Portman House, Taunton.
 1908 TRESTRAIL, Major A. B., F.R.G.S., Southdale, Clevedon.
 1908 TREVELYAN, EDWARD, Adsborough House, Thurloxtton.
 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.

- 1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Middelney Place, Curry Rivel, V.P.
1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., Middelney Place, Curry Rivel.
1909 TREVOR, Colonel EDWARD, Halesleigh, Bridgwater.
1908 TROLLOPE, The Hon. Mrs., Crowcombe Court, Taunton.
1909 TROUP, R. D. R., Elm Grove, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Major E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, F.R.G.S., Frenchay, Bristol (deceased).
1911 TURNER, ARTHUR W., Fitzroy, Norton Fitzwarren.
1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton; and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
1909 TURNER, JAMES, Wingfield, Glenmore Road, Minehead (deceased).
1908 TURNER, W. M., Billet Street, Taunton.
1901 TYLOR, Sir EDW. B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Linden, Wellington.
1913 †USSHER, W. A. E., F.G.S., Chatham House, Curry Rivel, Som.
1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Old Hall, Somerton.
1908 *VASSALL, H., F.S.A., F.G.S., The Priory, Repton, Burton-on-Trent.
1912 VAUGHAN, Rev. E. T., Creech St. Michael, Taunton (deceased).
1906 VAUGHAN, Rev. Preb. H., The Rectory, Wraxall, Bristol.
1908 VAUGHAN, Major W., F.S.A., Villa Eliot, Av. de Paris, Biarritz.
1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
1913 VEITCH, WALTER H., Charlton Horethorne House, Sherborne.
1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
1910 VINCENT, EDGAR, The Casket, Yeovil.
1905 VINCENT, Rev. E. B., King's College, Taunton.
1908 VISGER, CHAS., M.R.C.S., Beachcroft, Clevedon.
1909 VONBERG, M., Rozelle, Wells.
1909 VONBERG, Mrs. M., Rozelle, Wells.
1911 WADE, ARTHUR R., Southwell House, Highbridge.
1908 WADMAN, Rev. Canon R., The Presbytery, Bridgwater.
1909 WAINWRIGHT, C. DONALD, Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
1905 WAIT, Miss, Grove House, Clifton.
1913 WAKE, W. H., Elm Grove, Taunton.

- 1889 WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Amberd, Taunton.
- 1899 †WALDEGRAVE, The Rt. Hon. Earl, P.C., Chewton Priory, Bath,
Trustee.
- 1911 WALDEGRAVE, The Hon. and Rev. H. N., The Rectory, Lullington.
- 1905 WALSH, T. L., Lower Marsh, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1902 †WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, M.B., Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, Wake Hill, Ilminster.
- 1908 WARDLE, FREDK. D., Claremont Villa, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1909 WARREN, Rev. W. M. K., Meare Vicarage, Glastonbury.
- 1908 WARRY, Capt. B. A., Shapwick House, Bridgwater.
- 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
- 1910 WASON, Mrs. C. R., Cossington, Bridgwater.
- 1907 WATERMAN, A. N., 10, Cambridge Pk., Durdham Down, Bristol.
- 1910 WATERMAN, WM. ROLAND, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1913 WATKINS, J. G. Trevarrick House, North Curry.
- 1913 WATSON, THOMAS, The Grey House, Somerton, Somerset.
- 1913 WATSON, Mrs. T., The Grey House, Somerton, Somerset.
- 1912 WATSON, WALTER, B.SC., Taunton School, Taunton.
- 1882 WEAVER, CHAS., 52, St. John's Road, Clifton (deceased).
- 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., Milton-Clevedon
Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **V.P., General Secretary.**
- 1903 †WEAVER, J. R. H., Trinity College, Oxford.
- 1908 WEBBER, Miss E., Combe Lodge, Minehead.
- 1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
- 1906 WEIGALL, Rev. GILBERT, Old Cleeve Rectory, Washford.
- 1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
- 1896 †WERE, FRANCIS, Walnut Tree House, Druidstoke Avenue,
Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 6, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
- 1911 WESTON, FRED, 15, Crofton Park, Yeovil.
- 1912 WETHERMAN, G. H., 33, Upper Belgrave Rd., Clifton, Bristol.
- 1913 WHATELY, Rev. G. P., The Vicarage, Bishop's Lydeard.
- 1909 WHITBY, General F. H., The Caves, Banwell (deceased).
- 1912 WHITE, FRANK, Hareston, South Road, Taunton.
- 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Highlands, Taunton.
- 1909 WHITTAKER, C. D., LL.D., Taunton School, Taunton.
- 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.

- 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.
1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., The Manor, Holcombe, Bath.
1913 WICKS, A. T., Durham School, Durham.
1914 WIGLESWORTH, J., M.D., Springfield House, Winscombe, Som.
1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
1913 † WILDMAN, W. B., Sherborne School, Dorset.
1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
1912 WILLIAMS, PENROSE, F.R.C.S. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., Bridgwater.
1908 WILLIAMSON, W. S., Clapham Villa, Woodstock Rd., Taunton.
1908 WILLS, ERNEST S., Ramsbury Manor, Hungerford.
1909 WILLS, GEO. A., Burwalls, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
1912 WILLS, Sir GILBERT A. H., Bart., M.P., Northmoor, Dulverton.
1896 WILLS, H. H., Barley Wood, Wrington.
1910 WILLS, Miss M., Bishop Fox's School, Taunton.
1913 WILSON, ALEXANDER, Shovell, North Petherton.
1912 WILSON, Rev. C. T., The Rectory, Hatch Beauchamp.
1908 WILSON, H., 18, Kent Terrace, Hanover Gate, London, N.W.
1912 WILTON, Rev. T. G., The Rectory, Luccombe, Taunton.
1907 WINCH, Miss CHARLOTTE, Childown, near Chertsey.
1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
1874 WINTER, Major J. A., Wootcote, Broom Road, Hampton Wick.
1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Rothesay House, Dorchester.
1909 WITHERS, A. H., 10, Essex Villas, Kensington, London, W.
1914 WOOD, W. E. RAMSDEN, M.D., Coram Tower, Lyme Regis.
1914 WOOD, Mrs. RAMSDEN, Coram Tower, Lyme Regis.
1912 WOODHOUSE, A. E. C., Kilve, Bridgwater.
1905 WOODHOUSE, Lt.-Col. S. H., Heatherton Park, Taunton.
1911 WOODWARD, EDWARD R., 61, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.
1911 WOODWARD, Miss M. C., Briarclyst, Beer, Devon.
1885 WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
1912 WRIGHT, H. E., 57, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
1912 YOUNG, Rev. H. CHRISTIAN, The Rectory, Crowcombe.

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Two General Indexes to the *Proceedings* are still obtainable. Vols. I—XX, price 4/-; Vols. XXI—XL, price 4/-.

* Most of the remaining copies of Vol. I have two or three plates deficient.

† The few remaining copies of Vols. II and V are slightly soiled. No absolutely perfect copy of Vol. V remains which can be sold separately, *i.e.* apart from a complete set of the volumes.

A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
FLORA OF SOMERSET

BY
EDWARD SHEARBURN MARSHALL, M.A., F.L.S.
RECTOR OF WEST MONKTON.



Taunton :
PUBLISHED BY THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY.

1914



PREFACE.

IN these pages I have tried to record the various additions or corrections since the publication of Mr. Murray's book ; which, though dated 1896, was not (I believe) issued until early in the following year. There is a certain fitness in my continuing his work ; for we were intimate friends from the autumn of 1882 until his death, and I had a small share in his Somerset explorations : he was also my first real helper in the study of critical plants. I have generally followed the *London Catalogue* names and standard of species, which is somewhat more liberal than that of *Fl. Som.* ; Mr. Murray was accustomed to deal with larger areas, and his point of view was synthetical, rather than analytical.

Researches have been carried on for many years in the north-west ; the results are embodied in Mr. J. W. White's *Flora of Bristol*, in my opinion quite the best and most thorough book of its kind, which appeared in 1912. He has most generously allowed me to make full use of it ; and—as the reader cannot fail to see—it has been my mainstay. Our friend Dr. C. E. Moss has written an important work on the plant-associations of the county ; and I wish to thank my numerous correspondents for their cordial help. The time has not yet come for a new edition of the *Somerset Flora* ; several districts still need much closer investigation, and my own scanty leisure is so much occupied by other matters that I have been un-

able to devote a great deal of it to local excursions. Any further information will be welcome.

It should be added that, being personally unacquainted with the boundaries of districts 9 and 10, I have not always been able to decide with certainty in which of them a given locality should be placed. The map in *Fl. Som.* is on too small a scale, and the excellent one in Mr. White's book does not mark our divisions; so that some errors are probable, though care has been taken to avoid them. For records without a name I am responsible (or Mr. White, in quotations from *Fl. Bristol*).

Mr. W. D. Miller has very kindly undertaken the troublesome task of preparing the Index.

EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

WEST MONKTON RECTORY,

TAUNTON,

March, 1914.

ERRATA.

p. 38, after *MONTIA* insert *M. FONTANA, L.*

p. 70, for *EUPATORIUM* read *EUPATORIA.*

p. 84, after *BRYONIA* insert *B. DIOICA, L.*

p. 106, after *SERRATULA* insert *S. TINCTORIA, L.*

A

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FLORA OF SOMERSET.

RANUNCULACEAE.

THALICTRUM, L.

T. FLAVUM, L.

3. Between North Newton and Athelney.
8. Godney Moor, *R. Troup*, sp. Wedmore to the peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Ditch-banks in the marshes here and there from Yatton across to Kewstoke; Claverham; Max Bog, Winscombe, in plenty, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Portbury (*D. Williams*); in several spots between Keynsham and Bristol, *Fl. Bristol*.

ADONIS, L.

A. ANNUA, L. (*autumnalis*, L.).

9. Portishead Station-yard, 1907 (*Miss Roper*) and 1909, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Several plants on cultivated land above Arno's Vale, 1907 (*Miss Edmonds*); West Hill, Wraxall, 1909 (*J. W. Eves* and *Miss Agnes Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

MYOSURUS, L.

M. MINIMUS, L.

3. Near Taunton; only once seen, *W. Watson*.
10. Large cornfield on alluvial clay, Portbury (*Misses Hill* and *Peacock*), 1908 to 1911, *Fl. Bristol*.

RANUNCULUS, L.

R. CIRCINATUS, *Sibth.*

8. Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Nailsea; Tickenham; in the Cheddar Water at Hythe (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. TRICHOPHYLLUS, *Chaix.*

8. Bruton, *W. Watson.* Between South Brent and Burnham, *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Kewstoke (*Mrs. Gregory*); between Brean Down and Burnham; Cheddar Valley near Draycott, and towards Wells; ditches along the Channel shore between the Avon and Portishead, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Brook, Long Ashton; ponds between Knowle and Whitchurch, *Fl. Bristol.*

R. DROUETII, *F. Schultz.*

2. Minehead. Stolford.
3. Bridgwater, *Herb. Clark (H. S. Thompson).* Plentiful on West Sedgmoor and on Northmoor.
5. Othery. Pitney.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson.* Shapwick Moor. Highbridge.
9. Marsh ditches near Weston-in-Gordano; ditch on Draycott Moor; Nailsea Moor (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol.* Near Worle Station. Ditches, south of Brean Down. Between Bleadon and Uphill.
10. Portbury (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *Godronii* (Gren.).

9. Drain in the moor between Yatton and Kenn, *Fl. Bristol.*
The stations given on my own authority are, I think, correct; but the line between this and the previous species is not always easy to draw.

R. HETEROPHYLLUS, *Weber.*

2. Ditches near the Decoy, Porlock Weir.
3. Taunton, *W. Watson.* West Monkton. Northmoor, near Maunsel.
5. Langport, *W. Watson.* Dunball.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson.* Near Glastonbury (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Ditches on Kenn Moor, and on other moors about Nailsea, Claverham, and Yatton; pond on Dial Hill, Clevedon (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *triphyllus* (Hiern).

9. Marsh ditch between Clapton and Portishead, *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *submersus* (Hiern).

9. Between Portbury and the Channel towards Portishead; Kenn Moor, *Fl. Bristol* (confirmed by *H. and J. Groves*).

I understand from Professor Hugo Glück, of Heidelberg, that what we call *R. heterophyllus* is named *R. radians*, Revel, by most German botanists.

R. PELTATUS, *Schrank*.

8. Edington Burtle (*Herb. Clark*, 1845), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. In three pools on the high ground (Potter's Hill, 600-650ft.) between Barrow Hill and Brockley Combe ; pond on Mendip near Priddy Nine Barrows, at 1,000ft., *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *floribundus* (Bab.).

8. South Brent, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Flax Bourton ; Nailsea Moor ; Loxton ; Clevedon (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Pill and Portbury ; Emborrow (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *penicillatus* (Hiern), including *R. pseudo-fluitans*, Hiern.

1. I think that the River Barle plant, referred to var. *elongatus* in *Fl. Som.*, should be placed here.
9. The Cheddar mill-pond form was in good flower and fruit on Sept. 19th, 1913 ; even in still, shallow water the leaves were flaccid and collapsing, and I could see little divergence from the ordinary *penicillatus* of swift streams.

R. BAUDOTII, *Godr.*

4. A small form is plentiful in Chard Reservoir.
9. Uphill. Blean. Rhines near Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; ditches between Portbury and the Channel shore, and along the sea-bank towards Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *confusus* (Godr.).

8. Near South Brent (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Weston-super-Mare (*Babington*, 1855 ; *Mrs. Gregory*, 1890), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. LENORMANDI, *F.*, *Schultz*.

1. Near Exford, *W. Watson*. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Dunkery, *W. Watson*. Crowcombe Heathfield.
3. Near Taunton and Crowcombe, *W. Watson*. Clean Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
4. Curland. Staple Common.

R. HEDERACEUS, *L.*

"Not noticed on any of the calcareous soils of the county."
Dr. C. E. Moss. My own experience is the same.

R. SCCELERATUS, L.

2. Minehead.
 3. West Monkton. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Kingston. Wiveliscombe. Stoke St. Mary. West Sedgemoor. Durston, *W. Watson*.
 5. Othery. Chedzoy.
 8. Common about Highbridge.
 9. Uphill.
 10. About the Malago-stream near Lock's Mills, and in Bedminster Meads; here and there along the course of the Avon between Hanham and Twerton, *Fl. Bristol*.
- "Not noticed on any of the calcareous soils of the county."
Dr. C. E. Moss.

R. FLAMMULA, L.

I have seen this in districts 5 and 6, for which notes were lacking.

'*Var. pseudo-reptans, Syme.*'

10. Well marked in a swamp by the Chew a little way above Pensford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*. I doubt whether we have Syme's plant (*var. radicans, Nolte*) in southern England; he describes the flowers as being nearly solitary, but what I have seen, so called, from Kent, etc., only differed from the type in being prostrate and rooting, and hardly deserved a special name.

R. LINGUA, L.

8. Witham, *W. Watson*.
9. Churchill (*Herb. Lawrence, 1852*); still there in 1910, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. AURICOMUS, L.

3. West Monkton. Hatch Beauchamp. Stoke St. Mary. Corfe. Quite local, I believe, in the south-west.
- 8, 9, 10. More common in N. Somerset than on the Gloucester side of the district, *Fl. Bristol*. Neither *Dr. Moss* nor *Mr. Watson* mentions it as occurring near Bruton.

R. ACRIS, L.

An excellent account of the forms which grow around Bristol, based on his own and *Mr. Cedric Bucknall's* observations, is given by *Mr. White* in *Fl. Bristol*, pp. 121-5. I have not paid special attention to those of the southern districts; but *R. Boraeanus, Jord.* (including *R. tomophyllus, Jord.*, which is very near it) appears to be by far the most general. The N. Somerset stations given by *Mr. White* are appended.

Var. *Friesianus* (Jord.), or *vulgatus* (Jord.).

8. Peat moor, Shapwick.
9. Clapton. Rodney Stoke.
10. Markham Bottom. Keynsham. Saltford meadows (*D. Fry*).

Var. *Boraeanus* (Jord.).

9. Roadsides near Congresbury and Churchill. Clapton Moor. Cheddar Gorge. Roadside waste near Charlton Lodge, and about Tickenham Hill.
10. Beggars' Bush Lane. Lane to the Ferry, and the Avon-side meadows at St. Anne's Brislington. Saltford (*D. Fry*). Hedgebanks, etc., between Priston and Combe Hay.

Var. *tomophyllus* (Jord.).

8. Peat moor, Shapwick.
9. Near Charlton Lodge and thence to Tickenham Hill by the roadside. Meadows and salt-marsh between Portbury and Portishead. Naish Hill. Clapton-in-Gordano. Winscombe. Wavering Down. Churchill Batch. Cross. Axbridge. Cheddar Gorge. The Mineries on Mendip.
10. Keynsham. Beggars' Bush Lane.

Var. *pumilus*, Rouy & Foucaud.

8. The Mineries and Shipham on Mendip, locally plentiful.
- "In long, moist herbage this passes into *tomophyllus*."

Var. *Steveni* (Andrz.).

9. Rodney Stoke. Uphill! Sand-hills near Berrow. Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*).
10. Keynsham.

Var. *rectus* (Boreau).

8. Peat moors south of Edington and Shapwick Stations.
9. Clevedon (*Miss Livett*). Clapton. Roadsides, Congresbury. Churchill Batch. Axbridge. Laneside and meadows at Cross. Winscombe. Max and Compton Bishop. Rodney Stoke. Uphill.
10. Avonside meadows at St. Anne's, Brislington. Beggars' Bush Lane. Markham Bottom. Keynsham Hams. Meadows at Saltford.

R. SARDOUS, *Crantz (hirsutus, Curt.)*.

2. Moist meadows near the coast, Porlock Weir and Stolford. Alcombe marshes, *H. W. Pugsley*.
9. Waste ground near the bank of Portishead Pill; [also formerly behind Portishead Esplanade], *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Embankment of the new road across Ashton Fields, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. PARVIFLORUS, *L.*

2. Minehead. Williton, towards St. Audries.
3. In profusion on Stoke St. Mary Hill. A garden weed at West Monkton Rectory. Pitminster. Corfe.
5. Pitney. Aller. High Ham. Dunball.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Walton-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*); Sand Bay, Kewstoke; near Hale Well, Winscombe (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

This species is especially partial to bare banks and hillsides on the Lias limestone.

R. ARVENSIS, *L.*

5. Near Piper's Inn, *Herb. Clark*. High Ham, *W. Watson*. Compton Dundon.

R. FICARIA, *L.* (*Ficaria verna*, Huds.), var. *incumbens*, F. Schultz.

9. Lane leading from the Bourton Road to Backwell; Barrow Gurney; Ubley, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Coppices in Ashton Park; Norton Malreward; Whitchurch; Yanley Lane; Saltford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

CALTHA, *L.*

C. PALUSTRIS, *L.*, var. *Guerangerii* (Boreau).

8. Near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Botlands, Chew Magna, *Fl. Bristol*.

HELLEBORUS, *L.*

H. VIRIDIS, *L.* (the British plant is *H. occidentalis*, Reuter).

2. Seven Wells Coombe, 1840, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
3. West Hatch, *W. Watson*.
8. Shepton Montague, *W. Watson*.
9. Bourton—a few plants in a large pasture below Belmont Hill towards Bourton Batch; orchard at Sandford, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Steep overgrown bank of a stream on a wood-border above Portbury, fine and plentiful [also, formerly, in the angle of a lane leading from Portbury to Upper Failand, but now eradicated]; in the north-western portion of Ashton Court Park, abundant (*A. E. G. Way*); open field behind Publow Leigh near Pensford (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. FOETIDUS, L.

2. Luxborough Valley, above Langridge Mill ; two or three plants, not far from a cottage, *H. Slater*.
3. Orchard Portman, *W. B. Butler*. Hatch Beauchamp ; one fine plant, 1910.
9. Rocky bank, towards the bottom of Tickenham Hill ; Wraxall Woods (*J. W. Eves*) ; Chelvey Batch (*Miss Roper*) ; hillside near Rowberrow (*J. H. Cundall*, 1851) ; to the south-west of the camp on Dolebury (*F. A. Knight*) ; about Hutton, and near the old church at Uphill, not truly wild (*St. Brody, Fl. Weston*, 1856), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ham Green (*Herb. Powell*) ; formerly abundant, but now scarce, *Fl. Bristol*.

AQUILEGIA, L.

A. VULGARIS, L.

3. In fair quantity and native on wet moors between Wiveliscombe and Milverton, both among bushes and in the open. North Newton and Stoke St. Mary, only as garden strays. Buncombe, near Kingston ; an escape ?, *W. Watson*.
5. Aller Wood, *W. D. Miller*, sp.
8. Milton Clevedon, *W. Watson*.
9. Freeman's Farm, Barrow Common ; border of wood above Portbury, and along the limestone ridge by Clapton and Cadbury to Clevedon ; about Wraxall (*F. Samson*) ; Backwell Hill, abundant ; woods at Portishead (*Misses Cundall*) ; woods at Congresbury ; Sandford Hill, with white flowers (*H. S. Thompson*) ; Hutton Combe (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Burrington Combe ; Cheddar Gorge, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Houndstreet (*D. Fry*) ; wood near Fortnight (*Misses Cundall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

DELPHINIUM, L.

- [*D. AJACIS*, L. 8. Burnham ; 9. Brean Down (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*—casuals].
- [*D. CONSOLIDA*, L. 9. Weston-super-Mare (*Herb. Lawrence*, 1850), *Fl. Bristol*].

ACONITUM, L.

A. NAPELLUS, L.

1. By the Exe, above Winsford, 1911, *W. D. Miller*.

3. The Croford station in *Fl. Som.* is covered by the one mentioned previously, which extends for a considerable distance below Milverton; Mr. H. S. Thompson mentions a specimen in *Herb. Clark*, collected thereabouts in 1825.
8. Frequent by the River Alham, from Westcombe (Batcombe parish) downwards; this includes Murray's locality at Spargrove. "In great abundance in Park Wood, Redlynch. In June, 1902, there were thousands of flowering spikes. The wood is in a watershed, 300-400 feet in altitude; and a stream takes its rise here in Redlynch Pond . . . Near Cole and Bruton, as a streamside plant, with *Senecio sarracenicus*." *C. E. Moss in litt.*
10. Edford Wood, associated with the Snowdrop and Daffodil, 1883! This appears to be the station mentioned in *Fl. Bristol*, p. 130:—"on both banks of a stream skirting the southern edge of Downside Common, near Edford."

I am satisfied that this is a true native in Somerset, and in several other western counties. Dr. O. Stapf, of Kew, who has made a special study of the genus, told me (May, 1913) that he had been unable to meet with exactly our English plant, on the Continent.

BERBERIDACEAE.

BERBERIS, L.

B. VULGARIS, L.

2. This occurs in a wood above Bossington, as well as in neighbouring hedges.
3. Halse, *H. S. Thompson*; "seems quite naturalised," *W. Watson*.
9. One bush, near the high road on the Bristol side of Bourton Batch; hedgerow, Clapton-in-Gordano; two bushes in a hedge close to Banwell village; for a yard or two by the side of a stream below Rowberrow (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. A fine clump in Markham Bottom, above Haberfield Bridge (*L. W. Rogers*); one tree, east of Portbury, associated with Horse-chestnut and Laburnum; St. Anne's Wood, Brislington (*Herb. Cundall*, 1849); hedges on the Hallatrow Court Estate (*R. V. Sherring*); Nunney (*Rev. S. Laing*); for some yards in a pasture hedge by the way going down into Combe Hay from the old canal, *Fl. Bristol*.

Mr. White classes this as a native or denizen ; the latter is I believe, its lowest probable status. As he points out, it has been largely rooted out by agriculturists ; and hedges used to be made up with the most suitable *wild* plants that could be had. My own impression is rather in favour of its being aboriginal, in the neighbourhood of Minehead and Porlock.

[*B. ARISTATA*, DC., a native of Nepaul, etc., grows for about thirty yards in the hedge of a narrow lane, between Bossington and Hurlstone Point, dis. 2 ; it is not likely to have been planted, but was probably bird-sown, many years ago, from the Dyke-Acland gardens at Holnicote. I erroneously thought it to be a hybrid between *B. Aquifolium* and *B. vulgaris* ; but it was identified as above at Kew for Mr. A. Bruce Jackson].

NYMPHAEACEAE.

NUPHAR, Sm.

N. LUTEUM, Sm. (*Nymphaea lutea*, L.).

3. Near North Newton, W. Watson.

10. In the river Chew at Compton Dando and Chewton Keynsham ; Ham Green, Fl. Bristol.

Dr. C. E. Moss tells me that our former generic names for the Water-lilies must be restored, in accordance with the Rules of the Vienna Botanical Congress.

NYMPHAEA, L.

N. ALBA, L.

8. In a large pool near the railway below Brent Knoll Station ! and one or two similar pools nearer Highbridge, Fl. Bristol.

10. Pond by Ham Green ; in the river Chew, just above the old mill at Compton Dando, with small flowers, perhaps the var. *minor* DC. (*D. Fry*) ; very abundant for half a mile in the canal between Camerton and Radford, Fl. Bristol.

In S. Somerset I have only seen this as an obvious introduction.

PAPAVERACEAE.

PAPAVER, *L.*[*P. SOMNIFERUM*, *L.*

9. Waste ground at Weston-super-Mare (*G. S. Gibson*, 1843); Brean Down (*St. Brody*); potato-field near Clevedon, 1905-9, *Fl. Bristol*].

P. RHOEAS, *L.*, var. *strigosum* (Boenn.).

2. Close to the shore at Porlock Weir, *C. E. Salmon*. Field at Alcombe, with the type, *H. W. Pugsley*.

P. LECOQII, *Lamotte*.

9. Among corn near Wrington; roadside, Uphill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Keynsham (*D. Fry*); in a clover-field on Lansdown; abundant on refuse at South Liberty Colliery, 1906, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. ARGEMONE, *L.*

9. Wraxall (*Miss Peck*); old brickworks by the railway below Nailsea Station (*Miss Livett*); near the old Weston Junction, permanent (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Rush Hill, near Twerton (*Herb. Flower*, 1848), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. HYBRIDUM, *L.*

2. Kilve, 1849, *Herb. Clark*. Shurton Bars, 1897, *Rev. C. W. Whistler* (both stations communicated by Mr. H. S. Thompson).
9. Casual in the Station-yard at Portishead (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

MECONOPSIS, *Vig.**M. CAMBRICA*, *Vig.*

1. General in the Barle Valley, from Hawkridge downwards, *W. Watson*. In many places by the Exe, about Winsford and Exton.
2. Plentiful in combs running down to the sea, near Culbone, *W. B. Butler* (extends the former record).
3. Triscombe, *W. Watson*.

GLAUCIUM, *Hill*.*G. FLAVUM*, *Crantz (luteum, Scop.)*.

2. Porlock Weir!; Dunster!, *C. E. Salmon*. Blue Anchor. Below Williton. *St. Audries*.
- [8. Near the Baths, Shepton Mallet, *W. Watson*; probably imported with coast-shingle].

FUMARIACEAE.

CORYDALIS, *Vent.*C. CLAVICULATA, *DC.*

2. Wych Wood, between Dunster and Timberscombe, in plenty, *H. Slater*. Porlock Weir.
3. Gotton Copse, West Monkton, *W. D. Miller*; also in the wood at Burlinch, in the same parish, most years!

FUMARIA, *L.*F. CAPREOLATA, *L. (pallidiflora, Jord.)*.

2. West Luccombe, *W. Watson*. Minehead.
8. East Pennard, *W. Watson*.
9. Roadside bank, just north of Axbridge; Ellborough, between Hutton and Banwell (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
The Minehead, Dunster, and Cheddar plants are referred by Mr. H. W. Pugsley (*Journ. Bot.*, 1912, *Supplement*) to his var. *Babingtonii*, the usual British plant.

F. PURPUREA, *Pugsley*.

Colonist or native; very rare. June to August

9. Hillside above Christon (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*; vouched for by Mr. Pugsley.

I have failed to find this endemic species in the south-west.

F. BORAEI, *Jord.* This is the '*F. confusa*' of *Fl. Som.*, at least usually. Mr. Pugsley considers it to be a subspecies of *F. muralis*, Sonder, which is decidedly scarce in Britain.

2. Allerton; Alcombe; Dunster!; Wootton Courtney, *H. W. Pugsley*. Porlock. Williton.
3. Enmore, *Herb. Clark*, 1835 (*H. S. Thompson*). Staple-grove, *W. Watson*. Cothelstone. Kingston. Cheddor Fitzpaine. West Monkton. North Newton.
9. Wrington (*Mrs. Gregory*); Clapton-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

Forma *elongata*, Pugsley.

2. Minehead, *H. W. Pugsley*.

Var. *ambigua*, Pugsley.

2. Minehead, *H. W. Pugsley*.

Var. *britannica*, Pugsley (*serotina*, Pugsley, prius, non Clavaud).

3. Frequent on hedgebanks about West Monkton and Kingston; Mr. Pugsley has identified some of my gatherings.

Although it is often found in cultivated ground, I consider that this species is quite likely native in some of its stations.

F. BASTARDI, *Boreau (confusa, Jord.)*.

Native or colonist. Banks and hedgerows, especially near the sea. June to August. Very local, and perhaps only in the south-west. This is the '*F. muralis*' of *Fl. Som.*

2. Dunster! *H. W. Pugsley*. Common about Minehead. Bossington.

8. [The Wells and Shapwick stations probably belong to the previous species; Mr. Pugsley mentions no N. Somerset specimen as having been seen by him].

I have not observed this in the county on arable land; in several spots it grows remote from fields and gardens: this is likewise the case with *F. capreolata*.

CRUCIFERAE.

NASTURTIIUM, *Br.*

N. OFFICINALE, *Br.* The luxuriant state which has been called var. *siifolium* occurs at 2. Williton and 3. West Monkton.

(Dr. Moss lately wrote to me that *Nasturtium* is a *nomen conservandum*, and should be retained, instead of the older *Radicula*, Hill).

N. SYLVESTRE, *Br.*

3. North Newton, *W. Watson*.

8. Pongside, Highbridge (*Miss Livett*); Wedmore (*Miss Ruddock*), and frequent in marsh ditches south of Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Nailsea Moor (*D. Fry*); Bank of the Cheddar Water at Hythe (*Dr. C. E. Moss*); moor ditch by Nyland, Cheddar Valley (*C. Wall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Damp spot at side of the Wells Road, half a mile beyond Whitechurch (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

N. PALUSTRE, *DC.*

3. North Curry, *W. Watson*. Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson*. Northmoor, near Maunsel.

4. Abundant at Chard Reservoir.

5. Stawell, *H. Slater*. Chedzoy.

8. About Ashcott Station. Marshes between Berrow and Brent Knoll, and between Wedmore and the river Brue; Polsham (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Kenn Moor (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*. Drove near Tickenham, *Miss Sandford*, sp.
10. Bank of the Chew near Compton Dando; near Ham Green (*Mrs. Sandwith*); by the Avon at Saltford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

N. AMPHIBIUM, *Br.* (*Armoracia amphibia*, Peterm.).

3. North Curry, *W. Watson*. Creech St. Michael.
8. Westhay, near Meare.
9. Roadside ditch between Sandford and Churchill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. St. Anne's Wood (*Thwaites* in *Herb. Watson*); Bathampton and Bathford; Warleigh Ferry, in plenty; canal-sides, Claverton, *Fl. Bristol*.

BARBAREA, *Br.*

B. VULGARIS, *Aiton*, var. *transiens*, *Druce*.

10. A large patch on a field border by the Wellsway, three miles out of Bath (*J. W. White*, 1910), *Fl. Bristol*; "flowers slightly darker yellow than in the type, upper leaves with long linear lobes. Mr. Druce confirms the name."

B. INTERMEDIA, *Bureau*.

Colonist or casual. Roadsides, fields, etc.; rare and very local, but sometimes persistent. May to July.

2. Dunster, 1906; two or three plants.
3. Field at Coombe, West Monkton, 1905. Roadside banks above Cherry Grove, West Monkton, on the way to Broomfield, 1906 to 1913; in fair quantity, some years.
9. Portishead Station-yard, one plant, 1904; over a hundred, 1909, in a field that had been cropped with lucerne, on Tickenham Hill; one, by the gate leading into an adjoining pasture, and about a dozen on the roadside, lower down; several in the corner of a pasture on Nailsea Moor, 1900; one at Clevedon railway station (*Miss Livett*, 1906), *Fl. Bristol*. Cultivated field on the hill north of Weston-in-Gordano; several dozen plants, 1913, *Miss Livett*.
10. Railway embankments, north of Pensford Station (*C. Bucknall*, 1898); field border north of Fortnight Farm, near Bath, one plant, 1909, *Fl. Bristol*.

B. VERNA, *Asherson* (*praecox*, *Br.*).

9. Bristol Road, Weston-super-Mare, 1888, and on Worle Hill, 1898 (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Roadside, Leigh Woods (*A. E. G. Way*, 1910); embankment of Ashton Avenue, 1910; Odd Down, Bath, 1891, *Fl. Bristol*.

Formerly much used as a salad; it is still grown in a friend's kitchen garden at West Monkton.

ARABIS, *L.*

A. *HIRSUTA*, *Scop.*

8. Hadspen, Shepton Mallet, and Masbury, *W. Watson*.
Dry banks near Ashcott Station, *H. Slater*!
9. Bleadon.

CARDAMINE, *L.*

- C. *PRATENSIS*, *L.* The double-flowered form has been observed in the following additional stations; it seems to occur chiefly in nitrogenous soils (enriched by manure, etc.)

1. Meadow, Brushford, *W. D. Miller*.
2. Near Langridge Mill, between Luxborough and Roadwater, *H. Slater*.
3. Boroughbridge, *W. D. Miller*, sp. Banks of a pond at West Monkton Rectory; seen annually since 1905.
9. Kewstcke Bay (*Mrs. Gregory*); two localities near Compton Martin (*Dr. Gough*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bishopsworth (*O. Giles*); between Great Elm and Mells; near Bath (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. *IMPATIENS*, *L.* |

9. In a rocky combe N. of Cheddar Gorge, 1898; foot of Callow Rocks near Sidcot (*Dr. C. E. Moss*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Woods, valley below Nightingale Valley, (*L. W. Rogers*), and in another ravine that goes down from near the Roman encampment to the railway (*J. W. White*); Claverton Down and Smallcombe, Bath, frequent, and sporadic on waste ground near Twerton, 1903 (*Miss Martin*), *Fl. Bristol*.

DRABA, *L.*

D. *MURALIS*, *L.*

8. Near Shepton Mallet, *H. S. Thompson* and *W. Watson*.
Railway near Pink Wood, between Bruton and Witham, *C. E. Moss*.

10. Walls at Rush Hill and Farrington Gurney ; Temple Cloud (*L. W. Rogers*) ; between Mells and Great Elm ; formerly on walls at Old Down, Bath (*T. B. Flower in Fl. Bathon. Suppl.*) ; East Harptree Combe (*Rutter, Hist., 1829*), *Fl. Bristol*.

EROPHILA, DC.

E. STENOCARPA, *Jord.* (perhaps a variety or subspecies of *E. verna*, *E. Meyer*).

3. Walls at Wick, west of Langport.
5. Pitney.

E. PRAECOX, DC. (*brachycarpa*, *Jord.*).

3. Common on walls near Taunton ; e.g. West Monkton, Bathpool, Corfe, North Newton, North Petherton, etc.
5. Charlton Mackrell.
9. Bleadon. Churchill. Axbridge. Cadbury Camp ; Berrow sand-hills ! ; Worle Hill ; Uphill ! ; Woodspring ; Banwell ; Cheddar ! ; Priddy ! ; *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Chewton Mendip ; Ston Easton, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. VIRESCENS, *Jord.*

Native. Sandy and open grassy ground (never on walls, in my experience) ; apparently uncommon, but little known, and apt to be overlooked. March to May.

2. Minehead Warren*
8. Creech Hill, Bruton.
9. Near Berrow Church.

This, which seems to be identical with an authentic but immature specimen in *Herb. Brit. Mus.*, is a very distinct species. The leaves are fleshy, bright green, glabrescent, rather broad in larger specimens, forming a flattened rosette ; the pods of our British plant are mostly jujube-shaped, and do not quite agree with Jordan's figure, being narrower and less ovoid.

COCHLEARIA, L.

C. OFFICINALIS, L.

8. Walls at Shepton Mallet, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Beach at Kewstoke Bay ; Brean Down (*W. B. Waterfall*), *Fl. Bristol*. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*, sp.

C. DANICA, L.

2. I saw this in good flower on Hurlstone Point, Sept. 23rd, 1907 ; doubtless a second crop, as I have always found it to be annual, whereas *C. officinalis* is normally biennial.

9. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*. Rocks at the extremity of Brean Down; in two places, Kewstoke Bay (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. ANGLICA, *L.*

9. Under Brean Down (*Herb. Clark*, 1836); ditchbanks in Portbury marshes, *Fl. Bristol*.

From Mr. White's remarks it is clear that the Bristol plant agrees with the Linnean type (Hort's 'var. *gemina*'); the *English Botany* figure represents var. *stenocarpa*, Meyer (*Hortii*, Syme).

HESPERIS, *L.*

H. MATRONALIS, *L.*

1. Apparently quite firmly established near Withypool, *W. Watson*. [One plant on the railway between East Anstey and Brushford].
9. Portishead (*Miss Peck*, 1903); banks near the Grove, Weston-super-Mare, and at Hutton, rare (*St. Brody*, *Fl. Weston*, 1856); an outcast on the rocks north of Weston (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1888); bank of a rhine near Uphill (*Misses Cundall*, 1895), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Two or three plants by the Chew below Pensford (*L. W. Rogers*, 1889); [garden weed at Failand], *Fl. Bristol*.

SISYMBRIUM, *L.*

S. THALIANUM, *Gay*.

2. Stogumber.
3. Frequent, north of Taunton, *W. Watson*. West Monkton. Cothelstone.
5. North Cadbury, *W. Watson*. Garden weed, Stawell, *H. Slater*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Coast between Burnham and Blean, on the landward side of the sand-hills, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portbury; Portishead; Clevedon; Wrington valley; Uphill (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. A garden weed near the Suspension Bridge; Pill and Ham Green; about Keynsham and Pensford; plentiful on walls at Chew Magna; Hallatrow and Farrington Gurney (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. OFFICINALE, *Scop.*, var. *leiocarpum*, *DC.*

10. Waste ground, St. Philip's, Bristol (*Miss Roper*, 1906), *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White has sought for this slight variety elsewhere without success; nor have I observed it in S. Somerset.

S. SOPHIA, L.

9. Sandy fields near Weston-super-Mare (*St. Brody*); frequent about Worle in 1889 (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

ERYSIMUM, L.

E. CHEIRANTHOIDES, L.

8. Bruton; very rare, *W. Watson*. Plentiful in fields, etc., near Ashcott Station, 1913. Burtle Moor, and scattered on the peat along the railway between Edington and Shapwick Stations; roadside on Aller Moor near Mudgley, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Farm barton, Wick St. Lawrence (*D. Fry*); Christon Hill (*Mrs. Gregory*); Banwell Hill (*Herb. St. Brody*, 1846), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Field at Whitchurch (*Herb. Cundall*, 1850); between Whitchurch and Woollard (*Miss Roper*); garden weed at Failand House (*Miss Agnes Fry*); Bath (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- “Possibly wild on the peat,” *Fl. Bristol*. I think this quite likely; elsewhere it seems, as a rule, to be little better than a casual.

BRASSICA, L.

B. OLERACEA, L.

9. Brean Down (*F. A. Knight*), *Fl. Bristol*. No other observer has recorded it since Collins. Mr. H. S. Thompson (*Journ. Bot.*, 1905, p. 234) writes:—“Clark’s specimen of *B. campestris* has the robust habit of *B. oleracea*, but it is certainly not that species.” Mr. Druce gathered what appears to be the same in flower on Steep Holm, May, 1909, but saw nothing of the Wild Cabbage.

B. RAPA, L., var. *sylvestris*, Watson.

10. “This may possibly be indigenous on the banks of the rivers Chew and Avon,” *Fl. Bristol*. I think it truly wild by the latter stream, in Wiltshire, as well as on the Wye, Thames, Wey, and other rivers. Is it ever found in cultivation?

[Var. *Briggsii*, Watson.

9. Made ground at Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*].

B. NIGRA, Koch (*Sinapis nigra*, L.).

2. Williton. Coast cliffs from St. Audries to Kilve.
3. Bathpool. Stoke St. Mary. Hatch Beauchamp.
5. Chedzoy.

8. Cole ; rare, *W. Watson*. Canal banks near Ashcott Station.
 9. Wild on cliffs, Brean Down, *C. E. Salmon*. Berrow.
- "Too well distributed to need the mention of any localities,"
Fl. Bristol.

B. ARVENSIS, *O. Kuntze* (*Sinapis arvensis*, L.)

- 8, 10. "The form of this species with hispid pods, common in many parts of England and not separated by British botanists, is kept up as a variety by Continental writers under the names *villosa* Mér. and *orientalis* Murr. I have found this form . . . on the outskirts of Bath and on the southern peat moors," *Fl. Bristol*.

B. ALBA, *Boiss.* (*Sinapis alba*, L.)

9. Waste ground, Clevedon (*Miss Livett*) ; roadside and sand-hills at Berrow ; cultivated ground on Mendip near Shipham and Sidcot, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington and Stockwood (*Herb. Stephens*) ; in many spots both by the roadside and on walls between Twerton and Englishcombe (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Evidently scarce in the southern districts ; I have not met with it, nor had it reported.

DIPILOTAXIS, DC.

D. TENUIFOLIA, DC.

3. Walls of Taunton Castle Yard, *Herb. Clark*, 1829. This confirms the suggestion in *Fl. Som.* Planted.
8. Once found near Witham, *W. Watson*.
9. Steep Holm, 1909, *G. C. Druce*. In plenty about the dock and railway at Portishead ; on the embankment at Nailsea Station, and about an old brick-yard near by : also lately introduced in a Clevedon quarry and now abundant there, 1911 (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ashton Gate, on waste ground ; on the railway towards Bedminster, and continues by Pylle Hill, Totterdown and Knowle to Temple Meads ; by the Avon below Bath (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

D. MURALIS, DC.

8. Abundant about Highbridge, *Fl. Bristol*. Burnham, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Abundant about Uphill !, *Fl. Bristol*. Garden weed, Cheddar, *C. E. Moss*. Rodney Stoke.
10. Abundant about Bristol, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *Babingtonii*, Syme.

3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*.

8. Near the railway, Bruton, *W. Watson*.

I agree with Mr. Murray in reckoning this as a mere form. Mr. White remarks that the species has greatly extended its area in the West of England.

CORONOPUS, *Haller (Senebiera, Pers.)*.

C. DIDYMUS, *Pers.*

2. Bossington.
3. Combwich. A troublesome garden weed at West Monkton.
8. Railway, near Edington Junction (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Railway, near Portishead Station; Uphill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Rownham, Ashton Gate, and Bedminster; Failand (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. PROCUMBENS, *Gilib. (S. Coronopus, Poir.)*.

2. Stolford.
3. Milverton. Combwich.
5. Compton Dundon. Chedzoy.
8. Near Bruton; very rare, *W. Watson*. Meare. Burnham. Huntspill. Highbridge.
9. Winscombe (*D. Fry*); Wrington; Yatton (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill. Worle.
10. About Rownham Ferry (*Swete, Fl.*); roadside, Saltford, and a weed in gardens, Corston (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LEPIDIUM, *L.*

L. LATIFOLIUM, *L.*

- [3. Mr. White, in a letter to Mr. Murray, denied all knowledge of the Station near Bridgwater given in *Fl. Som.*]
9. "D. Fry says:—'Do not all the records refer to the same station, that at Berrow?' " (note in Mr. Murray's copy of *Fl. Som.*). Mr. White's remarks (*Fl. Bristol*) point the same way.

L. RUDERALE, *L.*

3. Casual in a farmyard at Badger Street.
8. Near the Brue by Highbridge (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Walton-by-Clevedon (*Miss Livett*); about Portishead Dock and Station; on the beach, Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Roadsides and waste ground at Ashton Gate ; abundant in a salt-marsh by the river below Pill (*Misses Cundall*) ; on ballast at St. Anne's, Brislington (*Miss Roper*) ; waste ground by the Avon below Bath ; Bathampton Station (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

L. CAMPESTRE, *Br.*

3. Lane at Overton, West Monkton ; scarce, but persistent. Copse, Badger Street.
9. Chelvey (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. West Town ; Odd Down (Bath) and Bathampton, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. HETEROPHYLLUM, *Benth.*, var. *canescens*, Gren. & Godr. (*L. Smithii*, Hooker).

1. Winsford. King's Brompton. Near East Anstey.
2. Coast, Porlock, *C. E. Salmon* ! Withycombe, *H. Slater*.
3. Hatch Beauchamp, *W. Watson*. West Monkton.
9. On the beach, Portishead (*J. N. Duck*, 1852) ; wall near Portishead Church (*J. F. Hopkins*, 1889) ; edge of low cliffs on the coast north of Clevedon, scattered here and there in fair quantity (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- [10. Formerly in a field at Failand Farm ; now lost (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*].

L. DRABA, *L.*

Alien ; but now becoming naturalised in several places. June, July.

2. Two or three plants, on the coast between Minehead and the Warren, 1905 ; not seen since.
3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton ; rare, *W. Watson*.
9. Station-yard, Portishead, 1900-9 ; thoroughly established by the side of a footpath under a wall on the Kenn road, not far from Clevedon Station (*D. Fry*) ; Walton-by-Clevedon and Tickenham (*Miss Livett*) ; by Congresbury and Cheddar railway stations, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. About some old ironworks at Ashton Gate ; Failand (*D. Williams*) ; between Keynsham and Saltford ; Sham Castle Lane, Bath ; and abundant by railway banks between Bath and Twerton (*A. E. Burr*) ; Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

THLASPI, *L.*

T. ARVENSE, *L.*

3. Kingston and Pitminster, *W. Watson*. West Monkton, occasionally.

5. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton ; rare, *W. Watson*. Garden weed at Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clevedon ; Portishead Station-yard, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lane at Keynsham, and between Saltford and Burnet (*D. Fry*) ; Newton Bridge ; Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

T. ALPESTRE, *L.*

9. Though this is described as very rare in *Fl. Som.*, Mr. White states in *Fl. Bristol* that it is scattered more or less plentifully over several square miles, including Sandford Hill and Charterhouse (*Miss Roper*). He and Mr. Bucknall find that *T. occitanicum*, Jord. (to which the Somerset, Yorks, and Carnarvon plants were formerly referred) differs widely in having very glaucous leaves, more or less dentate, and a biennial root ; and they think that the form of the Mendips had perhaps better be left under the aggregate *T. alpestre*.

HUTCHINSIA, *Br.*

H. PETRAEA, *Br.*

9. Hudson's Uphill record was probably correct ; a good deal of the rock has been quarried away. Mr. John Lloyd's alleged station for *Teesdalia* may indirectly confirm the Cheddar notice by Collins. My friend Mr. W. A. Shoolbred has found this species on the same formation at Pen Moel ! on the W. Gloster side of the Wye near Chepstow, over a space not exceeding one square yard : and it would take a long time to explore all the likely places about Cheddar. Nor is Sole's indication at Worle (*Collinson's History*) at all impossible ; I have seen some cliffs not far off, with abundance of *Cheiranthus* growing on them, which look very promising.
10. On and under a garden wall (not intentionally introduced) at Millard's Hill, near Witham ; first observed about 1910, and now (1913) spreading fast, *G. B. Milne-Redhead*, sp.

CAKILE, *Miller*.

C. MARITIMA, *Scop.*

2. Steart Island, 1817, *Herb. Clark*. It still grows in plenty at Steart Point, but seems to be absent from the coast between Porlock Weir and Bossington.
Var. *sinuatifolia*, DC. (*integrifolia*, Koch).
9. Between Brean Down and Berrow, *C. E. Salmon*. Between Uphill and Weston-super-Mare. A slight variety.

RAPHANUS, L.

R. RAPHANISTRUM, L.

3. West Monkton. Bathealton. It seems to be quite scarce in the south, though so frequent in the Bristol neighbourhood as to need no detailed enumeration.

R. MARITIMUS, Sm.

9. There is a specimen in *Herb. Clark*, confirming Collins's Brean Down record. Single plants were seen near Portishead in 1887 and 1906; but it appears to be a dying-out species in the county.

RESEDACEAE.

RESEDA, L.

R. LUTEA, L.

8. Doubtfully native at Bruton; but it was observed for six years (1902-7) in the same place, *W. Watson*. High-bridge (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Behind warehouses at Portishead Dock, not wild (*W. E. Green*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. In several places near Holwell (*Rev. S. Laing*); fallow fields between Twerton and Englishcombe; Combe Hay (*Miss Livett*); plentiful in cultivated fields on Landsdown; Odd Down, Bath; near Dunkerton, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. LUTEOLA, L.

2. Blue Anchor. Williton.
 3. West Monkton.
 5. Dunball.
 9. Uphill.

CISTACEAE.

HELIANTHEMUM, Miller.

H. CHAMAEICISTUS, Miller (*vulgare*, Gaertn.).

3. Plentiful at Thurlbear, *W. B. Butler*.
 5. Aller. High Ham. Common about Somerton.

H. CHAMAEICISTUS × POLIFOLIUM.

Mr. Thompson's pale-flowered Purn Hill plant is this hybrid,

which has flourished in my garden for several years, and produces plenty of seed, though no young plants have appeared. I believe that it crosses back freely with the parents, as every intermediate form can be found ; but the direct hybrid is more plentiful. Both species occur on Brean Down, but apparently not together.

VIOLACEAE.

VIOLA, L.

After more than twenty-five years' study, Mrs. E. S. Gregory published in 1912 an exhaustive Monograph on British Violets, embracing the section *Nomimum*, but not including the section *Melanium* (Pansy-group). Owing to her long residence at Weston-super-Mare, the N. Somerset forms received special attention ; where no other authority is given, the citations are from her book.

V. PALUSTRIS, L.

4. Staple Common, *E. S. M.*

6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary, *E. S. M.*

The closely allied *V. epipsila*, Ledebour, lately discovered in Britain, grows in Devon, and should be searched for on Exmoor in districts 1 and 2.

V. ODORATA, L.

Var. *praecox*, Gregory. A small plant, with more acute sepals than the type, small, narrow, recurved upper petals, etc. ; it blooms from October to March, and often almost the whole year round.

9. Weston Wood : one patch on ground recently added to the garden of Fairleigh School.

Var. *dumetorum* (Jord.), Rouy & Foucaud.

“ Very abundant on hedge-banks in the West of England.” No stations are given ; but N. Somerset is doubtless included.

Var. *subcarnea* (Jord.), Parlature. Petals flesh-coloured, reddish-purple, or lilac ; lower petal emarginate ; capsules obtusely angular, puberulent.

5. Between Somerton and Compton Dundon, *E. S. M.*

9. Rather frequent about Banwell, Christon, Winscombe and Weston-super-Mare (*E. S. G.*) ; woodland above Weston-in-Gordano (*J. W. W.*) ; Dial Hill, Clevedon (*Miss Livett*) ; Gratwicke Hall and Tickenham Hill (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Stanton Drew, and hedge-banks towards Pensford, abundant (*D. Fry* and *J. W. W.*), *Fl. Bristol*. Chewton Mendip (*Mrs. Philpot*, wife of the then Vicar, who told me in 1883 that a pink or reddish-flowered form of the Sweet Violet was common there).

Var. *sulfurea* (Cariot), Rouy & Foucaud.

9. In a shrubbery, formerly part of the Weston Woods, now included in the grounds of The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare. A slightly different form from the characteristic plant found by Mr. Bickham at Ross, Herefordshire; having hairy peduncles, bracts broadly ovate, ciliate, and petals sulphur-coloured (not apricot-coloured) for two-thirds of their length, yellowish white beyond. Spur dark purple.
Forma *imberbis*, Gregory (*V. imberbis*, Leighton). "Mr. Leighton's plant was white, but blue flowered forms are often found . . . Lateral petals lacking the usual tuft of hairs . . . Mr. Hunnybun and I have noticed a more rounded appearance of the flower in this form." Probably general in the limestone districts.
9. Near Weston-super-Mare. The prevalent form about Clevedon (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. "So common with us that I have found fifty such plants in succession in various localities," *Fl. Bristol*.

V. HIRTA, L.

2. Williton, *E. S. M.*
3. West Stoke; Stoke St. Mary; Corfe—all on the Lias, *E. S. M.*
4. Staple Fitzpaine, *E. S. M.*
5. Pitney, etc., *E. S. M.*
8. Very local on the peat moor south of the railway, between Shapwick and Ashcott Stations, *H. Slater*! Rare about Bruton, *W. Watson*. Wedmore and Wells, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Brean Down; Bleadon; Churchill, etc., *E. S. M.* Blackwell Hill; Brockley Combe, and the Cleeve Woods; Banwell Hill; Portishead Down and Weston Big Wood; woods above Congresbury; Winscombe; Worlebury Wood and Worle Hill, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bourton Combe; Leigh Woods; Stockwood; Norton Malreward; Bishop Sutton; Great Elm; Frome, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *oenochroa*, Gillot & Ozan. "A small undeveloped-looking plant, having small mauve or lilac coloured flowers with narrow petals and a white eye."

9. Banwell, *E. S. G.*

Var. *pinetorum*, Gregory (forma *pinetorum*, Wiesb.).

"Summer leaves much exceeding the flowers :

'Stipules 2-4 cm.' Neum. Flowers reddish."

9. Somerset, *E. S. G.* (no stations given).

Var. *Foudrasi* (Jord.), Rouy & Foucaud. "A small glabrescent plant, flowers small, often lilac-coloured, tinged with blue or red ; spur hooked " (this chiefly distinguishes it from *V. calcarea*, which blooms a fortnight later).

9. Castle Hill, Clevedon, *Miss Livett*, as a white-flowered form with greenish spur. "It agrees with a specimen in Herb. Mus. Brit. labelled '*V. hirta* L., *albiflora*, var. *minuta*, Dr. Schur.' "

Var. *inconcinna*, J. Briquet. "Flowers small, numerous ; plant growing from woody underground branches which cross and recross one another."

9. Worle Hill ; Christon, *E. S. G.*

Var. *hirsuta*, Lange. "Fleurs presque 1 fois plus grandes que dans *a. [vulgaris]*, Ging.] ; pédoncules florifères allongés (8—12 centim.) ; feuilles plus hérissées, presque velues " (Rouy & Foucaud, *Fl. de France*, III, 21).

9. Christon, *E. S. G.*

Var. *lactiflora*, Reichb. "Petals milk-white, or white streaked with purple ; with whitish or lilac spur ; or lateral and inferior petals white, two upper streaked with violet (chiefly on the outside), spur reddish violet, inferior petal with dark purple lines ; upper petals inclining upward and outward ; capsule glabrous, green, mottled with purple."

9. Cadbury Camp ; Clevedon ; Banwell Wood, *E. S. G.* Between Brockley and Goblin Combes ("flowers almost white"), *Fl. Bristol*.

Forma rosea, Beeby. "Upper petals directed upward and outward ; flowers rose-coloured."

9. Christon ; Wrington, *E. S. G.*

I grew this colour-variety, from Martin Mill (between Deal and Dover), E. Kent, for some years ; it came true from seed.

[Var. *propera*, Jord. Mr. White says that this was identified by Mrs. Gregory ; it is not specified for the county in her Monograph, but that gives few details, and it may have been overlooked].

V. hirta × *odorata*.

Form × *V. superodorata*, Gregory (a hybrid much nearer to *V. odorata*).

9. Banwell Wood, *E. S. G.*

Form *V. sepincola*, Jord. "Near *V. odorata* L., with more numerous, longer, sometimes rooting, stolons Flowers large, dark reddish or rich violet colour, faintly scented"

9. Wrington; Weston Woods, *E. S. G.* Uphill (*Miss Roper*; named by Mrs. Gregory), *Fl. Bristol*.10. Murdercombe, near Mells (white-flowered and beardless), *J. W. White*.

Form *V. permixta*, Jord. (On the *hirta* side; the prevailing hybrid form).

9. Weston-super-Mare; Winscombe; Christon, *E. S. G.* Laneside above Limeridge Wood, towards Cadbury Camp; banks in the lane leading from the railway station to Wookey Hole; West Hill, Wraxall, *Fl. Bristol*.10. Wood at top of Bourton Combe, and by the side of green lanes thence along the ridge of Blackwell Hill; Murdercombe, between Mells and Great Elm,, *Fl. Bristol*.

For arguments against the theory that violets of this group are of hybrid origin, see *Fl. Bristol*, pp. 172-3; but Mr. White concludes that some considerations which he mentions "point to the probable hybrid origin of *V. permixta*, as well as of some other doubtful intermediates related to allied species." I have not recently paid much attention to this subject; but about a dozen years ago I lived in W. Sussex, where several different forms occurred with *V. hirta* and *V. odorata*, and came to the conclusion that *mongrels* existed, as well as direct hybrids. Monographers are probably justified in giving special names to such variations; for the general botanist, however, the multiplication of 'varieties' and 'forms' is at times excessive.

V. calcarea, Gregory.

Described and figured in *Journ. Bot.*, 1904, pp. 67-8; photographed from dried specimens in Mrs. Gregory's Monograph, facing page 26. The writer admits that "although this is a widely different plant in appearance from *V. hirta* (type), the two are connected by a whole series of intermediates," but points out that this is the case with other species of the genus, generally admitted to be quite distinct. Mr. White, an independent witness who knows the plant well, is most emphatic:—"A very well-marked species, that has been proved by many years' cultivation to maintain its peculiarities unaltered. The very short, conical, almost imperceptible spur (in some of the later flowers

it is only rudimentary and quite concealed by the sepals), and stout, branched, woody rootstock, are strong characters that in no degree grade or shade into either of the other species. Mr. J. G. Baker, F.R.S., reported to Mrs. Gregory: 'We have put your violet in the richest soil we can find at Kew Gardens, but cannot prevail on it to change its characters' '' (*Fl. Bristol*).

9. Worle Hill; Bleadon Hill!, etc., *E. S. G.* Brockley Combe, and plentiful on the high ground thence towards Clevee; hedge-banks on Tickenham Hill, and in a stony pasture hard by; on the Cadbury range, Court Hill, and Castle Hill, Clevedon (*D. Fry*); hillside N.W. of Cheddar (*Miss Livett*); Sandford Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Bourton Combe; Hampton Down, near Bath (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

The usual flowering-season is April and May; but I saw two or three plants in bloom on March 7th, 1910, between Axbridge and Cheddar Wood, facing south.

V. SYLVESTRIS, *Kit.* [an Lamarek ?] (*V. Reichenbachiana*, Boreau).

1. Near Dulverton Station, *E. S. M.*

3. Bathpool; Pitminster; Corfe; West Hatch; Wran-tage; Curry Rivel, *E. S. M.*

5. Aller; Somerton; Pitney; Kingweston, *E. S. M.*

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.

9. Cheddar; Churchill; Bleadon, *E. S. M.* Walton valley, both on the Clapton side and above Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*. Abundant about Loxton; Christon; Winscombe, and Uphill, *E. S. G.*

10. Barrow Gurney; abundant about Stockwood, and in the Chew valley, *Fl. Bristol*. Near Bath (*Miss Peck*), *Mrs. Gregory*. "Well dispersed over our whole area; preferring, but not restricted to, a calcareous soil," *Fl. Bristol* (my experience is the same).

Var. punctata, Druce. Among its characters are the furrowed spur; long, purplish, narrow sepals; purple-blotched lateral and lower petals; and long, narrow anther-spurs.

9. Plentiful at Christon; Loxton; Banwell; Winscombe, etc., *E. S. G.*

Forma pallida, Neuman. "Petals pale, bluish mauve, not reddish lilac; spur pale."

9. Wrington, *E. S. G.*

Forma leucantha, Beck. "Flowers bone-white."

5. Border of Somerton Wood; very scarce, *E. S. M.*

9. In fair quantity near Weston-super-Mare, *Fl. Bristol*.

V. RIVINIANA × SYLVESTRIS.

3. Nailsborne, near Taunton, *W. Watson*.

V. RIVINIANA, *Reichb.*

Var. *pseudo-mirabilis*, Gregory (*V. pseudo-mirabilis*, Coste). Intermediate in appearance between *V. mirabilis*, L. and aggregate *V. sylvatica*, Fr., which included both *V. sylvestris* and *V. Riviniana*.

4. Roadside between Crewkerne and Beaminster (*Herb. Clark*, 1850).

Forma *nemorosa*, Neuman. Spur coloured [usually not furrowed]; sepaline appendages shorter. A strong, large-flowered plant, often blooming considerably later than the type.

3. Lane above West Monkton, *E. S. M.*

9. Weston-super-Mare; Clevedon; Tickenham, and many other localities in the county, *E. S. G.*

10. Bath (*Miss Peck*).

Forma *villosa*, Neuman.

- 9 Winterhead, below Shipham, among mining debris; a plant with reddish flowers, smaller and darker spur, toothed bracts, and hairs on stem, petiole, peduncle, and both leaf-surfaces. A similar form from the outskirts of Weston Woods, moved to a shady spot in Mrs. Gregory's garden, became glabrescent; so it may be only a *state*, and not a permanent variation.

Forma *minor*, Murbeck, ex Gregory (*V. flavicornis*, Forster, non Smith). A small, small-leaved plant, with few, large flowers; spur pale or yellowish. "Not uncommon," *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Blackdown on Mendip; Clevedon, *E. S. G.*

10. Near Bath, *E. S. G.*

V. CANINA, 'L.', *Hayne, Fries*.

Mr. A. J. Wilmott has given good reasons (*Journ. Bot.*, 1911, pp. 289 to 293) for identifying the Linnean *V. canina* with *V. Riviniana*; but Mrs. Gregory retains the name for the present species.

2. Minehead Warren.

8. Heathy pastures at the source of the River Brue, near Bruton, *C. E. Moss* (Kingsettle Hill, *W. Watson*, may be the same).

9. Barrow Hill, at 600 feet, above Barrow Gurney; Walton and Court Hills, Clevedon; Clapton and Weston Moors; hills on the Bleadon range, above Hutton (*Mrs. Gregory*); Worle Hill; Brean Down, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *macrantha*, Gren. & Godr. Robust, with large flowers.

8. Sandhills, Burnham, *E. S. G.*
9. Sandhills, Weston-super-Mare and Berrow!, *E. S. G.*
10. Leigh Down, *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *ericetorum*, Reichb. (*V. flavicornis*, Smith, in part).

A low-growing, floriferous plant, with many prostrate or ascending stems, found on heaths and hilly ground.

8. Peat moor, near Shapwick! (forma *alba*). What is apparently the same thing, found on Walton Heath near Glastonbury by Collins and Clark, "agrees well with *V. nemoralis*, Jord., as described by Rouy & Foucaud," *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Worle Hill, *E. S. G.*; Hillside near Clevedon (*Miss Barstow*; forma *alba*).
10. Furzy hillside near Stanton Drew, towards Knowl Hill, *Fl. Bristol.*

V. CANINA × RIVINIANA.

9. Worle Hill, *E. S. G.*
10. Bath (*Miss Peck*).

V. CANINA × SYLVESTRIS.

9. Banwell Wood (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol.*

V. LACTEA, *Sm.*

Native. Heaths, etc.; very rare. May, June.

1. Specimens from Exmoor, Somerset, have been seen by Mrs. Gregory in Mr. W. P. Hiern's collection.
2. Crowcombe Heathfield, 1910, close to the railway station, *E. S. M.*

V. LACTEA × RIVINIANA.

2. Crowcombe Heathfield, with the parents, *E. S. M.*

A good intermediate, just like the Tidenham Chase plant mentioned in the Monograph, p. 95. In cultivation both produce masses of handsome flowers, but set no fruit.

V. ARVENSIS, *Murray.*

Very little is known about the Jordanic segregates in Somerset. Mr. Watson records *V. obtusifolia* from 3. Staplegrove, and thinks this to be our usual form; Dr. Drabble so named a plant of Mr. White's from 9. Sandford, and referred one from 8. the peat moors to *V. agrestis*. Mr. White believes that *V. ruralis* and *V. obtusifolia* occur at 9. Wraxall; possibly also, *V. Lloydii*. I have not seen any form of restricted *V. tricolor*, L. (*saxatilis*, Schmidt) in the county; from the remarks in *Fl. Bristol* and *Fl. Som.* it seems to be extremely rare, and hardly more than a casual.

V. LUTEA, *Huds.*

Native. Grassy hills ; very rare. June to August.

1. South-east of Exford Church, 1901, *A. Lyons* ; identified by Mrs. Gregory, and confirmed by Mr. E. G. Baker. It should be found elsewhere on Exmoor.

POLYGALACEAE.

POLYGALA, *L.*P. VULGARIS, *L.*

This has been observed in districts 2, 5, 8 and 9, since *Fl. Som.* was published.

P. OXYPTERA, *Reichb.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Hill above Culbone Church.
9. Upland pastures above Cheddar and Draycott ! ; and in Cheddar Gorge ! ; Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.
10. Furzy hillside between Ursleigh and Pensford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Ascends to 800 feet, near Cheddar. Unlike Messrs. Murray and White, I think this specifically distinct from *P. vulgaris*.

P. SERPYLLACEA, *Weihe (depressa, Wenderoth)*.

1. Winsford. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Minehead. Bossington. Culbone.
3. Pickeridge, Corfe ; Stoke St. Mary, *W. Watson*. Near Wiveliscombe.
4. Staple Common.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. Masbury, *W. Watson*.
9. Abundant on the Mendip heath-land ; Barrow Hill and Potter's Hill ; Walton-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Upper Failand ; near Stanton Drew ; Downside Common, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. CALCAREA, *F. Schultz*.

10. Abundant on an oolitic hill near Fortnight, between Bath and Combe Hay (*F. Samson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

"The station given in Murray's *Flora* is now in Wilts." *C. E. Moss in litt.*, 1910.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE.

DIANTHUS, *L.*D. ARMERIA, *L.*

9. Rather plentiful on the down north of Charlecombe Bay, between Clevedon and Portishead (*Miss Livett*, 1909); lane from Tickenham to Cadbury Camp (*Miss Ruddock*, 1898); slope under Cadbury Camp, Tickenham side, in plenty (*A. E. B. Gregory*, 1901); Barrow Hill (*Herb. Perrin*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Garden weed at Failand, for forty years (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*.

D. DELTOIDES, *L.*

8. A large patch in Croscombe Churchyard, apparently wild (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

D. GLAUCUS, *Huds. (caesius, Sm.)*.

9. Mr. White gives a new station, "on some crags towards Charterhouse, at a distance from Cheddar Gorge." It has been sown on limestone rocks in Cannington Park, dis. 3.

SAPONARIA, *L.*S. OFFICINALIS, *L.*

8. Bruton, with double flowers, *W. Watson*.
9. Hedgerow by cottages on the Clevedon Road, under Cadbury Camp, with single flowers; a quantity, double-flowered, by the sidings in Portishead Station-yard, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bank of Avon near St. Anne's Park, opposite Conham; a large patch in the "Cut" opposite Albion Place, Cumberland Road; meadow at Publow, roadside hedge between Pensford and Whitley Batch, and Lord's Wood, Houndstreet (*D. Fry*); Woodborough (*F. A. Knight*); lane east of Dunkerton Church, *Fl. Bristol*.

[S. VACCARIA, *L.*

5. Railway station, Castle Cary, 1910, *C. E. Moss*.
 8. Bruton; a rare casual, *W. Watson*.
 9. Waste ground, Clevedon (*Miss Ruddock*); Portishead Station-yard, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Refuse tip, St. Anne's, Brislington (*C. Wall*); Keynsham (*W. H. Pullin*); Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*); Bathampton Station (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- A rubbish-heap casual, which I believe is never permanent].

SILENE, *L.*

S. LATIFOLIA, Rendle & Britten (*S. Cucubalus*, Wibel; *S. inflata*, Sm.), var. *puberula* (Jord.).

5. Pitney.

8. Dinder (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Bleadon Hill (*C. Bucknall*); Nightingale valley, Weston-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Roadside between Abbotsleigh and Haberfield Bridge; plentiful towards the bottom of Tickenham Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

"A hybrid with the next species is on record from the Mendips by the Rev. E. F. Linton. This I have not seen." *Fl. Bristol*.

S. MARITIMA, *With.*

2. Frequent between Porlock Weir and Hurlstone Point.

8. Sand-hills, Burnham, *C. E. Moss*.

9. On old mining ground between Shipham and Rowberrow, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. NOCTIFLORA, *L.*

3. Near Langport, *W. Watson*.

8. Bruton; very rare, *W. Watson*.

9. Portishead Station-yard (*Miss Livett*, 1906), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Near the gas-works, Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

LYCHNIS, *L.*

L. ALBA × *DIOICA*.

2. Hedge at Greenaleigh, near Minehead.

3. Coombe, West Monkton. Frequent near Taunton, *W. Watson*. Hedgerow near Wellington; variable in character, *S. R. Price* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1910, p. 333.

Mr. White, perhaps rightly, classes *L. alba* as a colonist.

L. GITHAGO, *Scop.* (*Githago segetum*, Desf.)

2. Williton.

5. Sutton Mallet, *H. Slater*.

8. Very rare near Bruton; only at Collinghayes Farm, *C. E. Moss*.

9. Claverham (*Miss Winter* and *W. E. Green*); near Portbury (*R. Brown*); Backwell (*D. Fry*); Wraxall, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Refuse tip at St. Anne's, Brislington, *Fl. Bristol*.

CERASTIUM, *L.*

C. TETRANDRUM, *Curt.*

2. Common between Porlock Weir and Hurlstone Point. Coast below Williton.

9. Barrow Hill (*Miss Roper*); shore, Kewstoke Bay; Weston-super-Mare!; Worle Hill; Green Beach, Clevedon (*Miss Livett*); Sandford Hill and Burrington (*Mrs. Gregory*); Uphill!; Purn Hill, Bleadon; Chelvey Batch and Backwell Hill; hillside above Axbridge; Brean Down!; abundant on the sands near Brean! and Berrow!, *Fl. Bristol*. Crook's Peak. Sea wall below Clevedon, and Court Hill, Clevedon, 1913, *Miss Livett*.

C. PUMILUM, *Curt.*

9. Weston-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*); field-walls at Sidcot; between Blackdown and Cheddar, and near the Mineries towards Ebbor and Wells!; Bleadon! (*H. S. Thompson*); Swallow Cliff, Sand Point; Uphill, in great abundance all over the hill!, *Fl. Bristol*. Crook's Peak.

C. SEMIDECANDRUM, *L.*

8. In several spots near Wells, *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Weston-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*); Sidcot; between Blackdown and Cheddar; Bleadon (*H. S. Thompson*); Worle Hill; Swallow Cliff, Sand Point, very viscid; hill above Birnbeck, Weston-super-Mare; Uphill!, in great abundance, *Fl. Bristol*. Berrow. Compton Bishop.
 10. Wall by the Avon under Leigh Wood; rocks on Potter's Hill above Barrow Gurney at 650 feet, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. VULGATUM, *L. (triviale, Link), var. holosteoides, Fr.*

9. "Rather plentiful in Shipham Bottom on Mendip, with the type. It forms little matted tufts near the streamlet that runs through the Bottom from Blackdown. First noticed and pointed out to me by Mr. Cedric Bucknall. This variety is of tufted habit and low stature, the stems as a rule not exceeding a decimetre. Some of the specimens are quite glabrous, while in others the leaves bear a few scattered long hairs, entirely different from the close pubescence of type *triviale*." *Fl. Bristol*.

C. ARVENSE, *L.* Field Chickweed.

Native. Dry ground on limestone soils; very rare. Spring, summer.

9. Hillside above Loxton, at intervals for nearly one hundred yards (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. High bank by the roadside leading from Portbury through the Charlton estate, scattered over a few square yards (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*. A very interesting addition to the county list.

MOENCHIA, *Ehrh.*

M. ERECTA, *Gaertn., Mey. & Scherb. (quaternella, Ehrh.)*.

2. Holford Combe, *H. Corder*. Black Hill and Rodhuish Hill, near Withycombe, *H. Slater*. Frequent on the coast between Porlock Weir and Hurlstone Point. Minehead Warren, as suggested in *Fl. Som*.
3. Beacon Top, near West Monkton. Quantocks, east of Cothelstone.
4. Castle Neroche.

STELLARIA, *L.*

S. AQUATICA, *Scop. (Malachium aquaticum, Fr.)*.

2. Williton. Minehead. Dunster.
3. Durston, *W. Watson*. West Monkton and Bathpool. Wiveliscombe.
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. Near Ashcott Station. Wedmore, and generally throughout the alluvial marsh-lands as far as and on the peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portbury, abundant in marsh ditches between the Church and Station; Walton-by-Clevedon; Weston-in-Gordano; Kenn Moor (*S. T. Dunn*); ditches near Bleadon (*H. S. Thompson*); Tickenham Moor (*Miss Livett*); Draycott, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By the Malago near Lock's Mills; plentiful near Keynsham and Saltford in several spots on the river-bank; Murdercombe, west of Mells, *Fl. Bristol*.

[S. NEMORUM, *L.* should be looked for in the Exmoor neighbourhood; it was discovered a few years ago by the Rev. A. Ley at Watersmeet near Lynton, N. Devon.]

S. APETALA, *Ucria* (including *S. Boraeana*, *Jord.*).

2. Locally plentiful in sand, Minehead Warren.
3. Taunton, *W. Watson*.
8. Burnham!, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Brean Down! (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*. Brean Berrow. Crook's Peak.

S. NEGLECTA, *Weihe*.

2. Frequent about Washford, Dunster, Minehead, and Porlock.
3. Common all round Taunton.
6. Chard, etc.
9. Markham Bottom, *Fl. Bristol*

10. Barrow Gurney ; hedgebanks off Yandy Lane near the "Wild Country" ; plentiful in moist lanes along the Chew Valley between Pensford and Compton Dando ; East Harptree, *Fl. Bristol*. About Frome.

Though less abundant than var. *umbrosa*, the pubescent type is locally common in several districts ; Mr. White (*Journ. Bot.*, 1904, p. 208) says that "the hairy form of *umbrosa* is frequent in North Somerset." The pedicels and calyces are sometimes glandular-pubescent, when it is my forma *glandulosa*. Often a 'winter annual' ; but not, I think, truly perennial.

Var. *umbrosa* (Opiz).

This is the best form of the species ; but it was described later, and must rank as a variety.

1. Exton.
2. Common from Williton westward to Culbone.
3. In profusion around Taunton. North Curry. Wiveliscombe, etc.
5. Aller.
6. East of Chard.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Walton-by-Clevedon (*D. Fry*) ; lane leading from the Clapton Road on to Walton Drove, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abbotsleigh, Pensford, Stanton Drew, Stockwood, and Keynsham (*D. Fry*) ; Woollard and Compton Dando ; Queen Charlton ; Norton Malreward ; Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*. About Frome. Hinton Charterhouse.

Var. *decipiens*, E. S. Marshall.

1. In small quantity near Dulverton Station ; not seen elsewhere. This has bluntly tubercled seeds and, as a rule, less showy flowers ; apparently scarce in the West, whereas in Surrey and Sussex it is frequent, the type and var. *umbrosa* being rare. To one familiar with the S.E. counties the abundance of these in S. W. Somerset was a great surprise.

S. DILLENIANA, Moench (*palustris*, Retz. ; *glauca*, With.).

4. Near Chard, *W. D. Miller*.

9. Drove near Tickenham, 1912, *Miss Sandford*, sp. For a dozen yards along the bank of a rhine on Nailsea Moor, 1913, *Miss Roper* ; possibly the same station.

Only the glaucous form is known in Somerset.

S. ULIGINOSA, *Murr*.

I have seen this in dis. 6 ; still unrecorded for dis. 5.

ARENARIA, L.

A. VERNA, L. (*Alsine verna*, Bartl.).

9. Rocky pasture at the extreme north-east of Cheddar Gorge (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A. TENUIFOLIA, L. (*Alsine tenuifolia*, Crantz).

8. Railway between Bruton and Castle Cary; abundant on a wall-top at Durslade Farm, Bruton, *C. E. Moss*.
10. Rush Hill, near Twerton (*Herb. Flower*, 1849); top of Bathwick Hill (*A. E. Burr*); on a retaining wall of the G.W.R. embankment at Newton St. Loe below Bath close to the river-bank, abundant in 1897 (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A. LEPTOCLADOS, Guss.

1. Dulverton. King's Brompton.
2. Minehead. Bossington. Dunster. Williton, etc.
3. Common about Taunton and Bridgwater.
4. Chard.
5. Chedzoy. Charlton Mackrell.
8. South Brent.
9. Walton-by-Clevedon; roadsides between Worle and Weston - super - Mare; Brean Down!, *Fl. Bristol*. Bleadon. Compton Bishop.
10. Saltford, Burnet, Lansdown, Hallatrow, Stanton Drew, etc. (*D. Fry*); Pensford, *Fl. Bristol*. Abundant on the Bath Oolite.

In the south of the county I find this far more general than *A. serpyllifolia*.

A. PEPLOIDES, L.

2. Stolford.

SAGINA, L.

S. MARITIMA, Don.

2. Stolford. Between Porlock Weir and Hurlstone Point, where it is often decumbent (agreeing with my specimens of Townsend's M.S. var. *prostrata*, which does not seem to have been published), but smaller and more compact than the following.

Var. *debilis* (Jord.).

- 8, 9. Burnham and Weston-super-Mare, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. APETALA, Ard.

2. Dunster.
3. West Monkton. Durston Station.

9. Portishead ; Ashcombe, near Weston-super-Mare ; Shipham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ashton Park ; wall by Rownham Ferry ; footpath, close to Brislington Station (frequent about Keynsham and Brislington, *D. Fry*) ; Lyncombe, Bath (*J. G. Baker*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. CILIATA, Fr.

2. Coast between Porlock Weir and Hurlstone Point ; frequent. Dunster. Steart.
3. West Monkton ; scarce. Foot of Cothelstone Beacon, at 1,080 feet.
5. Chedzoy.
9. Mendip plateau above Ebbor Rocks ; southern slopes of Brean Down, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abundant in a rocky sandstone pasture between Keynsham and Brislington, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. PROCUMBENS, L., var. *spinosa*, Gibs.

9. Sand Bay, Kewstoke (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. NODOSA, Fenzl.

9. Moist pasture near the Station, Weston-super-Mare (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*D. Fry*) ; on dry limestone ground near Holwell (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

SPERGULA, L.

S. ARVENSIS, L.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Burnham (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Walton-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*) ; Clevedon (*W. E. Green*) ; Winscombe ; Brean Down ; common in arable fields on the Old Red Sandstone of the Mendips : not noticed on any of the calcareous soils of the district (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*. Weston-in-Gordano, 1913, *Miss Livett*. Field between Draycott and Cheddar Gorge, at 700 feet ; in light soil, but overlying the Mountain Limestone.

S. SATIVA, Boenn.

1. Near Winsford, 1910.

SPERGULARIA, Presl (*Lepigonum*, Wahlenb.).

S. RUBRA, Pers.

2. Hurlstone Point, etc., near Bossington.

3. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Gotton, West Monkton; also in rocky ground at Beacon Top, nearly two miles eastward.

"Quite unknown in N. Somerset," *Fl. Bristol*.

S. SALINA, *Presl*.

2. Porlock Weir, etc.

- 8, 9. In fair quantity at intervals from the mouth of the Axe at Brean Down to the Brue near Highbridge!, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *neglecta* (Syme).

2. Near Bossington. Dunster. Blue Anchor. Stolford to Steart.

8. Burnham!, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Abundant about sea-banks near Wick St. Lawrence; Uphill salt-marsh! (*Mrs. Gregory*); Brean!, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. MARGINATA, *Kittel*.

2. Near Bossington.

Var. *glandulosa*, Druce. Frequent.

2. Greenaleigh, near Minehead. Stolford to Steart.

3. By the tidal Parret, from Combwich downwards.

8. Mud-banks at the mouths of the Brue and Parret!, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. RUPESTRIS, *Lebel*.

Native on coast cliffs; very rare. June to October.

1. Sparingly at Hurlstone Point, near Bossington, 1907.

It may occur between there and Minehead, and on the rocks between Porlock Weir and Culbone; but no special search has been made.

PORTULACEAE.

MONTIA, *L.*

1. Withypool, *W. Watson*. Winsford. King's Brompton.
2. Selworthy; Dunkery (var. *minor*), *W. Watson*. Porlock. Near Weir Water, Oareford (var. *erecta*, Pers.), *C. E. Salmon*. Very common by all hill rills (var. *rivularis*), *H. Slater*.
3. West Monkton (var. *minor*)
9. Weston-in-Gordano (*C. Bucknall*); Clapton Moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. About a mile north-west of Keynsham (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

HYPERICACEAE.

HYPERICUM, *L.**H. ANDROSAEMUM, L.*

2. Withycombe, *H. Slater*.
3. Pickeridge, *W. Watson*. West Monkton ; scarce. Stoke St. Mary. Near Bathealton.
4. Curland, *W. D. Miller*.
5. Aller Wood.
8. Bruton ; rare, *W. Watson*.
9. Bourton (*Misses Cundall*) ; above Weston-in-Gordano ; near Walton-by-Clevedon ; on Blackdown above Rowberrow Bottom, at 850 feet ; slopes of Mendip near Blagdon, *Fl. Bristol*. Outskirts of Cheddar Wood, and lane below it.
10. Failand Hill (*D. Williams*) ; Rectory Wood, Wraxall ; near Keynsham, Pensford, and Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*) ; about Ursleigh Hill and Publow (*Misses Cundall*) ; between Edford and Leigh-on-Mendip ; slopes of Mendip near the Harptrees ; Railford Wood near Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. MACULATUM, Crantz (dubium, Leers).

10. Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. HUMIFUSUM, L.

2. Wootton Courtney ; Tivington ; Porlock, etc., *H. Slater*.
8. Pen Hill, near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Backwell Hill ; Hartcliff Rocks (*Miss Roper*) ; coast turf between Clevedon and Walton Bay ; skirt of the wood on Worlebury Hill (*Herb. Cundall*) ; Weston-super-Mare (*Miss Livett*) ; Blackdown (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Woods, in several spots ; Failand Hill ; Keynsham, *Fl. Bristol*.

H. MONTANUM, L.

1. Barle Valley, *W. Watson*.
5. Near Dunball, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Near Portishead ; on the northern end of Worle Hill, over Kewstoke, and more sparingly on rocks towards the other extremity nearer Birnbeck ! ; rocky slopes above Cheddar ; Hutton Combe, *Fl. Bristol*.

H. ELODES, L. (Elodes palustris, Spach).

1. Beer Moors, etc., between East Anstey and Brushford.

4. Staple Common.

8. In 1910 Miss Winifred Mather sent Mr. White specimens gathered near Ashcot Station. It had not been seen on the peat moor for many years.

MALVACEAE.

ALTHAEA, L.

A. OFFICINALIS, L.

8. Two clumps in a ditch between South Brent and Mark (*C. Bucknall*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Ditch-bank between Brean and Berrow (*Chas. Withers*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.

A. HIRSUTA, L.

[9. Waste ground near Portishead Station, 1903 and 1905 (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Orchard at Failand, 1894—probably introduced with manure, and soon died out ; Avonside between Saltford and Newton Bridge (*Mrs. Dent Young*, 1911), *Fl. Bristol*.]

LAVATERA, L.

L. ARBOREA, L.

2. Near the sea, Porlock Weir ; but scarcely native, *C. E. Salmon*.

9. Still on Steep Holm, 1909, *G. C. Druce*. Several fine old specimens in a long-abandoned quarry on Bleadon Hill, and some small ones on a roadside close by, 1910 ; southern slope of Brean Down near the farmstead, no doubt derived from a neighbouring garden, *Fl. Bristol*.

MALVA, L.

M. MOSCHATA, L.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.

2. Bossington. St. Audries.

3. West Monkton. Wiveliscombe.

4. Chard.

9. Tickenham ; plentiful about Weston-in-Gordano and Portishead ; Kewstoke ; Draycott ; Flax Bourton, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Brislington ; Keynsham ; Whitchurch ; Pensford ; Stanton Drew ; Stanton Wick ; near Clutton, *Fl. Bristol*.

“ Nearly the whole of our plants are the common British form—*laciniata* Lej.—with leaves all deeply divided into narrow segments. But there are a good many on oolitic hills to the north-east that have lower leaves roundish, entire ; and these may come under the var. *heterophylla* Lej.” *Fl. Bristol*.

The white-flowered plant has been found in quantity by Mr. White near Abbotsleigh, and by Miss Roper at Failand.

[*M. SYLVESTRIS*, *L.*, var. *dasycarpa*, Beck.

10. Waste ground, St. Philips, Bristol, 1906, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *eriocarpa*, Boiss.

9. Corn-mill refuse near Portishead Dock, 1906 and 1911, *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White believes it to have been introduced with barley from Smyrna.]

M. ROTUNDIFOLIA, *L.*

2. Bossington. Washford.

5. Chedzoy.

8. Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Portbury ; abundant between Yatton and Kenn ; Weston-super-Mare, Hutton, Bleadon, Uphill !, and Brean Down (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Rowberrow ; Sidcot ; Rodney Stoke, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Keynsham ; Long Ashton ; Saltford, Corston, North Stoke and Woollard (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[*M. PARVIFLORA*, *L.*, has occurred at 9. Portishead Station-yard (several years) and 10. Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*) ; and *M. borealis*, Wallm. (*pusilla*, Sm.) at Twerton, as a barley-alien (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

TILIACEAE.

TILIA, *L.*

T. CORDATA, *Miller* (*parvifolia*, Ehrh.).

3. Halswell, 1824, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).

9. Several small trees on Sandford Hill (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Bourton Combe, sparingly, *Fl. Bristol*. “ It forms a large proportion of the underwood throughout the King’s Wood, near Yatton, and the other woods—Ball Wood and Col. Long’s Woods—adjoining. In Mr. Murray’s account (*Fl. Som.*, p. 64), it looks as if three distinct localities were indicated ; but they all refer without doubt to this range of woodland that overlooks Yatton and Congresbury,” *Ibid*.

LINACEAE.

LINUM, L.

L. BIENNE, *Miller (angustifolium, Huds.)*.

2. Dry slopes near Withycombe ; plentiful, *H. Slater*.
3. Dry bank, Clavelshay, near North Petherton ; field above Gotton, West Monkton, *W. D. Miller*.
5. Add, after the entry in *Fl. Som.* :—" and all the sunny slopes in the neighbourhood," *H. Slater*. Compton Dundon.
8. Frequent about North Wotton, 1882. Yarley Hill near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Weston-in-Gordano (*Rev. G. W. Braikenridge*) ; Tickenham Hill ; Sandford Hill (*H. S. Thompson*) ; sandhills, Weston-super-Mare (*Herb. Flower*) ; Max Mills, Winscombe (*R. V. Sherring*) ; above Rodney Stoke and Draycott ; Ubley, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Leigh Court Lodge and Abbotsleigh ; hilly pasture above Midford, *Fl. Bristol*.

GERANIACEAE.

GERANIUM, L.

- G. VERSICOLOR, *L. (striatum, L.)*. Though originally an escape, this is now too well established in a few places to be reckoned among excluded species.
2. Bossington, *W. Watson*. Roadside, Selworthy, *C. E. Salmon*. By a stream at Alcombe, *H. W. Pugsley*.
 10. Lane near Bourton Combe, known there for thirty years at least ; laneside between Long Ashton and Failand (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- G. PHAEUM, *L.* See remark on the last species.
8. Established near Cole, *W. Watson*.
 9. Wrington, 1835 (*Dr. Rogers in Stephens Cat.*)—wood between Wrington and Langford (*D. Williams, 1910*), may be the same place ; several years on rubbish at Hutton Court, of garden origin (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; in a little dell at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, south-east of Blackdown (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. One or two plants as outcasts at Abbotsleigh, 1886 (*J. F. Hopkins*); bank of the brook at Long Ashton, 1835 (*Dr. Rogers in Stephens Cat.*); naturalized about Stockwood, sparingly (*Swete, Fl.*), probably now extinct, *Fl. Bristol*.

[*G. SYLVATICUM*, L. "Shepton Montague; brought to me on one occasion, but only on a railway bank," *W. Watson*. A very strange occurrence, as this northern plant is seldom grown in gardens].

G. PRATENSE, L.

3. Mr. W. B. Butler confirms the record from near Taunton. I have not met with it in S. Somerset.
8. Near Edington Road Station, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Backwell (*D. Fry*); about Flax Bourton and Wraxall; between Axbridge and Cheddar (*W. F. Miller*); Draycott; Compton Martin, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington; near Queen Charlton (*D. Fry*); Saltford; Burnet; Stanton Drew; Dundry; under Stantonbury Hill; North Stoke; between Hallatrow, Litton and Hinton Blewett; East and West Harptree; Radford; Paulton, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

G. PYRENAICUM, *Burm. fil.*

3. Thurlbear, *W. B. Butler*. Stoke St. Mary, *W. Watson*.
5. Wall at Chedzoy.
8. Bruton; probably a denizen, *W. Watson*. In a churchyard at Wells (*W. B. Waterfall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Lane leading from Cadbury to Walton Drove; Weston-super-Mare; by the quarry at Uphill! *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Barrow Gurney; between Barrow Hill and Pennyquick Bottom, Kelston, Corston, Burnet, Claverton, South Stoke, and Midford (*D. Fry*); between Englishcombe and Bathampton; Bathwick, Batheaston, etc. (*S. T. Dunn*); Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

G. PUSILLUM, L.

2. Minehead. Between Stolford and Steart.
3. West Monkton.
9. Nyland, near Draycott; Kewstoke Bay; Brean Down (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bedminster (*Swete, Fl.*); between Brislington and Keynsham (*D. Fry*); Combe Down, Bath (*Herb. Flower*, 1848), *Fl. Bristol*.

G. ROTUNDIFOLIUM, L.

9. Portishead (*Mrs. Lainson*); on the Congresbury and Wrington side of Yatton [Mr. Fry, in a letter to Mr.

Murray, expressed doubts about both the Clevedon and Yatton records in *Fl. Som.*, and the first is not given in the later book], *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Along the railway under Leigh Woods ; St. Anne's, Brislington ; between Keynsham and Saltford ; between Knowle and Whitchurch ; between Saltford and Burnet, and from there to Stantonbury (*D. Fry*) ; Combe Hay, Midford Hill, etc. ; " a very pretty small form grows on exposed slopes about the old quarries on Claverton Down, above Bathampton," *Fl. Bristol*. Corston, *D. Fry*.

G. COLUMBINUM, *L.*

1. Near East Anstey, just within the county. Skilgate.
2. Selworthy, *C. E. Salmon*. Porlock Weir. Washford.
3. West Monkton.
8. Wedmore ; rarely on the peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Tickenham Hill ; Wraxall ; Banwell Hill ; Christon ; Winscombe (*W. F. Miller*) ; Sidcot ; Shipham ; Burington Combe ; Worle Hill and Worlebury ; Uphill !, (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Belmont Hill and Failand (*Miss Roper*) ; between Pensford and Whitley Batch, Publow Hill, Ursleigh Hill, and between there and Queen Charlton (*D. Fry*) ; Comp-ton Dando ; Gurney Slade, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

G. ROBERTIANUM, *L., flore albo.*

8. Wells !, (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Claverham—between Yatton Moor and Cleeve—(*Miss Winter*), still there, after nearly thirty years ; Burington Combe ; Cheddar Gorge (*R. V. Sherring*) ; between Wells and Wookey Hole (*Herb. Cundall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Woods (*Mrs. Sandwith*) ; railway near Bedminster Down (*J. F. Hopkins*) ; formerly on a railway-wall at Newton St. Loe, *Fl. Bristol*.
 "The very pale green foliage of this albino form is characteristic. There is not the slightest doubt of its coming true from seed without variation." *Ibid*.

Var. *purpureum* (Vill.) ?

2. Beaches near Porlock Weir, Minehead, and from Stolford to Steart ; anthers orange, calyx usually glabrous, carpels glabrous.
9. In September, 1913, I again collected the plant so plentiful in the upper part of Cheddar Gorge, and concluded that it was rightly named ; the anthers are orange, and the carpels almost glabrous. Possibly two forms occur there.

Var. *modestum* (Jord.) ?

3. A plant frequent on hilly hedge-banks at West Monkton seems to be best placed here.
9. Uphill. I think that a form which is plentiful on limestone rocks and walls about Worle and Kewstoke is this, but have kept no specimen.

ERODIUM, *L'Hérit.*

E. CICUTARIUM, *L' Hérit.*

2. Dunster Park : a peculiar plant with broad leaflets, which also occurs in sandy ground on the coast near Minehead Warren. Maritime sands, Steart : two very glandular forms, one of which agrees fairly well in foliage with what is usually called var. *glandulosum*, Bosch ; the other has longer pinnae, more deeply cut, with linear or linear-lanceolate, very acute segments.
3. West Monkton.
9. Bleadon. Ascends to 700 feet above Draycott.
Evidently much more frequent in North than in South Somerset ; Mr. White gives no localities.

[Var. *pimpinellifolium* (Sibthorp), Willd. " Apparently alien," *J. W. White*.

9. Station-yard, Portishead, 1902, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abundant at the base of an old dust-heap by the Avon above Keynsham, 1895-7, *Fl. Bristol*].

E. MOSCHATUM, *L' Hérit.*

5. There is a Middlezoy specimen in *Herb. Clark*, gathered by Collins in 1838 ; vouched for by Mr. H. S. Thompson, who has gathered it at Stawell.
9. Abundant on a rocky bank at Loxton, 1896 ; Winscombe (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Portishead Station-yard, 1906-9, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *minor*, 'Rouy.

9. The Purn Hill plant agrees well with the description ; Mr. White has little doubt that Mr. Fry's Clevedon station produces the same form.

Classed as a denizen in *Fl. Som.* ; but certainly native in several places.

E. MARITIMUM, *L' Hérit.*

2. Coast near Bossington.
9. Brockley Warren, above Goblin Combe ; Walton-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*) ; Shute Shelve Hill and Wavering

Down ; near Loxton (*H. S. Thompson*) ; Weston-super-Mare (*Herb. Lawrence*, 1853) ; Uphill (*Rutter's Hist.*), *Fl. Bristol*. Still grows on Brean Down ! and by Berrow Church !

OXALIS, *L.*

O. ACETOSELLA, L. (Several places in dis. 5, *H. Slater*).

Var. subpurpurascens, DC.

2. Near Langbridge Mill, between Luxborough and Roadwater, *H. Slater*.

"The flowers are often pink or purple with darker veins, as was noticed by Swete in Failand Woods," *Fl. Bristol*.

IMPATIENS, *L.*

I. BIFLORA, Walter (fulva, Nuttall).

A North American alien ; very rare. June to August.

10. Water-meadows near Flintford Farm, Frome ; noticed for several seasons, but only since American grass seed has been used, *Selina C. Harding* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1902, p. 364. Mr. W. Watson also records it from Frome.

CELASTRACEAE.

EUONYMUS, *L.*

E. EUROPAEUS, L.

10. In *Journ. Bot.*, 1912, p. 377, Miss Ida M. Roper states that she found two bushes with *white* fruits, though otherwise normal, growing with the ordinary form by a small stream near Bristol, called the Malago.

RHAMNACEAE.

RHAMNUS, *L.*

R. CATHARTICUS, L.

3. Stoke St. Mary.

5. In several places near Stawell, *H. Slater*.

9. Tickenham Hill, and under Cadbury Camp ; Wraxall Hill (*Misses Cundall*) ; above Weston-in-Gordano ; hedges near Puxton Station ; Weston-super-Mare ; Rowberrow ; Draycott ! ; Cheddar Gorge !, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Stockwood Lane ; Whitchurch ; Newton St. Loe ; very abundant in lanes around Keynsham and Chewton Keynsham ; between Queen Charlton and Whitchurch, and about Norton Hautville, Stanton Drew, and Clutton (*D. Fry*) ; Norton Malreward ; between Woolard and Houndstreet ; lanes leading from Farrington Gurney to Litton and Hinton Blewett ; Great Elm ; Asham Woods (*Miss Livett*) ; Nunney (*Rev. S. Laing*) ; Englishcombe ; Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. FRANGULA, *L.*

3. Near Huntworth, *H. S. Thompson*. Slape Moor, between Milverton and Wiveliscombe.
5. Mr. H. Slater cannot find this on the Polden Hills ; doubtless Collins's record was a clerical error for *R. catharticus*.
8. "Here and there, all over the Turf Moor, on the flat," *H. Slater* ; he has observed a tree above 7 inches in diameter near Shapwick.
9. The Winscombe Station is given by Mr. White as Max Bog ; 'Hill' being a misprint for 'Mill' in *Fl. Som.* In the wood, Portishead (*Duck*) ; a somewhat doubtful record, *Fl. Bristol*.

ACERACEAE.

ACER, *L.*

A. PSEUDO-PLATANUS, *L.*

Mr. White considers this to be completely naturalised ; and his view describes the position better than Mr. Murray's.

A. CAMPESTRE, *L.*

Many trees of good size in Leigh Wood—up to 50 feet, *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White believes the smooth-fruited form (var. *leio-carpon*, Wallr.) to be the more frequent in his area ; though the records seem to shew that both forms are well distributed throughout the county.

LEGUMINOSAE.

GENISTA, *L.*

G. ANGLICA, *L.*

1. Brushford.
3. Clean Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
6. Marshy ground east of Chard.

G. TINCTORIA, *L.*

2. Stogumber, towards Crowcombe ; locally plentiful.
3. Abundant on the plateau south of Pickeridge, near Corfe.
4. Near Chard Reservoir.
5. Abundant near Loxley Wood, Shapwick, and in fields on High Ham Hill, *H. Slater*.
8. Common at Bruton, *W. Watson*. Shapwick ; Chilton Polden, *H. Slater*.
9. Wrington valley under Blagdon ; roadside above Wraxall, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Whitchurch and Ursleigh Hill ; between Pensford and Publow ; plentiful in the Chew valley above Compton Dando ; in great abundance on rough hilly ground between Featherbed Lane and Stowey, and between Stanton Drew and Knowl Hill (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

ULEX, *L.*U. GALLII, *Planchon*.

1. Frequent about Brushford. Skilgate. Upton.
2. Porlock Hill, *W. Watson*. Crowcombe Heathfield.
3. Coombe, West Monkton. Buncombe Wood, Kingston.
9. Bourton Batch ; at the head of Markham Bottom ; about Portishead ; Hutton and Bleadon ! ; Blackdown ; Burrington, Ubley, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Hillsides by Providence Place and Ashton Tump ; Failand ; Fox's Woods, and by Hanham Ferry ; Keynsham ; above Featherbed Lane towards Stowey and Sutton Court (*D. Fry*) ; the Harptrees, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *humilis*, *Planchon*.

9. "A depressed humifuse variety with small flowers, and crowded branchlets, that grows in dense patches to about 18 inches high. It has been recognized on Blackdown by Mr. Cedric Bucknall." *Fl. Bristol*.

CYTISUS, *L.*C. SCOPARIUS, *Link.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Exton.
2. Bossington. Culbone.
8. Shepton Mallet, *W. Watson*.

"Practically absent from the arable and limestone portions of the area, as well as from the Bath oolite . . . but of general distribution on the coal-measures," *Fl. Bristol*.

ONONIS, *L.**O. REPENS, L.*

2. Bossington. Minehead Warren. Blue Anchor. Williton. St. Audries to Kilve.
3. Norton Fitzwarren, *W. Watson*.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Dunball.
8. Burnham.
9. Berrow; Uphill, etc. "Ascends to 800 feet on some of the higher Mendip pastures, in which it is abundant The spinous form has been noted on [10.] Ursleigh Hill and about the adjoining upland pastures and lane-sides towards Publow and Queen Charlton; and at Winterhead on Mendip." *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *horrida*, Lange (*O. maritima*, Dumort.).

2. Plentiful in sand at Steart Point.
 8. Burnham!, *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Berrow!; downs on the coast near Walton, and on the ridge above Weston-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*); Kewstoke Bay, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill, on limestone.
- "A prostrate, clammy, glandular-villose variety, growing on coast rocks and sand-hills. When young it is unarmed: spines are developed in the third year of its growth." *Fl. Bristol*.

O. SPINOSA, L.

2. Bossington, 1913, *W. D. Miller*.
8. Between Highbridge and Burnham.
9. Between Cleve and Yatton; Clevedon (*D. Fry*); Uphill (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Stanton Drew and Clutton, and slopes of Lansdown above North Stoke (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

TRIGONELLA, *L.**T. ORNITHOPODIOIDES, DC. (purpurascens, Lam.)*

2. Stolford, *E. J. Hamlin*, sp. Minehead Warren, as suggested in *Fl. Som.* Plentiful on the coast near Porlock.
9. Brean Down! (*Miss W. M. Mather*), *Fl. Bristol*.

MEDICAGO, *L.**[M. FALCATA, L.]*

8. Sandy field near the lighthouses, Burnham (*D. Fry*, 1884); still there, or near the same place, 1906, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portishead Station-yard, on corn-mill refuse, 1900-8 (*Mrs. Gregory* and *Miss Peck*); Uphill (*Dr. St. Brody*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Bank of the Avon at Saltford, 1900, flood-borne ? (*D. Fry*) ; Newton St. Loe (*G. Morse*), *Fl. Bristol*.

M. FALCATA × *SATIVA* (*M. media*, Pers.).

8. Waste ground, Burnham, near "The Colony" (*H. S. Thompson*, 1906), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Near the Portishead Dock, *Fl. Bristol*.

Mr. White observes that it does not appear to produce any good pods. *M. sylvestris*, Fr., locally frequent in E. Anglia, has been thought a hybrid between the same parents, but seems to be quite fertile].

M. LUPULINA, L., var. *Willdenowiana*, Koch (fruit glandular-hairy).

9. Portishead Station-yard ; near the sea, Uphill (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*. Heron's Green, Compton Martin, *C. E. Salmon*.

M. DENTICULATA, Willd.

3. Cornfield near Curry Rivel, *R. P. Murray*.
5. Apparently native on grassy slopes over the Lias, close to Dunball Station.
8. Puriton Scars (*Herb. Clark*, 1821), *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Bank of Portishead Pill (*Miss Peck*, 1905-6), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Sparingly by a quarry under Leigh Woods, 1899 ; Saltford (*D. Fry*) ; casual at Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[Var. *apiculata* (Willd.)

9. Waste ground, Portishead, 1900 ; no doubt an introduction, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Casual near Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*, 1897), *Fl. Bristol*.]

M. ARABICA, Huds. (*maculata*, Sibth.).

2. Selworthy Churchyard, *C. E. Salmon*. Blue Anchor. Washford. Williton. Stolford.
3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*. West Monkton. Durston. North Curry.
5. Dunball.
9. Portishead Dock, very luxuriant (*Miss Roper*) ; Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Uphill !, *Fl. Bristol*. Bleadon. Berrow.
10. Rownham, near the ferry ; Mells (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

MELILOTUS, Hill.

M. ALTISSIMA, Thuill.

2. About Dunster ! and Blue Anchor, *C. E. Salmon*. Stolford.

3. Creech St. Michael ; Wrantage, *W. Watson*.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Aller Wood. Pastures near Compton Dundon.
8. Ashcot peat moor, on cultivations, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clevedon (*D. Fry*) ; Berrow ; Draycott, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Slopes under Leigh Woods and on the Portishead railway ; Bedminster and Ashton Gate ; railway-cuttings between Long Ashton and Bourton ; Brislington ; Stockwood Lane ; Ursleigh Hill near Pensford, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. OFFICINALIS, *Desr. (arvensis, Wallr.)*.

Alien ; but now rather frequent northwards, and apparently well established. Railway banks, field-borders, etc. June to autumn.

8. Outskirts of Burnham (*S. T. Dunn*, 1895), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clevedon (*S. T. Dunn*, 1895, and *Miss Livett*) ; abundant on the sidings at Portishead Station, 1900-8, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bank of the Avon below Bristol, 1884 ; road from Ashton Gate to the Hotwells ; Saltford (*D. Fry*) ; old Lias quarry between Twerton and Englishcombe, *Fl. Bristol*.

[**M. ALBA**, *Desr.*

8. Still about Burnham, though reduced by building and golfing, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Waste ground, Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Quarry on Crox Top near Whitechurch (*Rev. W. H. Painter*) ; garden weed at Bath (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

[**M. INDICA**, *All. (parviflora, Desf.)*. A casual alien.

9. Railway sidings and corn-mill refuse by Portishead Station, 1900-8 ; potato ground, Clevedon (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near the Avon at Newton St. Loe, varying in quantity, between 1893 and 1900 (*D. Fry*) ; Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

TRIFOLIUM, *L.*

T. SUBTERRANEUM, *L.*

2. Locally abundant on the coast between Porlock Weir and Hurlstone Point.
3. Aisholt ; plentiful, *J. A. G. Cooper*. West Monkton.
9. Weston-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*) ; Walton-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Flax Bourton and Failand, *Fl. Bristol*.

T. PRATENSE, *L.*, var. *parviflorum*, *Bab.*

9. Oxlease near Hambrook (*Miss Roper*, 1906) : " head stalked, calyx teeth longer than the corolla," *Fl. Bristol*.

T. MEDIUM, *L.*

2. Stogumber.
3. Near Kingston.
4. Staple Common.
8. Shapwick peat moor, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portishead Wood (*Miss Peck*) ; near Walton-by-Clevedon, and above Walton-in-Gordano ; under Crook's Peak on the Winscombe side, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lane near Crox Top, Bishopsworth ; between Pensford and Queen Charlton, *Fl. Bristol*.

T. SQUAMOSUM, *L. (maritimum, Huds.)*

2. Stolford. There is a specimen gathered by Collins, 1835, at Shurton Bars, in *Herb. Clark (H. S. Thompson)*.
8. Sea-banks by the Parret, Huntspill (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portishead (*Mrs. Gregory and Miss Livett*) ; Uphill ! (*Mrs. Gregory and A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*. [Destroyed at Yarley, near Wells].

T. ARVENSE, *L.*

2. Coast near Porlock (Mr. H. Slater tells me that it extends at intervals from there to Watchet).
9. Sands between Weston-super-Mare and Uphill ! (*Herb. Flower*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington (*J. Foster in Swete*), *Fl. Bristol*.

T. STRIATUM, *L.*

2. Porlock Weir, etc. Dunster.
3. West Monkton ; frequent.
9. Plentiful on Barrow Hill at 560 feet ; coast between Portishead and Clevedon ; slopes of Mendip above Ebbor, Draycott [to above 800 feet !], etc. ; Uphill ! ; Brean Down !, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Very abundant on dry railway-banks between Keynsham and Brislington, and between Brislington and Whitchurch, *Fl. Bristol*.

T. SCABRUM, *L.*

2. Minehead Warren. Coast near Williton and at Steart.
5. Stawell, *H. Slater*, sp.
8. Burnham (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Above Ebbor, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill. Draycott, at 400 feet.
10. Between Keynsham and Brislington ; Hampton Down (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

T. GLOMERATUM, *L.*

2. Grassy bank in Dunster Park, 1912 ; not seen on Minehead Warren

3. Rocky pasture on the glebe, West Monkton ; also on the western slopes of Beacon Top, half-a-mile eastward.

T. SUFFOCATUM, *L.*

2. Near the entrance to Minehead Warren ; locally plentiful. Noted at Lilstock by the Rev. J. C. Collins, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Destroyed at Weston-super-Mare by building, soon after Mr. Flower discovered it there, *Fl. Bristol*.

T. HYBRIDUM, *L.*

3. Roadside near Gotton, West Monkton. Among rushes on Holme Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton ; remote from cultivation, 1910.
9. Tickenham Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington ; Stockwood ; Pensford ; Duncorn Hill ; Keynsham, Saltford, Stanton Drew, and Norton Malre-ward (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *elegans* (Savi).

9. By Uphill Ferry (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Winscombe and Nailsea (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

T. REPENS, *L.*, var. *rubescens*, Seringe (*Townsendii*, Bab.).

9. Clevedon (*W. E. Green*), *Fl. Bristol*.

T. FRAGIFERUM, *L.*

3. Combwich.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
8. Huntspill.
9. Kewstoke Bay ; Woodspring ; Uphill !, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ashton Fields, near Rownham ; Chewton Keynsham and Maes Knoll (*Miss Roper*) ; Newton St. Loe ; by the Yeo near Phipps' Bridge (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[T. RESUPINATUM, *L.* has occurred as a casual at Portishead, and near Bristol and Bath].

T. FILIFORME, *L.*

2. Porlock Weir.
3. Near Nailsborne, *W. Watson*. West Monkton. Thurloxton.
9. Above Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*. Brean Down.
10. Mells Churchyard (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*

ANTHYLLIS, *L.*

A. VULNERARIA, *L.*

4. South of Langport, *W. Watson*.
5. High Ham, *W. Watson*.

8. Seat Hill, near Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Tickenham ; Portishead (formerly) ; Winterhead, Sidcot, and Shipham ; Worle Hill ; Milton ; Bleadon Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Providence Place and Ashton Tump ; Ursleigh Hill near Pensford ; Failand, etc. ; Whitechurch, *Fl. Bristol*.

LOTUS, *L.*

L. CORNICULATUS, L., var. crassifolius, Pers.

8. Sand-hills, Burnham !, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Dolebury (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; sand-hills, Brean and Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.

I do not think this more than a state, due to exposure or sea-breezes.

Var. villosus, Seringe.

9. Portishead (*Miss Roper*) ; Clevedon (*S. T. Dunn*) ; Brean Down (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Have we the true plant ? Mr. Arthur Bennett would not pass some W. Sussex coast-specimens which I sent him, so named.

L. TENUIS, Waldst & Kit.

3. Near Combwich.
5. Compton Dundon.
9. Walton-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*) ; by the Yeo between Compton Martin and Ubley (*C. E. Salmon*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. ULIGINOSUS, Schkuhr (major, Scop.) grows in dis. 6.

ASTRAGALUS, *L.*

A. GLYCYPHYLOS, L.

5. Aller.
10. Between Easton-in-Gordano and the Channel ; about Failand (*Miss Agnes Fry* and *D. Williams*) ; by a canal at Twerton ; riverside at Bath, and coppice at Old Ford, between Frome and Beckington (*D. Fry*) ; near Norton St. Philip (*A. E. Burr*) ; Egford, near Frome (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[*CORONILLA VARIA, L.*

8. Established for many years on walls around the Bishop's Palace at Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. By the sidings in Portishead Station-yard, 1904-8, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Embankment of a new road near Ashton Gate, 1906 ; refuse-heap near St. Anne's, Brislington, 1906-7, *Fl. Bristol.*]

ORNITHOPUS, *L.*

O. PERPUSILLUS, *L.*

2. Grabhurst Hill, Dunster, *H. Slater*. Minehead Warren. Coast near Porlock.
3. West Monkton ; scarce.

HIPPOCREPIS, *L.*

H. COMOSA, *L.*

5. Mr. H. Slater, after much searching, has failed to find it in the Ford station given on the authority of Collins.
8. Creech Hill, near Bruton, and Shepton Montague, *W. Watson*. Dulcote Hill, near Wells, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Above Weston-in-Gordano ; Uphill ! (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Axbridge, etc., *Fl. Bristol*. Ascends to 850 feet, above Draycott.
10. Lansdown ; Fortnight ; Combe Hay ; South Stoke ; Hampton Down, *Fl. Bristol*.

ONOBRYCHIS, *Hill.*

O. VICIAEFOLIA, *Scop.* (*sativa*, *Lam.*).

5. On Ball Hill, Stawell, in an old field which the 'oldest inhabitant' does not recollect to have been other than pasture, on the southern slope, *H. Slater*.
9. Tickenham Hill ; Loxton ; Sandford Hill ; Brockley ; Congresbury, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Railway banks near Keynsham and Newton St. Loe, *Fl. Bristol*.

VICIA, *L.*

V. HIRSUTA, *Gray.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Williton. Dunster. Shore near Porlock.
3. West Monkton ; Maunsel, etc.
8. Wells, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Kenn ; here and there along the Cheddar Valley Railway ; Wookey ; Steep Holm, *Fl. Bristol*. Between Worle and Kewstoke.
10. Between Brislington and Keynsham ; Saltford ; Pill, *Fl. Bristol*.

V. TETRASPERMA, *Moench (gemella, Crantz).*

2. Stogumber. Allerford.
3. Orchard Portman ; Trull ; Kingston, *W. Watson*. West Monkton.
5. Chedzoy, *H. S. Thompson*.
8. Mark Moor (*Mrs. Sandwith*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Very abundant by the railway at Sandford and Banwell Station ; Brean Down, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bishopsworth (*J. F. Hopkins*) ; Brislington and Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*) ; Ursleigh Hill, in plenty, *Fl. Bristol*.

V. GRACILIS, *Lois.*

2. Roadside between Carhampton and Blue Anchor, *H. Slater*. Bushy beach near Stolford ; scarce and stunted, but Mr. C. E. Salmon, with whom I gathered it, found that the hilum was right.
8. Between Bawdrip and Cossington, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. [Formerly in a lane on Yarley Hill, near Wells (*Miss Livett*) ; but now destroyed, *Fl. Bristol*.]
10. Still on Barrow Hill (between Twerton and Englishcombe, *D. Fry*, 1886) ; cornfield near Keynsham (*T. B. Flower*, 1871, in *Herb. Watson*) ; near Midford, in several summers (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. OROBUS, *DC.*

10. Between Stoke St. Michael and Coleford, two or three miles up stream from Mells, 1902 (*Miss C. E. Horner*, in Murray's annotated copy of *Fl. Som.*), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. SYLVATICA, *L.*

2. Roadside, Langridge (between Luxborough and Roadwater) ; Watchet, *H. Slater*. This plant extends a good way beyond Greenaleigh on coast rocks, where it becomes dwarf and prostrate.
9. Wood near Flax Bourton Station ; Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; still in Compton Martin Wood, 1911 ; old pack-horse lane between Shuteshelve and Winscombe (*H. S. Thompson*) ; Cheddar Wood !, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Easton-in-Gordano (*D. Williams*) ; Whitechurch and Bishopsworth (*Swete, Fl.*) ; near Stanton Wick, and woods towards Clutton and Markbury ; Leigh-on-Mendip, and Brass Knocker Wood (*D. Fry*) ; hedges about Chewton Mendip, Litton, and East Harptree (*Miss Roper*) ; wood on Fortnight Farm ; Smokhall Wood near Bath (*Scientific Tourist*, 1818), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. SEPIUM, *L.*, subvar. *alba*, Rouy (flowers pure white).

10. Bank on Burlledge Hill above North Widcombe, between Stowey and Nine Elms; lane at Weston near Bath (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. LUTEA, *L.*

9. Portishead Station-yard, 1900 to 1907, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Casual near Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*, 1897), *Fl. Bristol*.
In June, 1912, Mrs. K. Coleman, of Stratton-on-Fosse Rectory, sent me fresh specimens gathered in a hay-field at Holcombe, where it had grown, to her knowledge, for the last five years. These were partly typical; the rest were described by her as having mauve and white flowers, but dried a pale lilac with violet veins, and may be the subvariety *violascens*, Rouy ("corolle violacée ou rougeâtre"). Doubtfully native; a small alien *Lathyrus*, unknown to me, bearing beautiful orange flowers, grew with them.

[V. HYBRIDA, *L.*

The only specimen from Glastonbury in *Herb. Clark* was gathered in 1832.

9. Portishead Station sidings, 1894, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Casual in a field of mowing-grass on the Leigh Court estate (*J. H. Fryer*, 1888), *Fl. Bristol*.]

[V. SATIVA, *L.*

9. Mr. Druce writes that he gathered the subspecies *obovata*, Gaud. on Steep Holm, May 26th, 1909.]

V. ANGUSTIFOLIA, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Winsford.
 2. Stogumber. Williton. Washford. Minehead. Porlock Beach, etc.
 3. Hatch Beauchamp! *W. Watson*. Thurloxton. West Monkton. Kingston.
 8. Puriton.
 9. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*. Brean Down. Uphill.
- Too common and generally distributed in the Bristol area to need special citation.

Var. *Bobartii* (Forster), *Koch*.

"Frequent on dry sandy soil, such as that about the pennant quarries of the neighbourhood." *Fl. Bristol*. I have not yet noticed it in S. Somerset.

V. LATHYROIDES, *L.*

9. Brean Down (*Dr. St. Brody* ; also *Mrs. Gregory*) ; Steep Holm (*John Storrie*) ; sand-hills below Berrow Church !, *Fl. Bristol*.

V. BITHYNICA, *L.*

2. Steep railway banks on the Lias, west of Washford Station ; plentiful in some years.
3. Wiveliscombe, *L. A. M. Riley*, sp.
9. Easton (*Miss M. Mayow*) ; casual near the corn-mill by Portishead Station, 1900 (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; still there in 1907 and 1909 ; bank of the Yeo reservoir, Butcombe (*H. Fisher*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By the road from Publow to Queen Charlton ; Ursleigh Hill towards Pensford (*D. Fry*) ; near Chewton Keynsham, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *angustifolia*, Syme.

2. Between Williton and St. Audries, *Dr. C. R. Killick*, sp. Exactly like the figure in *English Botany*, ed. 3.

LATHYRUS, *L.*L. APHACA, *L.*

3. Norton Fitzwarren, *W. Watson*.
- (5). Mr. H. S. Thompson points out that Bawdrip is in dis. 8 ; he has found it between that place and Cossington.
9. In a field near the Lodge at Ashcombe, Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1904) ; by the hedge of a field above Uphill Station, near the railway cutting, in fair quantity, and sparingly in a lane beyond the high bridge (*Mrs. Gregory* and *D. Fry*)—"there is nothing in the surroundings of the spot to suggest introduction" ; casual in a quarry between Congresbury and Yatton (*Mrs. Foord-Kelcey*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Casual at St. Anne's, Brislington (*Miss Edmonds*, 1907) ; cornfield, Rush Hill, Bath (*Herb. Flower*, 1858) ; Glasshouse Farm on Odd Down, and in two or three spots near Bathford (*Mrs. Dent Young*) ; a large patch on the Limpley Stoke Road near Bath, known there for a long period (*Miss C. L. Peck*) ; casual at Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*, 1897), *Fl. Bristol*.

L. NISSOLIA, *L.*

2. Cliff at Kilve, *H. S. Thompson*. Bushy beach near Stolford.
3. Taunton ; Creech St. Michael ; North Curry, *W. Watson*.
4. Curland, *W. Watson*.

9. Salt-marsh by the railway east of Portishead Dock ; by the coast path near the Nore at Portishead (*Misses Cundall*) ; on both sides of a green lane from Clapton to the Portishead road ; Brean Down (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Easton-in-Gordano and the Channel ; railway cutting, east of Fox's Wood Quarries ; Great Western and Midland railway cuttings near Saltford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[*L. LATIFOLIUS*, *L.*

4. Railway bank by Hatch Station ; in good quantity, but of course only an escape.
8. "Mr. Thomas Clark . . . was not mistaken when he wrote in the *Phytologist*, iv, p. 1136, that the everlasting pea had been established twenty years on Ivythorne Hill near Glastonbury, as he enclosed a specimen with his letter. The plant grew, he said, in one spot only." *Fl. Bristol*. There is a specimen in *Herb. Clark*. 1853 (*H. S. Thompson*).

[*L. TUBEROSUS*, *L.* An alien, which may be persistent.

9. Near Chelvey, away from any dwelling-house or garden, very sparingly (*Cecil H. Sp. Perceval*, 1893).
10. In plenty on a hedge-bank at West Town (*C. Bucknall*, 1896)—"this did not last" ; railway embankment west of Keynsham Station, 1907 ; amongst brambles in the overgrown hedge of an old pasture on Wick-house Farm, south of the high road from Bristol to Bath : quite an out-of-the-way spot, where it may have thriven a long while (shown to Mr. D. Fry by a lady who found it in 1901 ; growing up to five or six feet, and flourishing in 1904-6-7, but not maturing any seed), *Fl. Bristol*].

L. SYLVESTRIS, *L.*

2. Shingly beach between Porlock Weir and Hurlstone Point !, *C. E. Salmon*. Between St. Audries and Kilve.
3. Rock Hill, above Wrantage, *W. B. Butler* and *W. Watson*. Wood near Hatch Beauchamp.
9. Noticed by Dillenius (1726) in hedges by the roadside at Backwell ; between Winscombe and Banwell ; upland lane near Axbridge, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Easton-in-Gordano (*D. Williams*) ; near Tucking Mills, Compton Dando (*D. Fry*) ; on Fortnight Farm, *Fl. Bristol*. Midsomer Norton, *A. A. Thatcher*.

L. PALUSTRIS, *L.*

8. "Near Edington a remarkably broad-leaved form of

this species occurs, which seems to bear the same relation to the type that var. *latifolia* of *Vicia bithynica* does to the var. *angustifolia* of that vetch. While leaflets in the type are linear-elliptical mucronate, varying in width from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, those of the broad-leaved form have a much blunter outline and are fully $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide." —*D. Fry, Fl. Bristol.*

L. MONTANUS, *Bernh. (macrorrhizus, Wimm.).*

2. Badgworthy Valley, *W. Watson.*
3. Broomfield, *W. Watson.*
4. Staple Common.
6. Buckland St. Mary.
9. High ground towards Backwell and Brockley Combe ; Tickenham Hill ; Cadbury Camp, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Dundry (*Miss Roper*) ; about Pensford, Stanton Drew and Norton Hautville ; Clutton ; Temple Cloud ; the Harptrees, *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *tenuifolius* (Roth), Druce.

2. Plentiful in the woodlands between Porlock Weir and Culbone ; but shading off into the type, as usual.

ROSACEAE.

PRUNUS, L.

- P. SPINOSA, L., var. *macrocarpa*, Wallr. (*P. fruticans*, Weihe).
10. Barrow Gurney ; Lansdown, *Fl. Bristol.*

Mr. White thinks that it must be fairly frequent in N. Somerset ; sloes brought in for sale by country folk are sometimes mixed with a good proportion of the larger fruits.

P. INSITITIA, L.

8. Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Yatton (*Miss Winter*), *Fl. Bristol.* Near Bleadon.
10. Kewstoke (*Rev. W. H. Painter*) ; Kelston (*J. G. Baker*), *Fl. Bristol.*

P. DOMESTICA, L.

8. "In a remote part of the Burnham marsh-lands near Middle Burnham, at a distance from cultivation, there are a number of trees. Fruit from these was forwarded to Mr. J. G. Baker, who thought it intermediate between that of *insititia* and *domestica*." (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol.*

9. "Portishead. Many trees—some of large size—grow along the low cliff on the coast between Woodhill Bay and the Black Nore, while others form a loose hedge at the Nore. The Rev. Augustin Ley saw these in 1905. He thought they might indeed be native, for it would be difficult to suppose that they had been introduced in so great a number." *Fl. Bristol.*
10. "Several trees, producing fine fruit, have been shown to me by Mr. David Fry in some ancient hedgerows on Ashton Hill, near Corston. The trees are very old, and the ground is rough pasture on the Lias, high above the village." *Fl. Bristol.*

Mr. White, who has disregarded single trees or bushes, as being probably always of garden origin, remarks that in the above stations the species appears as wild as the hawthorns and maples with which it is associated; he and Mr. Fry agreed in considering these as satisfactory examples of native *P. domestica*. On the evidence given, there is good ground for their conclusion.

P. AVIUM, L.

9. Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol.* Near Bleadon.
10. Failand, *Fl. Bristol.*

P. CERASUS, L.

2. Wood above Bossington.
3. Wood near Hatch Beauchamp.

I think this very likely indigenous. Its apparent absence from the north of the county is surprising.

SPIRAEA, L.

S. ULMARIA, L.

2. With double flowers at Withycombe, *H. Slater.*

Var. *denudata*, Boenn.

9. Walton-in-Gordano (*F. Samson*), *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Bank of the Dundas aqueduct on the Wilts boundary (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol.*

S. FILIPENDULA, L.

9. Church Hill, Clevedon (*Miss Livett*); Wavering Down!, above Cross; Crook's Peak! (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol.* Bleadon Hill. Purn Hill.

RUBUS, L.

R. IDAEUS, L.

3. Near Wiveliscombe.
6. Between Castle Neroche and West Buckland.

Var. *obtusifolius* (Willd.).

2. Rev. W. Moyle Rogers has seen specimens from the Boniton Station in *Herb. Shrewsbury* (Bloxam) and *Herb. Mason*.

R. SULCATUS, *Vest.*

10. One clump in Lord's Wood, Houndstreet, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. PLICATUS, *Weihe & Nees*.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. King's Brompton.

R. OPACUS, *Focke*.

8. "The dominant bramble of the Burtle and Glastonbury Moors," *Fl. Bristol*. It seems to me quite distinct enough from *R. nitidus* to rank as a full species; and Mr. White treats it as such.

R. AFFINIS, *Weihe & Nees*.

8. Plentiful on the peat moors of Aller, Ashcott, Burtle, Edington, Shapwick, and Westhay, *Fl. Bristol* (amplifying the record in *Fl. Som.*).

Var. *Briggsianus*, Rogers.

8. Burtle Moor, *A. Ley*, 1910 (*Rogers in litt.*).

R. IMBRICATUS, *Hort*.

2. On Quantock, in plenty, between Holford and Dodington (*D. Fry* and *J. W. White*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. A small clump on Broadfield Down, between Brockley and Wrington (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. CARPINIFOLIUS, *Weihe & Nees*.

3. North side of Cothelstone Hill, below the Beacon; typical, I think.

R. LINDLEIANUS, *Lees*.

3. Quarry above West Monkton.

R. ARGENTEUS, *Weihe & Nees* (*erythrinus*, Genevier).

1. Venn Cross, *L. A. M. Riley* (*Rogers in litt.*). Very plentiful about East Anstey and Brushford. Skilgate.
 2. Bossington.
 3. Wiveliscombe. West Monkton, etc.
 10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet, *C. Bucknall* (*Rogers in litt.*). Failand Hill; Fox's Hill; quarries and lanes bordering the Asylum grounds, *Fl. Bristol*.
- "A hybrid, probably \times *rusticanus*, grows on a slope of Failand above the Tan-pit stream (*C. Bucknall*)."
Fl. Bristol.

R. RHAMNIFOLIUS, *Weihe & Nees*.

1. King's Brompton.
2. Near Minehead.
3. Cothelstone.
8. Milton Clevedon.
9. Chelvey Batch ; old lanes about Shipham and Sidcot,
Fl. Bristol.
10. Beggar's Bush Lane ; St. Anne's Park, Brislington ;
Failand plateau ; Ursleigh Hill near Pensford ; Stoke
Lane near Edford ; Chewton Mendip (*R. V. Sherring*) ;
Vobster, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. NEMORALIS, *P. J. Muell.*, var. *silurum*, *Ley*.

8. Mr. Rogers writes (1913) that he and Mr. Ley finally
agreed in so naming the peatmoor plant referred to in
Fl. Som., pp. 102, 414.

R. DUMNONIENSIS, *Bab*.

8. Shapwick, *A. Ley*, 1910 (*Rogers in litt.*).

R. PULCHERRIMUS, *Neuman*.

4. Staple Common. Chard.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. On the southern peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Under Backwell Hill ; Wraxall ; on the hill at Weston-
super-Mare, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. St. Anne's, Brislington ; Queen Charlton ; Lord's Wood,
Houndstreet ; Compton Dando ; Downside Common ;
Eaker Hill Wood, Chewton Mendip (*Miss Roper*), *Fl.*
Bristol.

R. SELMERI, *Lindeberg*.

"It is to *Selmeri*, probably, that most (or all) of the '*villicaulis*' localities in *Fl. Som.* should go." *Rogers in litt.*, 1913. He definitely so names the following :—

3. Blackdown Hills.
6. Chard Common.
7. Penpits.
8. Shapwick (*A. Ley*, 1910). I saw a good deal of *R. Selmeri*,
just like the Scottish plant, near Shapwick and Ashcott
Stations, September, 1913.

[R. LEUCANDRUS, *Focke*.

6. Chard Common. "Not *leucandrus*, but my *mollissimus*,"
Rogers in litt., 1913.]

R. THYRSOIDEUS, *Wimm*.

Native. Hedges ; very rare. July, August.

9. Walton-by-Clevedon, beyond Ladye Bay (*W. E. Green*) ;

- near Congresbury (*T. R. A. Briggs and D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Kenn (*W. E. Green*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- R. GODRONI, *Lecoq & Lamotte (argentatus, P. J. Muell.)*.
 3. West Monkton (*teste Rogers*).
 10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet, *Fl. Bristol*.
- R. PUBESCENS, *Weihe*.
 10. Hedge near the lake at Houndstreet (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- R. MACROPHYLLUS, *Weihe & Nees (type)*.
 10. Failand (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- R. HIRTIFOLIUS, *Muell. & Wirtg.*, var. *mollissimus* (*Rogers*).
 6. Chard Common, *R. P. Murray* (as *leucandrus*; see above).
- R. PYRAMIDALIS, *Kalt*.
 2. Porlock Weir, *C. E. Salmon*; Bonniton, *Coleman in Herb. Mason (Rogers in litt.)*.
 9. Above the quarry on Backwell Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Leigh Wood (*Rev. A. Ley*); Compton Dando, lane skirting Lord's Wood, Hound street, and near Hallatrow (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- R. LEUCOSTACHYS, *Sm.*
 1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Upton. Skilgate.
 2. Porlock Weir, *C. E. Salmon*.
 3. Wiveliscombe.
 9. Backwell Hill and Bourton Combe; Limeridge Wood, Tickenham; woods above Yatton, Cleeve, and Wrington; Banwell Hill; Worlebury Wood; about Shipham and Tining Farm, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Ashton Court Woods; about Abbotsleigh and Failand; Brislington; the Houndstreet Woods; Temple Cloud; Downside Common and near Edford; Vobster; Cranmore; common about Radstock and Frome (*Rev. R. P. Murray*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- R. LEUCOSTACHYS \times RUSTICANUS.
 10. Leigh Wood, *Fl. Bristol*.
- R. LASIOCLADOS, *Focke*, var. *angustifolius*, *Rogers*.
 3. Roadside above West Monkton Church (*teste Rogers*).
 Mr. Rogers now inclines to think that both type and variety are due to crossing between *R. rusticanus* and *R. leucostachys*.
- R. CRINIGER, *Linton*.
 Native. Bushy places; very rare. July to September.
 2. Roadside near Oare, 1894, *R. P. Murray (teste Rogers)*.

R. GELERTII, *Frider.*

Native. Woods ; very rare. July, August.

10. Leigh Wood (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. ANGLOSAXONICUS, *Gelert*.

9. Roadside bank, Naish Hill, Clapton-in-Gordano (a variety or form between type and var. *raduloides*, *teste Rogers*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Lane and roadside near Failand, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *raduloides*, *Rogers*.

9. Worle Hill (*J. W. White*), *Rogers*. Sparingly on the Congresbury side of King's Wood ; Norton's Lane, Clevedon, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet, plentiful in two or three places at Stanton Drew, and near Stanton Wick (*D. Fry*) ; lane leading from Pensford to Upper Stanton ; near Chew Magna ; Temple Cloud, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. INFESTUS, *Weihe*.

10. Downside Common near Edford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. BORRERI, *Bell-Salter*, var. *dentatifolius*, *Briggs*.

9. Sandhills near Berrow !, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. DREJERI, *G. Jensen*.

1. Frequent about Brushford, and thence to East Anstey.
2. Mr. Rogers writes that the Dunster plant is "type ; very strong."
3. Kingston (*L. A. M. Riley*, *teste Rogers*). West Monkton. Bathealton.
8. On the Burtle peat moor (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Subsp. *Leyanus*, *Rogers*.

8. Peat moor, Shapwick, *H. S. Thompson*, 1889 (*Rogers in litt.*).
9. Worle Wood, *A. Ley*, 1902 (*Rogers in litt.*).

R. ECHINATUS, *Lindley*.

9. On the Congresbury side of King's Wood, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand Hill ; Ursleigh Hill, near Publow and Woollard, and Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*) ; Compton Dando ; plentiful about the woods between Hallatrow and High Littleton, and between Hallatrow and Hinton Blewett ; Downside Common, Edford ; Gurney Slade, in Crox Bottom and Slade Bottom, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. OIGOCLADOS, *Muell. & Lefv.*

3. Blackdown Hills, *R. P. Murray* (*Rogers in litt.*).

Var. *Bloxamianus*, Rogers.

3. Quantocks, *R. P. Murray* (*Rogers in litt.*). This may refer to the station between Kingston and Broomfield in *Fl. Som.*, p. 416.
9. Lane between Longbottom Farm and Axbridge, under the north face of Shuteshelve Hill (*J. W. White*, 1908), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. BABINGTONII, *Bell-Salter*.

2. Quantocks, Alfoxton (*J. W. White*), *Rogers*.
9. Abundant over a space of rough bushy ground on the skirt of King's Wood, towards Congresbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. ERICETORUM, *Lefv.*

Native. Moorlands, woods, etc.; rare. July, August.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford (*teste Rogers*).
9. Worle Wood, *A. Ley* (*Rogers in litt.*).
10. Leigh Wood (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *cuneatus*, Rogers & Ley.

2. Minehead, *A. Ley*, 1906; "probably this" (*Rogers in litt.*).
8. Shapwick Bog, *A. Ley* (*Rogers in litt.*).

R. BLOXAMII, *Lees*.

Native. Bushy places, etc.; very rare. July, August.

"Penridge, 1892, *R. P. Murray*," *Rogers in litt.* I do not know in which district this may be.

R. SCABER, *Weihe & Nees*.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford (*teste Rogers*).
10. Between Hallatrow and High Littleton (*C. Bucknall*); between the Suspension Bridge and Rownham Ferry (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. ROSACEUS, *Weihe & Nees*.

1. Exton.
5. Compton Dundon (*teste Rogers*).

Var. *hystrix* (*Weihe & Nees*).

9. Near Congresbury, *J. W. White* (*Rogers in litt.*, 1913).

Subsp. *infecundus*, Rogers.

9. Worlebury Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Woods; Failand, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. ADORNATUS, *P. J. Muell.*

10. Leigh Wood (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. HOSTILIS, Muell. & Wirtg.

Native. Woodlands, very rare. July to September.

3. Cockercombe, in quantity by the streamlet, 1911 ; named by Mr. Rogers, who had previously received it from the Quantocks, gathered by Mr. H. S. Thompson.

R. KOEHLERI, Weihe & Nees, var. *cognatus* (N. E. Brown).

2. By the brook at Bossington, 1908 (*teste Rogers*) ; shade-grown and rather weak.

R. DASYPHYLLUS, Rogers (*pallidus*, Bab., non Wh. & N.).

1. Winsford.
2. Near Minehead.
3. West Monkton, plentiful on the hills.
9. Banwell Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. St. Anne's Wood, and in a wood on the steep between Conham Ferry and Brislington ; Downside Common near Edford, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. VIRIDIS, Kalt.

Native. Woodlands ; very rare. June to August.

10. Plentiful in Highbury Wood near Hallatrow (*C. Bucknall*, 1899) ; named by the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. KALTENBACHII, Metsch.

9. On the edge of paths and clearings throughout the woodland from Rhodyate Hill to Cleeve, in abundance, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Wood, in several places ; near Compton Dando, and abundant in woods near the lake at Houndstreet (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. ACUTIFRONS, Ley.

7. In *Journ. Bot.*, 1902, p. 70, Rev. A. Ley wrote that the plant found near Pen Selwood was a form connecting his new variety *amplifrons* with the type.

R. DUMETORUM, Weihe & Nees, var. *raduliformis*, Ley.

9. Cheddar !, *A. Ley*.

R. CORYLIFOLIUS, Sm. (*sublustris*, Lees).

2. Bossington.
3. Durston. Milverton.
5. Abundant about Somerton (Mr. Baker's record was for the aggregate). Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland.
8. Milton Clevedon.
9. Backwell Hill ; Banwell ; Shipham, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Pensford, Houndstreet (*D. Fry*); Emberrow (*Miss Roper*); Downside Common near Edford; Gurney Slade, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *cyclophyllus* (Lindeb.) (*conjungens*, Bab.).

2. Washford. Coast near Dunster.
4. Chard.
8. Meare, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Loxton, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Stockwood and Whitchurch, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. CORYLIFOLIUS × RUSTICANUS.

3. Milverton.
10. Border of King's Wood between Yatton and Congresbury (*D. Fry*, fide *W. M. Rogers*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. CAESIUS × RUSTICANUS.

10. Near Stanton Prior, *D. Fry* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1897, p. 124.
Abundant for a long distance on both sides of a lane near Keynsham (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

GEUM, *L.*

G. RIVALE, *L.*

1. Exton. Winsford.
3. Near Bridgwater, *W. Watson*. Park Wood, Milverton, *E. G. Aldridge* and *W. Watson*. Slape Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Milverton.
9. Compton Martin Wood and Stratford Lane (*Dr. Gough*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Saltford (*C. Withers*); between Sutton Wick and the Blue Bowl; Edford (*Miss Livett* and *C. Bucknall*); between Hallatrow and Hinton Blewett, *Fl. Bristol*.

G. RIVALE × URBANUM (*G. intermedium*, Ehrh.).

1. In two places near Winsford.

FRAGARIA, *L.*

F. MOSCHATA, *Duchesne (elatior, Ehrh.)*.

9. Court Hill, Clevedon (*Mrs. Lainson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

POTENTILLA, *L.*

[*P. RECTA, L.* has occurred as an escape in districts 8, 9, 10; and *P. NORVEGICA, L.* in 9, 10, as a casual (*Fl. Bristol*).]

P. VERNA, *L.*

8. Pen Hill, Wells (*Miss M. Mayow*), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Backwell Down ; Barrow Hill ; Wraxall ; Tyntesfield Park (*C. Bucknall*) ; Crook's Peak (*H. S. Thompson*) ; between Cheddar and Axbridge ! ; Sidcot, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bourton Combe ; path under Leigh Woods ; Failand ; Belmont Hill (*Misses Cundall*) ; above Portbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. ERECTA, *Hampe (silvestris, Neck. ; Tormentilla, Nestl.)*, var. *sciaphila*, *Zimmerer*.

"Whole plant smaller and more compact ; radical leaves small and nearly orbicular, of three or four broadly wedge-shaped leaflets."

9. Rough, peaty pasture near Walton-in-Gordano (*Miss Roper, 1911*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. ERECTA \times *PROCUMBENS* (*P. suberecta, Zimmerer*).

1. Skilgate. Near East Anstey.
2. Dunster, *A. Ley*, sp.
8. Walton Moor ; Aller Moor ; Edington, Shapwick !, and Ashcott Moors, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. ERECTA \times *REPTANS* (*P. italica, Lehm.*).

2. Selworthy, *W. Watson*.
4. I believe that this occurred with the parents on a hedge-bank just below Castle Neroche, May, 1913 ; but it was too young for certainty.

P. PROCUMBENS, *Sibth.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Upton. Skilgate.
3. Cothelstone Hill.
8. Frequent on Shapwick ! and Ashcott peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Plentiful on Brean Down (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Pasture near Compton Dando (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. PROCUMBENS \times *REPTANS* (*P. mixta, Nolte*).

8. Near Ashcott Station, *Fl. Bristol*.

[*P. ARGENTEA, L.*

9. Plentiful for some years on a grassy place by railway sidings at Portishead, *J. W. White*, sp., 1912. The leaflets are very narrow and deeply cut ; it is the var. *tenuiloba* (*Jord.*), I believe.
10. Casual near Englishcombe (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

ALCHEMILLA, L.

A. VULGARIS, L. (aggregate).

6. Chard Common, *W. D. Miller*.

8. Wells ! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Markham Bottom ; near Portbury Church (*Miss Lucas*) ; wood between Portbury and Clapton (*C. Wall*) ; near Nailsea ; near Flax Bourton Station ; Yew Tree Farm, Cleeve ; Max Valley near Winscombe ; Blagdon, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Easton-in-Gordano (*Miss Roper*) ; Failand Hill (*D. Fry*) ; between Barrow Gurney and Flax Bourton ; about Hallatrow and Hinton Blewett ; Litton, Chewton Mendip, etc. ; the Harptrees ; Wells Park and Gurney Slade (*Miss Roper*) ; Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Som.*

A. MINOR, *Huds.* (*A. filicaulis*, Buser, subsp. *vestita*, Buser).

Apparently the usual, if not the only Somerset plant ; but *A. pratensis*, Schmidt may also occur. The nearly glabrous *A. alpestris*, Schmidt, which is, practically, the Linnean species (though Harald Lindberg states that this included the closely allied *A. acutidens*, Buser), grows in one E. Sussex station, but is chiefly northern. The following localities are at present identified :—

1. Locally plentiful in meadows between East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Meadows near Wiveliscombe.
8. I believe that I found this near Wells, about thirty years ago.
9. Hill pastures above Cheddar Wood, *C. E. Moss*. Charterhouse ; Compton Martin, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Stantonbury Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

AGRIMONIA, *L.*

A. EUPATORIUM, *L.*

9. Unusually large plants, found in 1913 by Miss Perceval at Walton-by-Clevedon (*Miss Livett in litt.*), may be the var. *sepium*, Brébisson, *Fl. Normandie*, p. 110 (1869), which Mr. Arthur Bennett suspects to be the same as var. *umbrosa*, Coss. and Germ., *Fl. des Environs de Paris*, p. 182 (1845). This resembles *A. odorata* in habit ; but the leaves are scentless, and the fruit-spines are not recurved.

A. ODORATA, *Miller*.

Native. Banks, etc. ; extremely rare. July to September.

2. Rev. R. P. Murray wrote to me some years ago that he had identified a plant gathered by him near Minehead as this species.

POTERIUM, *L.**P. SANGUISORBA, L.*

2. Common on the Lias about Williton, St. Audries, and Kilve.
3. On the Lias at West Hatch, Wrantage, etc.
4. On the Lias, Staple Fitzpaine.

P. POLYGAMUM, Waldst. & Kit. (muricatum, Spach).

9. Neglected pasture, Walton-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*, 1887), *Fl. Bristol*.

ROSA, *L.**R. SPINOSISSIMA, L.*

9. Still at Weston-super-Mare in 1895 (*Mrs. Gregory*); one bush on Cadbury Camp, and one in Canon's Wood, Weston-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. TOMENTOSA, Sm. (aggregate).

3. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Compton Dundon.
8. Between Catcott and Shapwick (*Herb. Clark*, 1844), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Downside Common, Edford (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 Var. Sherardi (Davies) (*R. subglobosa*, Sm.).
2. Minehead!, *A. H. Wolley-Dod*.

Var. scabriuscula (Sm.).

2. Minehead!, *A. H. Wolley-Dod*.
8. Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Pensford (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. EGLANTERIA, L. (rubiginosa, L.).

3. Cannington Park, 1830, and Wick Hill, near Langport, 1829, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
5. Hill, east of Compton Dundon.
9. Cadbury Camp (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Whatley Combe (*H. F. Parsons*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. MICRANTHA, Sm.

2. Between Dunster and Timberscombe. Blue Anchor. Williton. St. Audries.
3. Stoke St. Mary. Near Wiveliscombe.
5. Somerton.
9. Chelvey Batch, with aciculate fruit; Canon's Wood; Winscombe (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. permixta (Déséglise). A slight variety, more prickly, with more glabrous leaflets and smoother fruit.

2. Minehead !, *A. H. Wolley-Dod* (named by Prof. Dingler).
9. Cadbury Camp, *Fl. Bristol* (named by Major Wolley-Dod).

Var. *hystrix* (Léman).

9. Cheddar (*Miss Roper*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. AGRESTIS, *Savi* (*sepium*, Thuill.).

5. Between Somerton and Compton Dundon ; one bush, with small leaves and narrowly ovoid fruit, which Major Wolley-Dod refers to the type, previously unknown in Somerset.

9. Three bushes, on the southern slope of Cadbury Camp (*Miss Livett*)—a form tending towards *R. inodora*, Fr., in Major Wolley-Dod's opinion ; Clevedon (*Mrs. Lainson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Mr. Baker's specimen at Kew from Brean Down seems to Major Wolley-Dod intermediate between *R. sepium* and *R. Borreri*.

Var. *belnensis* (Ozanon).

9. On limestone at Uphill ; one bush (named by Prof. Dingler). " Its leading features are its more hairy leaflets, often hairy above, very pubescent petioles, and rather large subglobose or broadly ovoid fruit " (*Wolley-Dod* in *Journ. Bot. Supp.*, 1910, p. 128).

R. OBTUSIFOLIA, *Desv.* I believe that this must stand as the type of the species ; it was earlier described than *R. Borreri*, Woods, and has simply-serrate, eglandular foliage.

3. Between Cothelstone and Kingston. Coombe, West Monkton.
9. Near Weston-super-Mare (*W. F. Miller*, fide *Rogers*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *tomentella* (Léman).

9. Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; with glandular peduncles, probably Dumortier's *decipiens*, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *arvatica* (Baker).

9. Hedge between Yatton and Cleeve, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Knowle and Brislington, *Fl. Bristol*.

R. CANINA, *L.*

Var. *senticosa* (Ach.).

2. Minehead !, *A. H. Wolley-Dod*.

Var. *sphaerica* (Gren.).

10. Leigh Wood, near the Police Station (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *andegavensis* (Bast.).

10. Roadside on Smitham Hill, East Harptree, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *verticillacantha* (Mérat).

9. Hutton (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *aspernata* (Déséglise).

3. Stoke St. Mary.

9. Sidcot (*Mrs. Gregory*); Weston-super-Mare (*Woods*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *vinacea*, Baker.

9. Locking Road, Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. DUMETORUM, *Thuill.*

3. Near Bridgwater, 1830, *Herb. Clark* (type, *H. S. Thompson*).

9. Portbury (*C. Bucknall*); Portishead (*Mrs. Gregory*); Burrington Combe, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Bourton Combe; canal bank, Radford (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *collina* (Jacq.).

10. Lane between Whitchurch and Woollard; Potter's Hill above Barrow Gurney, *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White, however, has doubts about the occurrence of the true plant. 'Kosinciana' of *Fl. Som.* seems to be the same thing; Besser's species is not British.

R. GLAUCA Vill., (a) *Reuteri* (Godet), with (b) *Crépiniana* (Déséglise).

9. Abundant in the wood at Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*, fide *Baker*), *Fl. Bristol*.

If the type or Baker's *subcristata* really occurs, the presence of such decidedly northern forms is exceptional.

R. STYLOSA, *Desv.*, var. *systyla* (Bast.).

I do not find this "plentiful almost everywhere," as is stated in *Fl. Som.*; it seems to be scarce in the south-west. Mr. White gives a long list of stations.

Var. *pseudo-rusticana*, Crépin.

10. Boggy field under Lansdown (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. ARVENSIS, *Huds.*

Mr. Watson believes that he has gathered the var. *scabra*, Baker (a slight modification) at High Ham, dis. 5.

PYRUS, L.

P. TORMINALIS, Ehrh.

- 3. Kingston. Stoke St. Mary.
- 9. Backwell Hill ; Portishead Wood ; Weston Big Wood,
Fl. Bristol.
- 10. Abbotsleigh (*D. Williams*) ; near Mells, perhaps planted
(*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol.*

P. LATIFOLIA, Syme, var. *decipiens*, N. E. Brown.

- 10. Rev. A. Ley found four or five additional plants in Leigh Woods, 1901, and considered them to be much nearer to the type than is the Minehead form.

P. ARIA, Ehrh.

- 9. Backwell Hill ; Brockley ; Cleeve ; Tickenham Hill ;
Portishead ; Worle Hill !, etc., *Fl. Bristol.*
- 10. Leigh-on-Mendip ; Hampton Rocks and Combe Hay
(*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *incisa*, Reichb.

- 9. Cheddar Gorge (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol.* Rocks above the Kewstoke Road, Weston-super-Mare.

P. RUPICOLA, Syme (as subspecies).

- 2. Culbone Cliffs, *C. E. Salmon*. I saw a fine tree in the woods between Porlock Weir and Culbone Church, 1907. It seems to be Hedlund's *Sorbus salicifolia*, or very near that.

P. INTERMEDIA, auct. angl.

- 9. Cheddar Gorge ! (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol.*

The true *P. intermedia* of Ehrhart is apparently identical with *P. scandica*, Ascherson. Hedlund considers our plant, so called, to be a British subspecies of *Sorbus Mougeoti*, Soyer-Willemet & Godron, which he proposes to name *anglica*.

P. AUCUPARIA, Ehrh.

- 9. Brockley Combe ; Cheddar Gorge, *Fl. Bristol.*
- 10. Esker Hill Wood near Chewton Mendip (*Miss Roper*) ;
Downhead (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol.*

P. COMMUNIS, L. Usually occurs as single trees.

- 9. Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol.*
- 10. Belmont Hill ; Harteliff Rocks near Winford, *Fl. Bristol.*

P. MALUS, L., a. *sylvestris*, L. (*P. acerba*, DC.).

- 3. Hedgerow, West Monkton.
- 9. Nailsea Moor ; Portishead Wood, *Fl. Bristol.*

10. Between Barrow Gurney and Dundry; Hallatrow (*C. Bucknall*); Lansdown, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *mitis*, Wallr.

1. Near East Anstey.
2. Blue Anchor.
5. Aller.
6. Chard.
9. Near Nailsea Moor; about Portishead and Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Brislington and Keynsham; about Keynsham and Pensford; between Stanton Drew and Norton Malreward, *Fl. Bristol*.

MESPILUS, L.

M. GERMANICA, L.

9. Near Yatton, *W. Watson*. Reported from near Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

I follow Messrs. Murray and White in retaining this Linnean genus; *Sorbus* also has strong claims, being very unlike restricted *Pyrus*.

CRATAEGUS, L.

C. OXYACANTHA, L. (*oxyacanthoides*, Thuill.).

Native. Very rare. May, June.

9. Two trees on Tickenham Moor (*Miss Livett*, 1909), *Fl. Bristol*.

Frequent in east and south-east England; very scarce elsewhere.

C. MONOGYNA, Jacq., var. *splendens*, Druce.

9. One tree on the low cliff towards Walton-in-Clevedon (*Miss Livett*); another in the wild woodland of Chelvey Batch, *Fl. Bristol*. Confirmed by Mr. G. C. Druce. Fruit much larger than in the type; there does not seem to be any other obvious difference.

[COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA, Wallich. A bird-sown alien.]

9. Mr. S. T. Dunn (*Alien Flora*) says that a Brean Down specimen was received at Kew, 1892. Strawberry Hill, Clevedon; Roman encampment, Weston-super-Mare; in two places at Wraxall; Tickenham Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Woods (*F. Samson*)—but may prove to be *C. Simonsii*; Hampton Rocks near Bath (*Miss Peck*); lane at Fortnight, *Fl. Bristol*.]

SAXIFRAGACEAE.

SAXIFRAGA, L.

S. TRIDACTYLITES, L. ascends to 700 feet on Mendip, above Draycott.

S. GRANULATA, L.

10. A small quantity by the canal at Combe Hay (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. HYPNOIDES, L.

9. A large patch on Court Hill, Clevedon (*S. J. Coley*); "very unlikely to be native," *Fl. Bristol*.

CHRYOSPLENIUM, L.

C. OPPOSITIFOLIUM, L.

2. Will's Neck, *W. B. Butler*. Withycombe, *H. Slater*. Porlock Weir. Culbone.
3. Feltham, near Corfe, *W. B. Butler*. Pitminster. Kingston. Broomfield. West Monkton. Milverton, *Miss Falcon*.
6. Near Chard.
9. Burrington Combe; Long Wood, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington; between Pensford and Publow (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. ALTERNIFOLIUM, L.

1. By the Barle above Dulverton, *H. S. Thompson*.
2. Withycombe Combe, *H. Slater*.
3. Milverton, *Miss Falcon*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Between Wrington and Langford, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Horrington Bottom and Murdercombe (*D. Fry*); Langridge Bottom under Lansdown (*Miss Roper*); Ham's Bottom, *Fl. Bristol*.

RIBES, L.

R. RUBRUM, L.

3. Copse, West Bower, 1849, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
9. Walton-by-Clevedon (*D. Fry*); Wrington and Langford, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Damp ravine, Leigh Wood; Beggar's Bush Lane; Maes Knoll (*Miss Roper*); about Saltford; Chewton Mendip; between Bath and Wellow (*Dr. Burder*); by the Cam Brook, Dunkerton; woodland by the stream in Stoke Lane Valley (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. NIGRUM, L.

1. By the Exe at Winsford.
9. Walton-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*); West Hill, Wraxall, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Pool between Abbotsleigh and Failand (*Mrs. Sandwith*); below Dundry Hill (*Herb. Cundall*); Saltford; stream near Edford; between Hallatrow and Farrington Gurney (*Misses Cundall*); streamside near Great Elm (*Miss Roper*); St. Catherine's Valley, Bath (*Herb. Flower*), *Fl. Bristol*.

CRASSULACEAE.**SEDUM, L.****S. TELEPHIUM, L.**

7. Pen Pits, Pen Selwood, on greensand, *C. E. Moss*.
8. Croscombe (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Quarry between Yatton and Congresbury (*Mrs. Foord-Kelcey*); Easton (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Masbury (two places, *A. E. Burr* and *R. V. Sherring*); Railford Wood near Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. PURPUREUM, Tausch (Fabaria, Koch.).

Native. Rocky slopes; very rare. July, August.

3. Rough banks by a lane above Cherry Grove, West Monkton, 1913, *W. D. Miller*, sp.
10. In two bushy places between Keynsham and Brislington (*D. Fry* and *J. W. White*), *Fl. Bristol*. Witham Friary, *C. E. Moss*.

I have grown this for the last eight years, and quite agree with Mr. White in separating it from *S. Telephium*; the foliage and inflorescence are very distinct.

S. ALBUM, L.

9. Bourton; Yatton; Congresbury; Rowberrow (*D. Fry*); on walls and rock at Blagdon (*Miss Livett*); common on cottage garden walls at foot of northern slopes of the Mendip Hills (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Keynsham; Clutton; Belmont Hill (*Miss Roper*); in several spots at Mells; Nunney, on a hillside where rock protrudes (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. DASYPHYLLUM, L.

9. Wall near Portishead Church (*Miss Roper*); on rock at Stone-edge Batch (*Miss Livett*); wall at Walton-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*); Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. "On rock and a rubble wall adjoining, by the G.W.R. about a mile north-west of Keynsham. It is impossible to say whether the plant here originated on the rock or has spread from the wall." *Fl. Bristol*.

S. ANGLICUM, *L.*

2. Oare; Badgworthy; Horner, *W. Watson*. All along the coast between Porlock Weir and Minehead.

S. ACRE, *L.* Professor Graebner, of Berlin, considers the British plant to be a distinct species, and has named it *S. Drucei* (described in the *Botanical Exchange Club Report* for 1912, pp. 161-2). Mr. G. C. Druce remarks:—"This species, beyond doubt, is related to *S. acre*, but would seem to be different in all its parts. The lax habit of the plant often hanging down in long trails, and the laxer and more flabby peduncles at once attract attention It is at once distinguished from *S. acre* by the loosely placed, narrow, divergent leaves, which call to mind *S. boloniense*." He records it from 9. Uphill.

[*S. ALBESCENS*, *Haworth*. "I found this plant near Oare, but almost certainly in Devon," *W. Watson in litt.* It should be searched for on the Somerset side].

S. RUPESTRE, *L.* (*S. elegans*, *Lejeune*).

2. "Cliff near Porlock Weir," *C. E. Salmon* (named *a. majus*, Syme, by Rev. E. F. Linton; but see remarks, below).
9. Ebbor Rocks; Worlebury Camp, Weston-super-Mare (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*. Plentiful on a roadside wall near Winscombe.

Var. *minus*, Syme.

2. Culbone Cliffs, *C. E. Salmon* (teste *E. F. Linton*).
9. Plentiful on rock between two quarries on Worle Hill, 1906; certainly native, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. FORSTERIANUM, *Sm.*

2. The type grows in considerable quantity on damp rocks in the woods between Porlock Weir and Culbone Church, nearer to the latter; it is very constant in cultivation, though somewhat enlarged. The query in *Fl. Som.* does not refer to the Porlock Weir locality, but to its specific or subspecific rank.

Var. *glaucescens*, *Watson*.

2. In 1905 Rev. Augustin Ley and I carefully examined the hillside plant between Minehead and Greenaleigh, recorded in *Fl. Som.* as '*S. rupestre*,' and decided that

it was not that species. It exactly resembles the figure in *English Botany*, and keeps distinct from the Cheddar *S. rupestre, majus*, in my garden ; though it looks somewhat intermediate, owing to its glaucous hue, between that and type—*Forsterianum*. On the cliffs below it is abundant for a good distance, and very fine. I also refer to this the Porlock Weir form ; and it grows on the coast near Culbone. I have seen nothing thereabouts which I could call *S. rupestre, majus*. Mr. Linton probably saw dried specimens, which are difficult to determine accurately.

DROSERACEAE.

DROSER, *L.*D. ROTUNDIFOLIA, *L.*

1. Frequent between East Anstey and Brushford ; Mr. W. Watson also records it from Exmoor in this district, where it is doubtless not uncommon.
2. Selworthy, *C. E. Salmon*. Oare, *H. S. Burnell-Jones*, sp.
3. Moors near Wiveliscombe and Milverton.
6. Near Castle Neroche, towards Buckland St. Mary.
9. Locally common : in boggy spring-heads and like spots on the Mendip moorland, *Fl. Bristol*.

D. LONGIFOLIA, *L.* (*intermedia*, Drev. & Hayne).

Forma *subcaulescens* (*D. intermedia*, var. *subcaulescens*, Melvill).

8. On the peat of Shapwick Moor (*Miss Roper*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*. Merely a *state* due to situation, I believe.

The absence of hybrids between this species and *D. rotundifolia* seems strange. On September 25th, 1913, I found them growing together near Ashcott Station, the former bearing many full capsules, whereas the latter had long shed its seed ; this may give a hint as to the reason.

HALORAGACEAE.

HIPPURIS, *L.*H. VULGARIS, *L.*

5. Middlezoy, *W. Watson*. Plentiful in rhines about Weston Zoyland.

9. Nailsea Moor; Tickenham Moor; below Weston-in-Gordano; Claverham; Yeo Reservoir (*C. E. Salmon*), *Fl. Bristol*.

MYRIOPHYLLUM, L.

M. VERTICILLATUM, L.

3. North Curry, *W. Watson*.
9. Walton Valley below Weston-in-Gordano; Nailsea Moor; Tickenham Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Canal at Camerton, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. SPICATUM, L.

2. Minehead. Stolford.
5. Weston Zoyland.
8. Between Brent Knoll and Berrow; Highbridge!, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Artificial pond in the Prince Consort Gardens, Weston-super-Mare; Cheddar Valley, *Fl. Bristol*. Near Uphill.
10. "Very plentiful in brackish ditches inside the sea-bank between Portbury and the Avon mouth, where I have seen it flowering profusely in November"; ponds in Prior Park, Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. ALTERNIFLORUM, DC.

1. Plentiful in the Exe, Barle, and Haddeo. King's Brompton.
2. Badgworthy Water, *W. Watson*.
4. Chard Reservoir.
9. Tickenham Moor; between Portbury and Portishead; below Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

CALLITRICHE, L.

C. VERNALIS, Kuetz. (the names *C. palustris*, L. and *C. verna*, L. are too uncertain).

2. Near Exford, *W. Watson*, sp.

C. INTERMEDIA, Hoffm. (*hamulata*, Kuetz.).

1. Near Dulverton Station.
2. Porlock Weir.
3. West Monkton. Creech St. Michael. Northmoor. West Sedgmoor.
5. Pitney. Chedzoy. In the Cary near Somerton.
8. Ditch near Shapwick Station.
9. Between Tickenham and Wraxall (*C. Bucknall*); below Draycott, *Fl. Bristol*. Pool north of Berrow Church. Bleadon.

C. OBTUSANGULA, *Le Gall*.

2. Badgworthy, *W. Watson*. Stolford. Steart.
3. Taunton, *W. Watson*. Northmoor.
5. Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland.
8. Cole, *W. Watson*. Plentiful in pools on the peat moor, near Ashcott and Shapwick, 1913; also in ditches about Meare.
9. Kenn Moor; pool among the sandhills near Berrow Church, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill. Ditch below Brean Down.
10. Between Portbury and Portishead; plentiful in the disused canal at Paulton and Midford, *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. Murray noted in his copy of *Fl. Som.* that Nyman's Bristol record was a mistake.

C. TRUNCATA, *Guss*.

Probably native, though as yet found only in artificial stations.
Very rare. June to August.

3. Frequent in the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal between Bathpool and Durston; especially fine and plentiful near Charlton, October 1912, *Prof. Hugo Glück* and *E. Foster Marshall*, sp.
4. North and east sides of Chard Reservoir, September, 1907; scarce.

LYTHRACEAE.

PEPLIS, *L*.P. PORTULA, *L*.

1. Near King's Brompton.
2. Oareford; Horner Water, *C. E. Salmon*. Selworthy, *W. Watson*. Danesborough, *H. Corder*.
9. Peaty pools near the summit of Blackdown on Mendip, *Fl. Bristol*.

LYTHRUM, *L*.L. SALICARIA, *L*.

1. By the Barle, close to Dulverton Station.
2. Washford. Kilve.
3. Taunton!, *W. Watson*. North Curry. Milverton.
5. Othery. Weston Zoyland.
8. Peat moors!, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Max meadows near Winscombe ; abundant throughout the marsh-lands from the Mendips to the Channel, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. By the Avon under Leigh Woods, and in many spots on the riverbank above Bristol from Brislington to Twerton, as well as in other damp places on that side of the Avon Valley, *Fl. Bristol*.
- [*L. HYSSOPIFOLIA*, *L.*, can hardly be accepted as a native, on the evidence given in *Fl. Som.*]

ONAGRACEAE.

EPILOBIUM, *L.*

E. ANGUSTIFOLIUM, *L.*

1. Between Brushford and Exton.
2. A large patch close to Dunster Station !, *C. E. Salmon*.
3. Broomfield. Corfe.
5. Somerton Wood.
9. Woods in the Wrington Valley ; Worle ; Shipham ; frequent in the hill country north of Wells ! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Abbotsleigh ; railway bank between Whitchurch and Pensford ; Clutton ; woods between Chewton Mendip, Litton, and Hinton Blewett ; Paul Wood near Temple Cloud (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. HIRSUTUM, *L.*

I cannot regard the var. *subglabrum*, Koch, recorded from Failand and Dunkerton by Mr. White, as more than a slight form, or state ; it is ignored in Haussknecht's Monograph.

E. PARVIFLORUM × *ROSEUM*.

9. Westbury Combe (*Rev. A. Ley*, 1895), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. MONTANUM × *OBSCURUM*.

3. Roadside near Hestercombe.
10. Quarry rubble by the Avon near Brislington (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. MONTANUM × *PARVIFLORUM*.

3. Trull, *W. Watson*.
5. Copley Wood, near Somerton.

E. MONTANUM × *ROSEUM*.

10. In Mr. D. Fry's Corston garden, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. LANCEOLATUM, *Seb. & Maur.*

3. Near West Monkton Church, 1904 to date; associated with *E. montanum*, but no hybrids have been observed.
8. Wells, 1906, *S. H. Bickham*.
10. Bank in Sandy Lane, near Abbotsleigh, and in a quarry near Hallatrow (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. ROSEUM, *Schreb.*

2. Alcombe!, *H. W. Pugsley*. Near Cleeve Abbey, Washford.
8. Frequent by the old canal near Ashcott Station.
9. About a farmstead between Draycott and Rodney Stoke (*C. Bucknall*); common at Compton Martin (*C. E. Salmon*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. New Cut (*Miss Atwood*); Compton Dando, Woollard, and riverside, Bath (*D. Fry*); Stanton Wick; near Temple Cloud; near Hallatrow (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. TETRAGONUM, *Curt. (adnatum, Grisebach)*.

2. Holford Combe, 1849, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
3. Bathpool.
8. Between Wedmore and Mudgley, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clevedon (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*. Bleadon.
10. Iron-works and spoil heaps near Ashton Gate; Brislington, Queen Charlton, and Whitchurch (*D. Fry*); between Publow and Woollard; cinder heaps, Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. LAMYI, *F. Schultz.*

1. Roadside near Dulverton.
10. Near Bath (*Herb. Burr*, 1895), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. LAMYI \times **LANCEOLATUM**.

10. Quarry rubble by the Avon near Brislington (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. LAMYI \times **MONTANUM**.

10. A garden weed at Corston (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. OBSCURUM \times **TETRAGONUM**.

10. Brislington, and in the garden at Corston (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. PALUSTRE, *L.*

1. Common about East Anstey and Brushford. Near King's Brompton.
9. Borders of pools by the railway between Yatton and Clevedon, *Fl. Bristol*. Berrow Marsh.

OENOTHERA, L.

O. BIENNIS, L. (aggregate).

2. Waste ground near Dunster Station.
9. Near Clapton (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abbotsleigh (*E. F. Young*); near Pill (*Mrs. Sandwith*); abundant on railway banks by Bedminster Station (*J. F. Hopkins*); Failand (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

The Berrow and Burnham sandhill plant, which I have also seen plentifully on the coast near Burry Port and Kidwelly, Cardiganshire, has been identified as his *O. ammophila* by Dr. W. O. Focke. The specimen of *O. biennis* in the Linnean Herbarium is a mere scrap, with much smaller petals.

O. ODORATA, Jacq.

8. Now locally plentiful at Burnham, as is stated by Mr. White.
9. Brean Down, 1869 or 1870, *E. Cleminshaw* (*H. S. Thompson* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1905, p. 235). It seems to be now lost there, and at Uphill and Weston-super-Mare.

CUCURBITACEAE.

BRYONIA, L.

3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Flax Bourton; Nailsea; Wraxall; Walton-in-Gordano; Loxton and Bleadon (*Mrs. Gregory*); "on some of the higher slopes on Mendip, where no bushes are, it trails over stones in the open," *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington; Whitchurch; Twerton; Duncorn Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

UMBELLIFERAE.

HYDROCOTYLE, L.

H. VULGARIS, L.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Near King's Brompton. Exmoor, *W. Watson*. Probably general.
3. Near Maunsel.

4. Staple Common. Chard Reservoir.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
9. Clapton Moor ; Nailsea ; Kenn, and throughout the low-lands as far as Weston-super-Mare ! and Uphill ; Berrow Marsh !, *Fl. Bristol*.

[*ASTRANTIA MAJOR*, *L.* Base of a wall near Failand, about 1888 (*A. E. G. Way*) ; still there in 1908, *Fl. Bristol*.]

ERYNGIUM, *L.*

E. MARITIMUM, *L.*

2. Stolford. Steart Island, 1824, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).

SMYRNIUM, *L.*

S. OLUSATRUM, *L.*

2. Hedge near Minehead. Bossington. Porlock. On inaccessible cliffs between Watchet and Blue Anchor.
5. Aller.
9. Wraxall ; Weston-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*) ; Milton, near Kewstoke, and Winscombe (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; hedge between Axbridge and Cross, *Fl. Bristol*. Roadside near Bleadon.

Clearly a denizen in most of its stations ; but I think that it may be really wild on sea-cliffs in districts 2 and 9.

BUPLEURUM, *L.*

B. ROTUNDIFOLIUM, *L.*

3. Cornfield on Haines Hill, Taunton, 1913, *W. S. Denton*.
9. Portishead Station-yard, 1903 to 1907 ; garden weed at Ashcombe near Weston-super-Mare, 1903 (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

B. TENUISSIMUM, *L.*

2. Stolford.
3. Combwich.
9. Salt-marsh, Uphill !, *Fl. Bristol*.

TRINIA, *Hoffm.*

T. GLAUCA, *Reichb. fil. (glaberrima, Hoffm. ; vulgaris, DC.)*.

9. Wavering Down ! ; Crook's Peak, above Compton Bishop ! (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

APIUM, L.

A. GRAVEOLENS, L.

2. Stolford. Steart.
3. Durston.
9. Generally all through the marshes of the "levels," *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bank of Avon at St. Anne's, Rownham and Pill St. George ; ditches near Ashton Gate, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. NODIFLORUM, *Reichb. fil.*

Var. *pseudo-repens*, Watson (the '*repens*' of *Fl. Som.*).

9. Berrow Marsh ! (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; boggy rill under Blackdown towards Rowberrow, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. INUNDATUM, *Reichb. fil.*

5. Ditch near Weston Zoyland.
8. Between Edington Drove and Shapwick ; ditch south-east of Shapwick Station !, *Fl. Bristol* (it also grows nearer to Ashcott Station !).

CARUM, L.

[C. PETROSELINUM, *Benth. & Hook. fil.*

2. Bossington.
9. Nailsea ; Sidcot ; Cheddar ; between Wookey and Ebbor, *Fl. Bristol*.]

C. SEGETUM, *Benth. & Hook. fil.* (*Petroselinum segetum*, Koch).

2. Dunster. Stolford.
3. Ditch-banks between Steart and Combwich.
5. Pitney, on the Lias.
9. Roadside bank near Tickenham ; Kewstoke Bay ; in several spots about Uphill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Brislington and Keynsham ; Saltford ; Compton Dando, *Fl. Bristol*.

[C. CARVI, L.

10. Old quarry ground near Twerton, 1903 (*Miss Martin*) *Fl. Bristol*.]

SISON, L.

S. AMOMUM, L.

1. King's Brompton.
2. Porlock. Bossington. Watchet. Kilve.
3. Bridgwater. North Petherton. North Newton. West Monkton. Milverton.

5. Weston Zoyland. Somerton, etc. Charlton Mackrell. Aller.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Wells! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Highbridge. Huntspill.
9. Yatton; Wick St. Lawrence; between Worle and Woodspring Priory; Kewstoke Bay, *Fl. Bristol*. Bleadon.

SIUM, *L.*S. LATIFOLIUM, *L.*

5. Weston Zoyland.
9. Clapton and Weston-in-Gordano Moors; between Cheddar and Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. ERECTUM, *Huds. (angustifolium, L.)*.

3. North Newton, *W. Watson*.
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. Wells, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Nailsea, etc. ("ditches throughout the marshlands"), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bedminster Meads; east of Keynsham, *Fl. Bristol*.

AEGOPODIUM, *L.*A. PODAGRARIA, *L.*

1. Brushford.
9. Sandford; Flax Bourton, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abbotsleigh; Sandy Lane; Failand; Bishopsworth; Pensford; Norton Malreward; Norton Hautville; Publow; Stanton Drew, Stanton Wick, Chew Stoke, and Stowey (*D. Fry*); Barrow Hill, near Clutton ("here unusually remote from dwellings"); Farrington Gurney; Hinton Blewett, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

[MYRRHIS ODORATA, *Scop.* occurs by a streamlet above Culbone Church (dis. 2); higher up I found *Saxifraga umbrosa*, *L.* Both appear to be old escapes.]

ANTHRISCUS, *Bernh.*A. VULGARIS, *Bernh.*

3. Bridgwater, *H. Corder*.
8. Roadside close to Highbridge Station, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Field at Uphill, abundant (*Mrs. Gregory*); Brean Down; waste ground, Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.

[A. CEREFOLIUM, *Hoffm.*

9. Plentiful on a bank close to Banwell Castle, 1902-4 (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Roadside bank at Whitchurch, 1899 (*C. Bucknall*); but soon afterwards lost, *Fl. Bristol*.]

FOENICULUM, *Hill.*

F. VULGARE, *Miller (officinale, All.)*.

9. Railway and Station-yard, Portishead ; Tickenham Hill ;
Wraxall, *Fl. Bristol*.

OENANTHE, *L.*

O. PIMPINELLOIDES, *L.*

3. Frequent in Taunton neighbourhood !, *W. Watson*.
Common about Bridgwater and Durleigh, *H. S. Thompson*.
Combwich. West Monkton, etc.
4. Frequent about Crewkerne, *W. Watson*.
5. Stawell, in plenty, *H. Slater*. Aller. Somerton. Compton
Dundon.
10. Between Chewton Keynsham and Compton Dando ;
near Ursleigh Hill and Publow, *Fl. Bristol*.

O. LACHENALII, *C. Gmel.*

- 3 (and 5). Frequently found on the alluvial plain on both
sides of the tidal Parret, near Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson*.
Between Steart and Combwich. Perry
Green, Wembdon, *Herb. Clark (H. S. Thompson)*.
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. Burnham, *W. Watson*.
9. Kewstoke Bay, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

O. AQUATICA, *Poir. (O. Phellandrium, Lam.)*.

3. West Sedgmoor.
5. Abundant about Chedzoy and Weston Zoyland. Dunball.
8. Ditches at Huntspill, Highbridge, and Burnham, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Walton Moor ; Kenn Moor ; about Worle Station !, *Fl. Bristol*.
Near Uphill.

(HERACLEUM SPHONDYLIIUM, *L.*, var. *angustifolium*, *Huds.* is recorded in *Fl. Bristol* from 9. Sandford ; 10. Long Ashton, Combe Hay, and Mells.)

(DAUCUS GUMMIFER, *All.* Mr. White has not met with any local plant that he could place here ; nor have I seen it on our other coasts. The southern and south-eastern *D. gummifer* is very distinct, and maintains its character under cultivation.)

CAUCALIS, *L.**C. DAUCOIDES*, *L.*

- [9. On corn-mill refuse, Portishead Station-yard, 1902-7,
Fl. Bristol.
- 10. Casual at Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol.*]

C. ARVENSIS, *Huds.*

- 2. Washford.
- 9. Mill refuse, Portishead (*Misses Hill and Peacock*), *Fl. Bristol.*

C. NODOSA, *Scop.*

- 2. Bossington. Minehead. Williton. Stolford.
- 3. Staplegrove; Boroughbridge, *W. Watson*. Near Kingston.
- 5. Dunball.
- 9. Portishead; coast near Woodspring; Worle Hill, *Fl. Bristol.* Bleadon.
- 10. Knowle; Whitechurch; Keynsham (*D. Fry*); Bath (*S. T. Dunn*); Hampton Down (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol.*

CAPRIFOLIACEAE.

ADOXA, *L.**A. MOSCHATELLINA*, *L.*

- 1. Dulverton.
- 2. Withycombe and all round; plentiful, *H. Slater*.
- 3. Combe Florey, *Mrs. Chamberlain*, sp. Corfe. Broomfield.
- 5. Stawell Wood, in plenty, *H. Slater*.

SAMBUCUS, *L.**S. EBULUS*, *L.*

- 3. East side of Pickeridge, Corfe, *W. D. Miller*. Orchard Portman, *W. Watson*. Hedge, Badger Street.
- 9. Compton Bishop (*W. E. Green*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- [10. Eradicated, since 1908, from a lane between Portbury and Upper Failand, *Fl. Bristol*.]

VIBURNUM, *L.**V. OPULUS*, *L.*

- 1. Brushford. Exton.
- 3. Trull; Pitminster, *W. Watson*. Kingston. West Monkton. Stoke St. Mary. West of Langport.

4. Below Castle Neroche.
5. High Ham, *W. Watson*. Pitney. Near Kingweston.
9. Yatton; Kenn; Clevedon; Wrington Valley; Max meadows below Winscombe, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Long Ashton; between Yanley Lane and Barrow Gurney; Stanton Drew and Clutton (*D. Fry*); Radstock; Mells, *Fl. Bristol*.

V. LANTANA, *L.*

2. Mr. H. Slater finds plenty in the wood overhanging Blue Anchor; a slight extension westward. Not quite restricted to calcareous soils.

[*SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS*, *Michaux*. Not very uncommon as a hedgerow plant, I think, though usually in small quantity; but Mr. White mentions that between Whitechurch and Woollard there are pasture hedges consisting entirely of this shrub for 500 yards or more, and that it has formed a great thicket by the stream in the Oakford Valley, St. Catherine's, Bath.]

RUBIACEAE.

RUBIA, *L.*

R. PEREGRINA, *L.*

1. Williton. Stogumber. Washford.
3. Curry Rivel. Thurlbear. Corfe. West Monkton.
5. Stawell; rare, *H. Slater*. Aller. Pitney. Somerton. Kingweston.
9. Flax Bourton; abundant along the coast-line from Portishead to Walton and Clevedon; the Walton Valley; Cadbury Camp; Backwell Hill; Wraxall; Yatton; head of the Wrington Valley; Barley Wood; in the wood at Weston-super-Mare!, and on the Kewstoke side also!; Pen Knowle, Wookey (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*.
10. Nempnett, *B. B. Gough*. Bourton Combe, *Fl. Bristol*.

GALIUM, *L.*

G. CRUCIATA, *Scop.*

1. By the Exe at Exton, *W. D. Miller*.
2. Bossington. Culbone.
3. Corfe; Orchard Portman, *W. Watson*. Cothelstone.

9. Chelvey Batch and Brockwell Hill ; coast path between Portishead and Clevedon (*H. J. Wadlow*) ; Brockley and Claverham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Sandy Lane ; plentiful between Brislington and Keynsham ; Avon bank above Saltford ; Compton Dando ; about Chew Magna and Dundry Hill ; abundant at Mells, Great Elm and Buckland Dinham, *Fl. Bristol*.

G. VERUM, *L.*

- 8, 9. "The dwarf, branched form of our seaside sand-dunes often corresponds to the var. *maritimum*, DC.=var. *littorale*, Brébisson." *Fl. Bristol*.

G. ERECTUM, *Huds.*

2. Abundant in a pasture on the Lias just north of the railway, a short half-mile east of Washford Station ; in full flower on June 9th, 1908 and 1912.
3. Grass-field by the railway near Staplegrove, in good quantity, June 9th, 1912 ; perhaps introduced.
10. In a rough pasture at Dunkerton, June, 1906 (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. The old record for pastures under Claverton Down is quite likely to be correct, though Mr. Murray doubted it.

G. MOLLUGO, *L.*

Var. *insubricum* (Gaud.)

9. Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1893) ; Burrington Combe (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *Bakeri*, Syme.

2. Bossington. Dunster, *A. Ley* and *S. H. Bickham*, sp
 3. West Monkton.
 10. By the roadside towards the top of Cheddar Gorge.
- This approaches *G. erectum* in its narrow leaves, and regularly flowers a full fortnight earlier than the type, at West Monkton.

G. MOLLUGO × VERUM.

10. Belmont Hill, Failand (*Miss Roper*) ; Beggar's Bush Lane (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

G. SAXATILE, *L.*

8. "Very rare, or absent, in the Bruton Oolite district." *C. E. Moss in litt.*

G. ASPERUM, *Schreb. (umbellatum, Lam. ; sylvestre, Poll.)*.

9. Between Shipham and Rowberrow, *Fl. Bristol*. Rocks above Draycott (700 to 850 feet), and on limestone outcrops between there and the head of Cheddar Gorge.

G. PALUSTRE, L.

Var. *lanceolatum*, Uechtritz (var. *elongatum*, Syme ; non *G. elongatum*, Presl).

3. Abundant in rhines about Chedzoy and Weston Zoyland.
5. Dunball.
8. Frequent on the peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*. I have seen it about Ashcott Station and Meare.
9. Pond at Kenn (*Miss Livett*) ; frequent in the moor ditches of the Nailsea and Walton Valleys, *Fl. Bristol*. About Berrow and Uphill.

Var. *Witheringii* (Sm.).

1. Plentiful about East Anstey and Brushford.
3. West Monkton. Between Cothelstone and Kingston.
6. Chard Common.
8. Cole ; Shapwick, *W. Watson*. Burnham. *
9. Wick St. Lawrence (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.
10. Between Stanton Drew and Pensford (*D. Fry*) ; near Publow, *Fl. Bristol*.

This appears to be the prevailing plant in Somerset, as in Britain generally ; Smith may have rightly described it as a species.

G. ULIGINOSUM, L.

1. In a bog between East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Moors between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
8. Bruton ; Ashcott, *W. Watson*. Several patches among the sandhills north of Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Marsh between Wraxall and Tickenham ; peat ditches in the Walton Valley below Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Avon bank near Rownham ; wet hillside between Ursleigh Hill and Pensford ; sparingly in a boggy rill on Hampton Down, Bath (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

G. VAILLANTII, DC.

Colonist. Fields ; very rare. June to September.

8. On September 25th, 1913, I found this abundantly near Ashcott Station in cultivated fields, especially of potatoes, and sparingly in a neighbouring peat-pit ; also a little south of Shapwick Station, in a turnip-field. Very distinct from *G. Aparine* in its habit and texture ; also in its small, greenish flowers and small fruit, the prickles of which grow directly from the surface, and not from raised tubercles.
10. Casual near Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

G. TRICORNE, *Stokes*.

2. There is a specimen gathered by Collins at Shurton Bars, 1835, in *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
9. Wraxall, 1906, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*D. Williams*); between Corston and Burnet (*D. Fry*); Clutton; Combe Hay; Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

ASPERULA, *L.*A. ODORATA, *L.*

1. Barle Valley, *W. Watson*.
2. Horner Woods, *W. Watson*. Escott Bottom, Rodhuish, *H. Slater*. Culbone.
3. Badger Street, *W. D. Miller*. Orchard Woods and Thurlbear, *W. B. Butler*. Pitminster. Corfe. Stoke St. Mary. West of Langport.
5. Aller. Pitney.
8. Cogley Wood, Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Weston-in-Gordano; Yatton; Churchill!, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand; Charlton Woods, above Portbury; Fortnight and Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. CYNANCHICA, *L.*

8. Creech Hill, Bruton!, *W. Watson*.
9. Woodborough Hill and Sidcot; Crook's Peak! (*Mrs. Gregory* and *C. Bucknall*); Worlebury Hill!, *Fl. Bristol*. Hills above Bleadon.
10. Lansdown; Hampton Down, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

[A. ARVENSIS, *L.*

9. Portishead Station-yard, 1904 to 1909, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Easton-in-Gordano, 1908 (*Miss Roper*); casual at Twerton, 1897-8 (*S. T. Dunn*); clover-field near Combe Hay, 1902, *Fl. Bristol*.]

(*SHERARDIA ARVENSIS*, *L.* is by no means confined to cultivated and waste ground, wall-tops, etc.; it also grows on coast cliffs, sand-hills, and—as is pointed out by Mr. White—in the dry turf of limestone hills, to a considerable elevation.)

VALERIANACEAE.

VALERIANA, *L.*V. DIOICA, *L.*

2. Between Crowcombe Heathfield and Stogumber.
3. Moors near Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, and Milverton.

Feltham, above Pitminster. Corfe; Whitford Wood,
W. D. Miller.

4. Staple Common.
5. Sedgmoor, *H. Slater.*
6. Near Chard. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. Wells!; frequent on the south-eastern border, *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Between Wraxall and Tickenham; Yatton Moor; Wrington; near Churchill, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Upper Failand; Portbury (*Misses Hill and Peacock*); Barrow Gurney; Norton Hautville; Pensford; Combe Hay; Fortnight Farm, *Fl. Bristol.*

V. OFFICINALIS, *L. (a. Mikanii, Syme).* Only, I think, on calcareous soils.

8. Loxley Wood (on Polden), *H. S. Thompson.* Dry roadside ditch between Westcombe and Creech Hill, 1913; probably common about Bruton, as Dr. Moss writes of it as "*the form, on the Jurassic soils.*" Sparingly on the turf moor, south of the railway, between Shapwick and Ashcott Stations, 1913.
9. Wrington Valley about Ubley and Burrington, *Fl. Bristol.* Roadside between Charterhouse and Blackdown, *C. E. Salmon.*
10. Limestone slopes under Leigh Woods in the Avon gorge; high ground about Murdercombe near Mells; St. Catherine's, Bath (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol.* Warleigh, 1903.

Mr. W. H. Beeby grew this with *V. sambucifolia*, and firmly believed in their specific distinctness; I fully agree, relying on observation of the wild plants, and several years' cultivation of *V. officinalis* in my Surrey garden. Mr. White is also convinced that they are good species. On the turf moor, where *sambucifolia* abounds, I could find no intermediates.

KENTRANTHUS, *Necker.*

K. RUBER, *DC.*

2. Porlock Weir!, and cliffs towards Culbone, *C. E. Salmon.*
3. Roadside hedgebank, Thurloxton.
9. Portishead; Backwell Hill; Congresbury; Churchill; railway near Axbridge!; Cheddar!; Hutton; Bleadon!; Brean Down!, *Fl. Bristol.* Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce.*

This alien now looks as wild in several places as any true native. Mr. White has seen it in bloom at Axbridge from February to November.

VALERIANELLA, *Hill.*V. CARINATA, *Lois.*

9. Rocks near Birnbeck, Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*),
Fl. Bristol.

I cannot agree with Mr. Murray in thinking this a variety of *V. olitoria*; there is a difference in habit, besides the important fruit-character. Both he and Mr. White class it as a colonist; but it is native about Chepstow (W. Gloucestershire and Monmouth), and may be so in Somerset.

V. DENTATA, *Poll.*

9. Wraxall Hill; Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Between Keynsham and Stockwood (*D. Fry*); Prior
Park, Bath (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol.*

DIPSACEAE.

DIPSACUS, *L.*D. PILOSUS, *L.*

3. Fideoak Hill, near Taunton, *W. B. Butler.* Milverton.
8. Cogley Wood, Bruton, *C. E. Moss.* Highbridge, *Fl.*
Bristol.
9. Compton Martin (*Dr. Gough*), *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Long Ashton (*Swete, Fl.*); Pensford and Publow (*D. Fry*);
to the east of Ston Easton Park (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl.*
Bristol.

SCABIOSA, *L.*S. COLUMBARIA, *L.*

2. Coast below Williton, on the Lias.
3. Rock Hill above Wrantage, *W. B. Butler.* Nailsborne,
near Kingston, *W. Watson.*
5. Compton Dundon.
8. Creech Hill, Bruton.
9. Uphill!; Draycott!, Axbridge!, Sidcot and Shipham;
with white flowers in Uphill Churchyard (*Herb. Clark*),
and sparingly but permanently on Cheddar Cliffs, *Fl.*
Bristol.

COMPOSITAE.

SOLIDAGO, *L.*S. VIRGAUREA, *L.*

1. Hawkridge, *W. Watson*. Upton.
2. Watchet, *H. Slater*. Stogumber.
9. Coast south-west of Portishead (*Miss Livett*); Clevedon; Yatton and Congresbury, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Providence Place and Ashton Tump, *Fl. Bristol*.

ASTER, *L.*A. TRIPOLIUM, *L.*

2. Porlock Weir. Stolford, etc. The rayless form is common.

A. LINOSYRIS, *Bernh.* (*Linosyris vulgaris*, *Cass.*).

9. Fortunately this is not yet extinct; Mr. Druce found a new station for it in 1904, over a very limited area! Mr. White has seen specimens from rocks above Worle, where it no longer occurs.

ERIGERON, *L.*[E. CANADENSE, *L.* Alien; in a few places near Bristol.

10. Ashton Vale, 1907 (*C. Wall*); increasing in quantity. Abundant, south of the new bridge, Ashton Avenue, 1911 (*Miss Roper*); roadside in Leigh Woods, about 1884 (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

E. ACRE, *L.*

2. Steart Island, 1824, *Herb. Clark.* (*H. S. Thompson*).
3. Milverton.
5. Near Langport, *W. Watson*.
8. Wells! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Nailsea (*D. Fry*); Tickenham Hill; coast between Clevedon and Portishead; Worlebury Hill!; Shipham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington; Ashton Gate and Ashton Vale; Long Ashton; Failand (*C. Bucknall*)—"some of Mr. Bucknall's specimens with reddish-brown pappus are the sub-variety *serotinus*, *Weihe*"; Keynsham (*Herb. Clark*); Saltford (*D. Fry*); Buckland Dinham, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. ACRE \times CANADENSE (\times *E. Hulsenii*, Kerner).

10. Ashton Gate, 1911 (*Miss Roper*); on the site of abandoned iron-works, with the parents, *Fl. Bristol*. Over a dozen plants were found; the achenes contained no seed. Mr. White kindly sent me this, and I am quite satisfied that it is the hybrid. Only known elsewhere in Britain from a Surrey specimen which I gathered many years ago.

FILAGO, *L.*

F. GERMANICA, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Porlock Weir. Bossington. Minehead Warren. Stogumber.
3. West Monkton. Stoke St. Mary.
9. Chelvey; Weston - in - Gordano; Worle, *Fl. Bristol*. Compton Bishop.

F. MINIMA, *Fr.*

9. Steep Holm, 1872 (*J. Storrie*); on the unbroken southwestern slope of Brean Down, as well as in tillage, *Fl. Bristol*.

ANTENNARIA, *Gaertn.*

A. DIOICA, *Gaertn.*

8. Turf moor near Ashcott, 1913, *C. Perrens*, sp. Mr. Corder, who forwarded it for verification, wrote that there was only a small clump, with about seven flower-heads. Very dwarf, perhaps owing to the hot, dry summer.
9. Worle Hill, in one spot, 1898 (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Rough, heathy field, Failand, 1913 (*Mrs. Inglis*); a patch rather less than a yard square, which Mr. White has seen.

There is no good cause for distrusting this as a Somerset native; here, as in E. Gloucestershire (where I have seen one patch on a limestone down), it has only been found in very small quantity.

[ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA, *Br.* (*Antennaria margaritacea*, *Gaertn.*).

2. One plant, on a railway-bank between East Anstey and Brushford.
9. One plant, on quarry rubble near Flax Bourton, 1911, *Fl. Bristol*.]

GNAPHALIUM, *L.*

G. ULIGINOSUM, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Bury.

3. Orchard Portman, *W. Watson*. Maunsel. West Monkton. Bathealton.
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. Bratton St. Maur, *W. Watson*.
9. Nailsea ; Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Whitechurch ; Pensford ; Stanton Drew, *Fl. Bristol*.

G. SYLVATICUM, *L.*

7. In old pastures on the Greensand, near Alfred's Tower, *C. E. Moss*.
9. Hillside above the sea beyond Ladye Bay, Walton-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Field near Asham Woods (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

INULA, *L.*

I. HELENIUM, *L.*

3. Orchard Portman woods ; Rock Hill, Wrantage, 1897, *W. B. Butler*.
8. Near Cogley Wood, Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. On 150 yards of hedgebank and pasture on high ground between the top of Tickenham Hill and Charlton Woods (*C. Bucknall*) ; orchard, Barrow Gurney ; Portishead (*Duck, Hist.*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bedminster ; between Providence and Flax Bourton (*C. Wall*) ; lane between Failand Hill and Pill (*Misses Cundall*) ; Kelston ; Burnet, near Keynsham (*Herb. Flower*, 1876) ; between Chewton Keynsham and Compton Dando ; Hallatrow (*D. Fry*) ; Priston ; meadow between Brickfield and Breach Hill (*Dr. Gough*) ; meadow near the Warminster Road, a mile and a half south-east of Bath (*A. E. Burr*) ; field below Hampton Down (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Mr. White considers this to be certainly wild in some of its stations.

I. SQUARROSA, *Bernh.* (*I. Conyza*, DC.).

2. Stogumber. Bossington. "Not uncommon all over the district," *H. Slater*.
3. Corfe. West Monkton. Cothelstone. Bishop's Lydeard. Milverton.
5. Aller. Compton Dundon.
8. Shepton Montague, *W. Watson*. Puriton.
9. Flax Bourton ; Chelvey Batch ; Wraxall, near Portishead ; Congresbury ; Churchill Batch ; Bleadon !, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington ; between Pensford and Stanton Drew ; Saltford (*D. Fry*) ; Binegar, *Fl. Bristol*.

I. CRITHMOIDES, *L.*

9. Still on Steep Holm in 1909, *G. C. Druce* ; he suggests that this may have been the plant found by Lobel, and wrongly referred to *Suaeda fruticosa*.

PULICARIA, *Gaertn.*P. DYSENTERICA, *Gaertn.*

10. Mr. G. B. Milne-Redhead, of Millard's Hill, near Witham, has sent me a form without ray-florets, agreeing with Rouy's description of subvar. *flosculosa*, Corbière.

BIDENS, *L.*B. CERNUA, *L.*

3. Northmoor, near Maunsel.
8. Wedmore ; Wells !, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Tickenham (*D. Fry*) ; Clapton ; Ubley end of the Yeo Reservoir (*Dr. Gough*), *Fl. Bristol*.

B. TRIPARTITA, *L.*

2. Near Dunster.
4. Chard Reservoir.
5. Chedzoy.
8. Wells ; Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Saltford (*D. Fry*) ; canal banks near Paulton and Camerton, *Fl. Bristol*.

ACHILLEA, *L.*A. PTARMICA, *L.*

1. Near East Anstey, towards Brushford.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Furze Wood near Masbury Camp (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clapton Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Bath and Lacock Abbey (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

ANTHEMIS, *L.*A. COTULA, *L.*

2. Bossington. Kilve. Beach near Stolford.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Croscombe (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington ; Keynsham ; between Stanton Drew and Knowl Hill ; North Stoke, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. ARVENSIS, *L.*

2. Watchet, *R. P. Murray*, sp.
3. Quarry above West Monkton Church.

8. Bruton ; infrequent, *W. Watson*.
9. Brean Down, *G. C. Druce*. Portishead Station-yard, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. NOBILIS, *L.*

1. Near Winsford.
2. Bossington.
4. Staple Common.
8. Wells ; casual (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

CHRYSANthemum, *L.*

C. SEGETUM, *L.*

2. Field near Crowcombe, *W. B. Butler*.
3. Bradford, *W. Watson*.
5. Chedzoy.
8. Bratton St. Maur, *W. Watson*.
9. Portishead Station-yard, for many years past ; near Congresbury ; Uphill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bank of Avon, Leigh side (*Herb. Powell*, 1833) ; Whitchurch, one plant (*D. Fry*) ; East Dundry and Norton Malreward (*J. F. Hopkins*) ; Pensford Station (*Miss Roper*) ; Portbury (*Misses Cundall*) ; near Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. PARTHENIUM, *Bernh.* (*Matricaria Parthenium*, *L.*).

2. Washford, etc. Bossington.
8. Croscombe ! ; Dulcote (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Bourton Batch ; Winscombe (*D. Fry*) ; on Mendip, east of Cheddar ; Worle, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Railway bank under Leigh Woods ; by Ashton Avenue ; Long Ashton ; by the Midford Brook, *Fl. Bristol*.

MATRICARIA, *L.*

M. INODORA, *L.*, var. *salina*, *Bab.*

2. Porlock Weir. Blue Anchor. Below Williton. Steart.
8. Plentiful on banks and ditch-sides near Huntspill. Burnham.
- 9, 10. Shores of the Bristol Channel, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. CHAMOMILLA, *L.*

2. Bossington.
- 9, 10. Rather common, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. SUAVEOLENS, *Buchenau (discoidea, DC.)*.

Alien. Roadsides, etc. ; recently introduced, and as yet very local, but likely to become common. June to August.

5. Outside Langport East Station, 1909.

8. Near the golf ground, Burnham, *C. F. Vincent* (*Druce in Journ. Bot.*, 1906).
 9. By fowl runs, Walton and Weston-in-Gordano, 1907 (*Miss Livett*); in enormous quantity in a neglected cultivation under the woods between the villages just named, and along the grassy track, known as Cadbury Road, that leads from Weston-in-Gordano over the moor to Clapton, 1909: in 1911 the plant had spread along the light railway towards Clevedon; Portishead Station-yard, etc., 1903 to 1910, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Waste ground by Ashton Avenue, 1911; by the Dundas Aqueduct near Bath (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- Being an annual, and producing great quantities of seed, this American invader is almost sure to spread rapidly.

TANACETUM, *L.*T. VULGARE, *L.*

2. Near the Decoy, Porlock Weir!, *C. E. Salmon*.
3. Between Wembdon and Cannington. Near North Newton.
8. Wells (*Miss Mayow*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portishead (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By the Avon from Bathampton and Bath to Keynsham and Brislington, and again under Leigh Woods; between Keynsham and Queen Charlton; about Failand and Portbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

ARTEMISIA, *L.*A. ABSINTHIUM, *L.*

2. Alcombe, *H. W. Pugsley*.
9. Cadbury Camp (*D. Fry*); Portishead (*Duck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A. VULGARIS, *L.*

2. Williton. Minehead.
6. Chard.
- 9, 10. Abundant in some places, and apparently well distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *coarctata*, Forsk. is, I believe, the prevailing form in Somerset.

A. MARITIMA, *L.*

10. Near Portbury and Pill, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *gallica* (Willd.).

3. In August, 1907, Mr. C. E. Salmon and I found this growing with the type near the tidal Parret, between Steart and Combwich; seen nowhere else.

PETASITES, *Hill*.

P. OVATUS, *Hill* (*officinalis*, Moench ; *vulgaris*, Desf.).

1. Exton. Winsford.
2. Watchet !, *H. Slater*. Bossington !, *C. E. Salmon*. Washford. Williton. Stogumber. Crowcombe.
3. Near Taunton.
4. Chaffcombe. Beercrocombe.
8. Plentiful by the Brue and Alham, about Castle Cary and Milton Clevedon. Croscombe (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Flax Bourton ; Wrington ; near Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By the Avon, at and above St. Anne's Wood ; about Portbury ; Stanton Drew and Compton Dando ; Corston ; Paulton ; near Radford ; Hallatrow and Camely Bottom (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*.

DORONICUM, *L*.

D. PARDALIANCHES, *L*.

4. Below Staple Common (not far from Curland Church), 1913, *Miss A. Miller*, sp.
9. Lane, Flax Bourton, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Beggar's Bush Lane, 1905 (*C. Bucknall*)—has since increased ; by the old canal, north of Dunkerton, *Fl. Bristol*.

SENECIO, *L*.

S. VULGARIS, *L*., var. *radiatus*, Koch.

9. About Portishead Station, first observed sparingly in 1900, and now abundant ; roadside, Walton-by-Clevedon (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. A garden weed at Nunney (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. SYLVATICUS, *L*.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Bury.
2. Porlock Weir.
3. West Monkton.
10. Failand ; between Brislington and Keynsham, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. VISCOSUS, *L*. An alien ; but increasing in area and quantity.

5. Abundant along the new railway from Castle Cary to Taunton, between Langport and Somerton ; first observed in 1907.
8. Railway track between Bruton and Castle Cary, *C. E. Moss*. On the peat moors, sparingly (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Persistent on the Portishead railway ; Steep Holm, 1883 (*J. Storrie*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ashton Gate, a few plants, 1907-1911, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. ERUCIFOLIUS, *L.*

2. Williton.
3. Lyng. North Newton.
5. Pitney. Compton Dundon. Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland.
8. Common to the south of Wells ! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Huntspill.
9. Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Queen Charlton and Publow ; between Norton Malreward and Stanton Drew ; Compton Dando, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. JACOBÆA, *L.*

9. The rayless form (var. *discoideus*, *L.*) was found at Worle in 1880, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. AQUATICUS, *Hill*, var. *pennatifidus*, *Gren. & Godr.*

9. Weston-in-Gordano (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. SARRACENICUS, '*L.*', *Jacq.* (*S. fluviatilis*, *Wallr.* ; *S. salicetorum*, *Godr.*).

8. Extends along the Alham from near Westcombe to its junction with the Brue, and along the latter stream from below Bruton to Alford, in great abundance.
10. Hedgerow between Midsomer Norton and Paulton (*D. Fry*) ; valley between Mells and Great Elm (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

I think this indigenous in the south-east of district 8, where it grows with *Aconitum* ; it may also be truly wild near Frome. Mr. White classes it as an alien or denizen, in his area.

CARLINA, *L.*C. VULGARIS, *L.*

2. Luxborough ; Withycombe, *H. Slater*. Bossington. Blue Anchor. Williton. Kilve.
3. Stoke St. Mary !, *W. Watson*. Corfe. Badger Street. West Hatch. West of Langport.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Dunball. Aller. Pitney. Kingweston, etc.
8. Dulcot, near Wells. Creech Hill, Bruton.
9. Above Bourton Combe ; Backwell Hill ; Broadfield Down ; Portishead ; Wavering Down ! ; Uphill ! ; Burrington ; Axbridge ! ; Draycott !, *Fl. Bristol*. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*. Bleadon. Berrow. Churchill.
10. Open rocky ground, Leigh Woods ; Failand ; Barrow Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

ARCTIUM, *L.**A. LAPPÄ, L. (majus, Bernh.).*

9. Roadsides between Brent Knoll and Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Brislington; Stockwood; Publow and Keynsham (*D. Fry*); Queen Charlton; Newton St. Loe (*Miss Roper*); bank of Avon below Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. VULGARE, Evans (including A. intermedium, Lange and A. pubens, Bab.).

4. South of Langport, *W. Watson*.
5. Dunball (*D. Fry*)!, *Fl. Bristol*.
8. Common in the woodlands about Bruton, *C. E. Moss*.
9. Walton-by-Clevedon (*Miss Livett*); Worle and Brean Down (*F. Samson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Beggar's Bush Lane (*C. Bucknall*); Leigh Woods (*Miss Roper*); riverbank, Bath (*Herb. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Subvar. *pycnocephalum*, Evans (*A. nemorosum*, Bab., non Lejeune; *A. Newbouldii*, Ar. Benn.).

4. South of Langport, *W. Watson*.

Mr. A. H. Evans has lately revised our British Burdocks (*Journ. Bot.*, 1913, pp. 113-9); I have used his names.

CARDUUS, *L.**C. PYCNOCEPHALUS, L., var. tenuiflorus (Curt.).*

2. Stockland, *Rev. C. W. Whistler*. Plentiful on the beach from Steart to Stolford. Coast near Williton. Hurlstone Point.
- 8, 9. Dotted along the whole coast, from Portishead to the Brue at Highbridge, *Fl. Bristol*. "The record in *Fl. Bathon.* is probably an error."

C. CRISPUS, L.

2. Dunster.
5. Charlton Mackrell.
8. Bruton (*acanthoides*), *W. Watson*. By the Brue near Castle Cary Station. Near Ashcott Station.
9. Steep Holm (*acanthoides*), *G. C. Druce*.
10. The prevailing thistle in the Avon valley, from Conham up to Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

CNICUS, *L.**C. ERIOPHORUS, Roth.*

5. Pitney. Near Kingweston.
8. Bruton, *C. E. Moss* (Creech Hill, *W. Watson*).

9. Potter's Hill by Felton (*F. Samson*); Backwell (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Abundant on the south-eastern slope of Brean Down.

C. PRATENSIS, *Willd.*

1. Frequent between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Crowcombe Heathfield.
3. Moors near Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, and Milverton. West Sedgmoor, *W. Watson*.
4. Staple Common.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. Old pastures on Oxford Clay, between Bruton and Kingswood Warren, *C. E. Moss*. On peat near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Nailsea Moor; Weston-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

C. ACAULIS, *Willd.*

2. St. Audries to Kilve, plentiful.
3. Pickeridge, *W. Watson*. Stoke St. Mary. Meadow at Monkton Heathfield.
5. Aller. Pitney. Common near Somerton.
8. Bruton.
9. Kewstoke; Uphill; Compton Bishop, etc.
10. Distributed throughout the district, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *caulescens*, *Pers.*

5. Plentiful in pastures on the Lias about Somerton and Compton Dundon, with the type.
 9. Backwell Common and Tickenham Hill (*Miss Roper*); Callow Hill near Sidcot; above Draycott, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Keynsham (*D. Fry*); Houndstreet, *Fl. Bristol*.
- Mr. White remarks that it seems to be permanent.

C. ACAULIS × LANCEOLATUS.

8. Coombe Hill, Bruton, *W. Watson*. "Flower heads large; florets imperfectly formed; sterile. I remember spending some time in the examination of the specimens, and finally concluding that it must be a hybrid, and almost certainly between these two species."

Not in our lists; but see *Fl. Som.*, p. 202.

ONOPORDUM, *L.*

O. ACANTHIUM, *L.*

8. Waste ground by Highbridge Station, 1894 (*D. Fry*); still at Burnham, 1910 (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Portishead Station-yard, 1905 and later (*Miss Livett*) ; in 1907 the same lady found at least fifty plants, north of Kewstoke Bay, not far from Sand Point, confirming Dr. St. Brody's old record, and quite as many were seen in 1909, *Fl. Bristol*.

Classed as a denizen in *Fl. Som.* ; but surely Mr. White is justified in believing it to be native on the coast of N. Somerset.

SILYBUM, *Vaill.*

S. MARIANUM, *Gaertn.* (*Mariana lactea*, Hill).

2. Near the entrance to Minehead Warren, in small quantity. Hedge near Dunster. In great abundance on Lias slopes outside a wood by the railway, between Watchet and Washford.
3. Hedge, West Monkton, occasionally.
5. Meadow between Langport and Aller. Plentiful about a wood above the Brue, Dunball.
8. In building-plots at Burnham, 1898 (*H. S. Thompson*—plentiful in 1905), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portishead Station-yard, 1909 (*Miss Roper*) and 1910, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Knowle ; abundant for some years on the edge of a recreation ground, *Fl. Bristol*.

In at least three of its stations it is now thoroughly established, and looks just like a native.

SERRATULA, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Corfe. Above Wrantage.
4. Staple Common.
8. In and around Cogley Wood, Bruton, *W. Watson*. Turf moor near Edington Station (*Herb. Clark*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Cliff path near Portishead (*Miss Livett*) ; Cleeve Woods ; hill near Winscombe, and meadows in the Max Valley ; Worlebury Hill ! ; meadows of the Yeo valley (*Dr. Gough*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Chew Stoke and Compton Martin ; Vobster, near Mells (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

CENTAUREA, *L.*

C. NIGRA, *L.*

Mr. White has some good remarks on the forms of this species. Mr. Burr reported var. *decipiens* as quite common near Bath, and Mr. Fry believed that he had it near Clevedon ; but neither

Mr. Watson nor I have seen it, farther south. The rarity of the typical rayless plant (which Mr. Watson has found about Bruton) is remarkable ; the radiate form, at least in the Taunton neighbourhood, seems to have smaller, narrower heads, and may be one of the Continental segregates.

C. CYANUS, *L.*

8. Highbridge (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Mill refuse, Portishead, 1902-9, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. On ballast at St. Anne's Park, 1905 (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[C. SOLSTITIALIS, *L.*

9. Portishead Station-yard, every year since 1905, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Casual at Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*) ; in good quantity with sown grasses on Hampton Down, 1896 (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

[C. CALCITRAPA, *L.* has occurred as a casual at Portishead and Twerton ; and *C. melitensis*, *L.* at Portishead, Brislington, Twerton, and Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.]

CICHORIUM, *L.*

C. INTYBUS, *L.*

2. Bossington !, *C. E. Salmon*. Washford.
3. Rock Hill, Wrantage, *W. B. Butler*.
4. Staple Fitzpaine, *W. Watson*.
5. Langport, *W. Watson*. Keinton Mandeville.
8. Lanes near Chilton Polden, *H. Slater*.
9. Hillside between Wraxall and Tickenham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Quarry by the Abbotsleigh Road, in profusion, 1894 (*Miss Roper*) ; Stockwood ; Whitechurch ; Stanton Drew ; North Stoke, *Fl. Bristol*.

PICRIS, *L.*

P. HIERACIOIDES, *L.*

2. Tivington, *H. W. Pugsley*.
3. Between Combwich and Stoke Courcy.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Langport.
8. Near Bruton ! ; Shepton Montague, *W. Watson*.
9. Portishead ; Brean Sands (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Pensford ; Clutton ; about Keynsham and Saltford ; Twerton ; Buckland Dinham, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. ECHIOIDES, L. (*Helminthia echioides*, Gaertn.).

2. Bossington. Williton. Kilve.
3. Maunsel. West Hatch.
4. Chard.
5. Langport, W. Watson. Aller. Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland. Dunball.
8. Burnham!; frequent near Wells! (*Miss Livett*); South Brent!, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Wick St. Lawrence; Uphill! (*Miss Roper*); Yarley Hill (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Keynsham; between Publow and Queen Charlton; between Swineford and North Stoke, *Fl. Bristol*.

CREPIS, L.

[C. FOETIDA, L. 10. Disused Lias quarry near Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

C. TARAXACIFOLIA, Thuill.

2. Watchet. Minehead.
3. Taunton. Monkton Heathfield Creech St. Michael. Norton Fitzwarren.
5. Between Langport and Aller. Somerton.
8. Common in hedgerows and arable fields near Bruton, *C. E. Moss*.
9. Now in several spots about Clevedon; Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.
10. Between Knowle and Whitchurch; Queen Charlton; Publow; Saltford; about Markham Bottom and Haberfield Bridge; Failand; between Combe Down and Combe Hay; Duncorn Hill; Hampton Down, Bath (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*. Bathampton.

Locally abundant in several districts, and increasing; it can no longer be called rare, as when *Fl. Som.* was written.

C. BIENNIS, L.

9. Railway embankments near Nailsea (*Miss Roper*) and Winscombe, and in a field at Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

HIERACIUM, L.

H. PILOSELLA, L.

Var. *nigrescens*, Fr.

9. Cheddar Gorge. The Steep Holm plant mentioned by Mr. Murray should, I believe, be placed under this.

Var. *concinnum*, F. J. Hanb.

2. Minehead Warren. Near Bossington.
3. Cothelstone Hill.
9. Cheddar Gorge. Brean Down. Rocks above Draycott !
(R. V. Sherring, fide E. F. Linton), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. AURANTIACUM, L.

9. Yatton ; Clevedon ; Milton, near Weston-super-Mare ;
one plant in Compton Martin Wood, 1910 (*Dr. Gough*),
Fl. Bristol.
10. Quarry at Hallatrow, and by the road to Temple Cloud,
Fl. Bristol.

Though a foreigner, this is too persistent to be placed among excluded species.

H. AMPLEXICAULE, L.

Alien, but now established in one station ; very rare. June to August.

10. Walls at Mells, G. B. Milne-Redhead ; a luxuriant garden specimen, raised from seed collected there, was sent to me in 1913.

H. SCHMIDTII, Tausch.

Var. *eustomon*, Linton.

2. The plant mentioned in *Fl. Som.* is certainly not var. *devoniense*, as stated in W. R. Linton's *British Hieracia*, p. 24, but exactly like the Glamorgan *eustomon*. I incline to think it a distinct species, the foliage and large, handsome flowers being so unlike those of any *H. Schmidtii* known to me ; it is plentiful for a good distance on the coast rocks between Minehead and Greenaleigh. A substylose form grows above the woods near Culbone, and comes true from seed in my garden.

Var. *devoniense*, F. J. Hanb.

9. Cheddar Gorge, 1910 (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol*.

I have not seen this species at Cheddar ; but in 1905 Mr. Ley, whose knowledge of our western Hawkweeds was unrivalled, told Mr. White he was satisfied that it did exist there.

H. CYATHIS, Ley.

Native. On limestone ; very rare. June, July.

9. Cheddar Gorge !, A. Ley. In good quantity, chiefly about the middle of the pass ; the great majority of the plants formerly called *H. Schmidtii* must be referred to this species, which is only known at present from Brecon and Somerset.

[*H. GRANDIDENS*, *Dahlst.*, which is closely allied to *H. serratifrons*, *Almq.*, should be found in the extreme south-west ; it grows in profusion on Sheepwash Hill above Molland Station, N. Devon, only a few miles from the county border.]

H. RUBIGINOSUM, *F. J. Hanb.*

Native. On limestone ; very rare. June, July.

9. Cheddar Gorge ! *A. Ley* ; sparingly in two or three spots on screes by the roadside, but probably there is more of it on the rocks above. Cheddar specimens in the British Museum Herbarium and in Mr. F. J. Hanbury's collection are misnamed *H. flocculosum*, *Fl. Bristol*.

H. VULGATUM, *Fr.*

I am very sceptical indeed as to the existence of the true plant in Somerset ; Rev. W. R. Linton (*British Hieracia*, p. 63) says " apparently absent from S. Wales and West England." I have not seen Mr. Murray's Dulverton specimens ; but they are not likely to have been this. Probably all his records should be transferred to *H. sciaphilum*.]

H. MACULATUM, *Sm.*

9. Two plants on limestone rubble, high up in Cheddar Gorge, 1909 (*Rev. A. Ley*) ; Portishead Station-yard, 1904, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By the railway near Clutton, and at Warleigh Ferry (*D. Fry*) ; colliery heaps at Camerton ; roadside quarry near Hallatrow ; in a ravine near old iron-works between Mells and Great Elm, *Fl. Bristol*.

Mr. Ley wrote to me (July 5th, 1909) that in the Cheddar station it was " bearing all the appearance of a native plant : indeed the specimens I saw *could* not well have been planted . . . I had no opportunity of going off the road, this time. I did not see the plant anywhere in Cheddar gardens." From his other remarks I infer that it is the same as the native *maculatum* of W. Yorkshire and Carnarvon ; the Bath Oolite form so named, which grows in suspicious stations, and is probably not indigenous, differs from that in habit, foliage, head-clothing, and especially in having the ligules distinctly *pilose-tipped* : and I believe that they are at least varietally distinct.

H. SCIAPHILUM, *Uechtritz.* (*H. vulgatum*, *Syme*, non *Fr.*).

To this I would transfer all the stations given for *H. vulgatum* in *Fl. Som.* ; the true northern species is quite different.

2. Bank bordering a wood above Porlock Weir ; proved by cultivation to be the type. Mr. C. E. Salmon had previously found it (or a closely allied form) on a neighbouring cliff.

Var. *transiens*, Ley.

9. Naish Hill, Clapton - in - Gordano ; Norton's Wood, Clevedon, and Walton-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*) ; Churchill Batch ; in "The Perch" defile south of Shipham ; unquarried crags on the north face of Shuteshelve Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Open spots in Leigh Woods ; walls on Failand Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

I have seen no specimens ; but Mr. White's statement that the whole of these plants were formerly referred to *H. orarium*, Lindenberg suggests *ciliate* ligules, which are a distinguishing character of the type. All the Cheddar examples which I have examined were the usual limestone form of that ; so I am doubtful whether this newly-described variety really occurs.

[*H. GOTHICUM*, *Fr.*, was an error.]

H. TRIDENTATUM, *Fr.*

9. Callow Rocks near Sidcot, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Roadside quarry near Hallatrow (*D. Fry*) ; valley between Mells and Great Elm (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. RIGIDUM, *Hartm.*

Native. Banks and rocks ; rare. July to September.

Var. *trichocaulon*, Dahlst.

3. Plentiful, 1906, on a hedgebank below Buncombe Hill, near Kingston. "Much like the English plant so named. The Scandinavian plant has longer, narrower leaves, less toothed, and many fine glands ; so that your plant is not exactly it," *W. R. Linton in litt.*
9. Reported from Mendip by Mr. R. V. Sherring, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *scabrescens*, Dahlst.

9. Ebbor Rocks (the '*gothicum*' of *Fl. Som.*) ; Callow Rocks near Sidcot ; Churchill Batch (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White has been advised to call the Ebbor plant "a more glandular form of *scabrescens*" ; but there seems to be some doubt about the name, as it was formerly identified with our var. *pullatum*, now called var. *obatrescens*, Dahlst. (found in Aberdeenshire and three Welsh counties, including Glamorgan). I saw a specimen some years ago, and did not think that it agreed with *scabrescens* ; nor did Mr. Hanbury.

H. BOREALE, *Fr.*

1. Near Exton.
2. Stogumber. Porlock Weir. Culbone.
10. In profusion one side of the G.W.R. cutting and about

the Pennant quarries between St. Anne's and Keynsham Hams (*D. Fry*); Nettlebridge (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. UMBELLATUM, *L.*

3. Kingston. Combe, near West Monkton.

Var. *coronopifolium*, *Fr.*

2. Between Dunster and Timberscombe.

3. Dry wood-borders, West Monkton; confirmed by Rev. E. F. Linton.

Var. *monticola*, *Arvet-Touvet*.

1. Hartford Bottom, Haddeo Valley.

2. Culbone; constant under cultivation.

HYPOCHAERIS, *L.*

H. GLABRA, *L.*

9. Sands of Kewstoke Bay (*Mrs. Gregory*); both type and var. *Balbisii* (*Lois.*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LEONTODON, *L.*

- L. NUDICAULE, *Banks & Solander* (*L. hirtum*, *L.*; *Thrinicia hirta*, *Roth*).

2. Steart.

3. Nailsborne, near Kingston, *W. Watson*. Cothelstone. Gotton, West Monkton.

8. Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Draycott!; abundant on Berrow sandhills!, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Norton Malreward, Norton Hautville, and Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*); Claverton Down, Bath (*Herb. Flower*), *Fl. Bristol*.

"Mr. Bucknall has from sandy soil at Berrow a form of different aspect from the common plant—very strong, with scapes approaching a foot in length—that produces a kind of tap root from which the neck fibres are entirely absent. In some respects, therefore, the specimens simulate the Continental *T. hispida* Roth; from which, however, they are at once distinguished by the normal shortly-beaked fruit. Nor do they agree with the var. *arenaria* DC." *Fl. Bristol*.

TARAXACUM, *Haller*.

T. ERYTHROSPERMUM, *Andrz.*

3. Near North Newton. Cothelstone.

4. Castle Neroche.

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.

9. Sand dunes at Brean ! and Berrow ! ; Kewstoke Bay, Weston-super-Mare, and Brean Down ! (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Bourton Batch, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. On rocks in Asham Wood (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *laevigatum* (DC.).

2. Plentiful on Minehead Warren, *E. W. Hunnybun*.
 3. Cothelstone Hill ; ascending to fully 1,000 feet.
 8. Near Shepton Mallet (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Plentiful on walls near Bath (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- T. erythrospermum* retains its character in garden soil. The pale achenes seem to be the chief distinction of *T. laevigatum*, which is very similar in habit.

T. PALUSTRE, DC.

Noted as seen by me, as follows ; but I am not sure that the true plant was found. Dr. Moss tells me that it flowers very early (quite by May) ; so it may easily be overlooked.

1. Damp pastures between East Anstey and Dulverton.
2. Near Porlock Decoy
5. Marshy pastures, Dunball.

This has not come under Mr. White's notice.

T. UDUM, Jord. Common, I believe, at least in the lowlands.

1. Dulverton.
2. Williton. Minehead. Porlock Weir.
3. West Monkton. West Stoke. West Sedgmoor.
5. Aller. About Somerton and Kingweston.
6. Near Chard.
8. Burnham.
9. Crook's Peak. Brean Down.
10. Monkton Farleigh.

LACTUCA, L.

[L. VIROSA, L.

3. Abundant for nearly a quarter of a mile by the railway west of Langport, near the junction of the new main line with the Yeovil branch ; seen every year from 1907 to 1913, but not gathered. I formerly reported it as *L. Serriola*, L. ; but the leaves are spreading, and it looks more like *virosa*.
9. Abundant for some years past on the bank of the " Pill " above Portishead Dock, near railway sidings ; first observed in 1900, *Fl. Bristol*.]

L. MURALIS, Gaertn.

2. Porlock Weir.
8. Bruton.

9. Portbury; Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand; Belmont Hill and Long Ashton (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

SONCHUS, *L.*

S. ARVENSIS, *L.*, var. *glabrescens*, *Haller*.

3. In 1907 Mr. C. E. Salmon and I found this by the tidal Parret between Steart and Combswich, very scarce.

TRAGOPOGON, *L.*

T. PRATENSE, *L.*

3. Staplegrove ("type"), *W. Watson*.
5. Bruton ("type"), *W. Watson*.

T. MINUS, *Miller*.

3. About Taunton; Creech St. Michael, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton; Evercreech, *W. Watson*.

[*T. PORRIFOLIUM*, *L.*

9. Weston-super-Mare (*Herb. Jenyns*, 1854); also, on waste ground, 1907 (*Mrs. Warry*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

CAMPANULACEAE.

JASIONE, *L.*

1. Common about East Anstey and Brushford. Skilgate. Upton. Winsford.
2. Porlock Weir, etc. Minehead.
Var. *major*, *Mert. & Koch*.
Hurlstone Point. A strong, large-headed, biennial plant; doubtless it grows elsewhere on the coast.

WAHLENBERGIA, *Schrad.*

W. HEDERACEA, *Reichb.*

1. Winsford. King's Brompton. Frequent in districts 1 and 2, *W. Watson*.
2. Oareford; Porlock Common; Horner Water, *C. E. Salmon*. Between Dunster and Timberscombe.
7. About Pen Selwood, *C. E. Moss*.
8. Kingswood Warren and woods above, *C. E. Moss*.

CAMPANULA, *L.**C. GLOMERATA, L.*

8. Creech Hill, Bruton!, *W. Watson*. Near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Star on Mendip, and in plenty between Cranmore Station and the Mendip quarries (*R. V. Sherring*); Newton St. Loe (*G. Morse*); Midford; lane leading from Lansdown to Langridge, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. TRACHELIUM, L.

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Ham Woods near Croscombe, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Cadbury Camp, with white flowers (*A. E. G. Way*); Loxton; Ubley; Sidcot (*W. F. Miller*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Beggar's Bush Lane (*Miss Roper*); Failand; Cranmore, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. LATIFOLIA, L.

1. Mr. Murray's station by the Barle is just the kind of place which this plant prefers; and an examination of the banks higher up may prove it to be native. It is truly wild in Glamorgan, and used to grow near Bristol in E. Gloucestershire. Excepting botanical gardens, I do not remember seeing it in cultivation.
8. "In *Science Gossip*, 1885, p. 194, Mr. G. H. Bryan records *C. latifolia* with *C. Trachelium* from near Shepton Mallet; and Mr. J. H. Reed tells me that he believes the plant has grown there towards West Compton. Miss Roper has very kindly made a special search in that neighbourhood, but fruitlessly. She reports having met with *C. Trachelium* in unusual luxuriance, and as the leaves of that species vary so much in size and shape she thinks it likely that some big examples of it have been mistaken for *C. latifolia*." *Fl. Bristol*.

C. ROTUNDIFOLIA, L.

3. Cothelstone Hill, *W. B. Butler*.
8. Creech Hill, Bruton, and near Westcombe.
9. Bleaddon Hill; Shipham, etc.; Dolebury (white-flowered), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bedminster Down; Brislington (*Swete, Fl.*); Beggar's Bush Lane; Upper Failand; near Ashton Tump and Providence Place; between Pensford and Upper Stanton, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. PATULA, L.

8. Below Creech Hill, Bruton, *W. Watson*.

9. Reported from Compton Martin Wood, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Field at East Harptree near the Manor House (*D. Fry*, 1888), *Fl. Bristol*.

LEGOUSIA, *Durande* (*Specularia*, Heist).

- L. HYBRIDA, *Delarbre*. (*Specularia hybrida*, A. DC.).
3. Milverton, *Miss Falcon*.
 8. Cornfield near Kingweston, 1831, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
 9. Wraxall (*Miss Peck*, 1906), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Lansdown; between Odd Down and Combe Hay, and on Fortnight Farm, *Fl. Bristol*.

ERICACEAE.

ERICA, *L.*

- E. TETRALIX, *L.*
1. Moors near East Anstey. Upton. Skilgate.
 2. Dunkery, *W. Watson*. Crowcombe Heathfield.
 4. Staple Common.
 6. Buckland St. Mary.

PYROLA, *L.*

- P. MINOR, *L.*
10. Leigh Woods, in one of the side glades to the left of the big oak (*G. B. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

MONOTROPACEAE.

MONOTROPA, *L.*

- M. HYPOPITYS, *L.* (*Hypopitys multiflora*, Scop.).
9. Wood at Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Refound under lime trees in Leigh Woods, 1896 (*Mr. Prideaux*); also near the Abbotsleigh road, 1901 (*J. W. White*), in a spot now built upon; Hampton Wood, Bath, in plenty (*Miss Peck*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.

PLUMBAGINACEAE.

STATICE, L.

S. LIMONIUM, L. (*Limonium vulgare*, Miller).

8. Mud-flats on both sides of the mouth of the Brue, especially between Burnham and Highbridge.
9. Salt-marsh, Portishead (*Misses Cundall*), now lost ; very sparingly in the Berrow sand-marsh, 1881, *Fl. Bristol*. Salt-marsh below Uphill.

S. BINERVOSA, G. E. Smith (*auriculaefolia*, Vahl ; *occidentalis*, Lloyd).

2. Steart Island, 1902 (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.
8. Sea-wall south of Burnham, 1885 (*H. S. Thompson*) ; not seen by him, in 1906, *Fl. Bristol*. Swallow Cliffs near Sand Bay, Kewstoke, 1913 (*F. Samson*) ; about 200 plants, *J. W. White in litt.*

Var. *procera*, C. E. Salmon.

9. Birnbeck Island, Weston-super-Mare, 1896 (*D. Fry*), *C. E. Salmon in litt.*

ARMERIA, Willd.

A. MARITIMA, Willd. (*Statice maritima*, Miller).

2. Porlock Weir, etc.
9. Salt-marsh by St. Thomas' Head ; Sand Point, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.

PRIMULACEAE.

HOTTONIA, L.

H. PALUSTRIS, L.

3. Staplegrove ; Creech St. Michael, *W. Watson*. West Sedgmoor, and near Langport.
5. Abundant in rhines about Aller, Othery and Borough-bridge.
8. Shapwick ; Meare, etc.

PRIMULA, L.

P. VULGARIS, Huds. (*acaulis*, L.)

With white flowers near Feltham, dis. 3. White and purplish forms in woods near Temple Cloud, dis. 10, *Fl. Bristol* ; other sports or monstrosities are mentioned.

Var. *caulescens*, Koch.

3. Shaded banks near Enmore Hill, 1826, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
9. Weston Big Wood near Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Stockwood ; Maes Knoll ; Keynsham (*Thwaites* in *Swete, Fl.*) ; near Queen Charlton ; between Yanley Lane and Barrow Gurney ; Corston (*D. Fry*) ; frequent in pastures about West Harptree ; permanent in cultivation, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. VERIS × VULGARIS.

3. Orchard Portman, *W. Watson*. Hatch Beauchamp. West Monkton.
5. Locksley Wood, Moorlinch, *H. Slater*. Between Somerton and Kingweston.
8. Common about Wells ! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Field near Rudborough Encampment, 1850, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*). Walton- and Weston-in-Gordano (*Mrs. Lainson*) ; Canon's Wood near Walton (*Miss Livett*) ; Clevedon (*W. E. Green*) ; Yatton ; Churchill ; Ball Wood, Congresbury (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Cleeve Combe, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Compton Dando and "Daffodil Valley" ; Star (*Miss Roper*) ; field near Bourton Combe ; near Stanton Wick ; West Harptree ; Murdercombe, *Fl. Bristol*.

[CYCLAMEN HEDERAEFOLIUM, *Aiton* is naturalised in private grounds on a hillside near Congresbury, dis. 9, *Fl. Bristol*.]

LYSIMACHIA, L.

L. VULGARIS, L.

2. Swamp near the north-eastern end of Minehead Warren.
 3. Rather frequent in the Taunton district, *W. Watson*. By the Tone below Bradford, *W. B. Butler*. Near Bridgewater, *H. S. Thompson*.
 5. Frequent about Chedzoy and Weston Zoyland.
 8. Rare in the neighbourhood of Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Draycott Moor (*C. Wall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Brislington (*D. Fry*) ; Saltford (*C. Withers*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- "The plant in the Saltford railway cutting is var. *grandiflora*, so named by Backhouse of York, who stated that the variety was well known to nurserymen. The difference between this and ordinary *vulgaris* appears to be that the panicle is terminal, instead of axillary and terminal : whilst the flowers are more showy, being larger and suffused with red at the bases of the

petals; *D. Fry*. I have seen this in Bristol gardens and heard it called 'Yellow Phlox.' A little colony has been for some time established by the roadside on Marchant's Hill, below Old Down." *Fl. Bristol*.

L. NUMMULARIA, *L.*

3. Between Lyng and Othery, *W. B. Butler*. Northmoor, between Maunsel and Athelney. About Hatch Beauchamp and West Hatch. Moors near Wiveliscombe.
4. Curland, *W. Watson*.
5. Common about Chedzoy and Middlezoy.
8. Burnham. Westhay, near Meare. Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Markham Bottom; Wrington (*Miss Roper*); near Churchill, Honey Hall and Binsea Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Whitchurch (*D. Fry*); near Woollard; Stanton Drew; Stoke Lane; canal near Dunkerton and Camerton, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. NEMORUM, *L.*

1. East Anstey to Brushford. Winsford.
2. Culbone.
3. Pickeridge, *W. Watson*. Wrantage.
4. Staple Common, etc.
6. Buckland St. Mary.
- 9, 10. Common and well distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.

GLAUX, *L.*

G. MARITIMA, *L.*

2. Porlock Weir!, etc., *C. E. Salmon*.
- Frequent along the whole Somerset coast, *W. Watson*.

ANAGALLIS, *L.*

A. ARVENSIS, *L.*

In such places as Berrow sands and Steep Holm cliffs (*G. C. Druce*) this is surely native.

Var. *carnea* (Schrank).

3. Orchard Portman, *H. Corder*.
10. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

A. FOEMINA, *Miller (coerulea, Schreb.)*.

3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*.
4. Martock, *G. W. Moody*.
5. Clearing in Copley Wood, with *Althaea hirsuta* (the true plant), *W. G. Paterson* and *C. E. Moss*.

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Portishead Station-yard, 1904 to 1910; Moreton, near Compton Martin (*Dr. Gough*); Berrow, 1882, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Frome, *W. Watson*. Portbury (*Misses Hill and Peacock*); between Corston and Burnet (*D. Fry*); frequent about Stanton Prior (*Rev. S. Browne*); Midford (*Herb. Flower*, 1861); Conkwell, on the Wilts border, permanent (*Miss Martin*); waste ground near Twerton, 1902, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. TENELLA, *L.*

1. Moors near East Anstey and Brushford. Common on Exmoor in both districts 1 and 2, *W. Watson*.
2. Badgworthy Valley, *W. Watson*. Selworthy; Porlock, *C. E. Salmon*. Between Dunster and Timberscombe.
3. Triscombe, *W. Watson*. Moors near Wiveliscombe.
4. Near Chard Reservoir.
9. Between Wraxall and Tickenham; Weston and Clapton Moors; Walton Down (*Miss Livett*); Max meadows, Winscombe; Burrington (*W. H. Wickes*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lower Failand; Nempnett (*Dr. Gough*); Lansdown (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

CENTUNCULUS, *L.*

C. MINIMUS, *L.*

1. Muddy cart-road near the Brockey River, between East Anstey and Brushford, 1907; very local.

SAMOLUS, *L.*

S. VALERANDI, *L.*

2. Between Watchet and Blue Anchor, *C. E. Salmon*. Sea-cliff between East and West Quantoxhead, 1847, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*). Stolford.
3. Clean Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
5. Ford, near Stawell, *H. Slater*. Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton; Shapwick, *W. Watson*. Huntspill. Ashcot peat moor, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clapton and Weston Moors; Tickenham Moor (*D. Fry*); Max meadows, Winscombe; Yatton, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill. Very fine (up to 3 feet) in a swamp by Worle Station.
10. Lower Failand, *Fl. Bristol*. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

OLEACEAE.

LIGUSTRUM, *L.**L. VULGARE, L.*

2. Hurlstone Point. Dunster. Blue Anchor. St. Audries.
3. Corfe. Pitminster. Stoke St. Mary.
4. Hatch Beauchamp. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Dunball. Aller. Pitney. Compton Dundon.
8. Puriton.
- 9, 10. Rather common, *Fl. Bristol*.

"Not very common as a native," *Fl Som*. My experience differs; on the Lias it is abundant.

APOCYNACEAE.

VINCA, *L.**V. MINOR, L.*

1. Lane about mid-way between East Anstey and Dulverton. Roadside hedges near Dulverton Station.
 3. Buncombe Wood, etc., near Kingston; apparently native, in plenty, *W. Watson*. Pitminster. West Newton.
 9. Portishead Wood, with double flowers (*H. J. Wadlow*); lane and plantation on Backwell Hill; Brockley Combe; Tickenham Hill, with the white-flowered variety; Walton-in-Gordano; Congresbury (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Lane on Woollard Hill; wood and hedgebank, Portbury (*Misses Hill and Peacock*); lane between Litton and Coley (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*.
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GENTIANACEAE.

BLACKSTONIA, *Huds.**B. PERFOLIATA, Huds. (Chlora perfoliata, L.).*

2. On all the fields from Blue Anchor to Watchet, *H. Slater*. Railway banks, Washford. Williton. St. Audries to Kilve.
3. Stoke Hill!, *W. Watson*. Above Badger Street.

4. Curland, *W. D. Miller*. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Aller.
8. Bruton; rare, *W. Watson*.
9. Wraxall Hill; Walton-in-Gordano, and downs towards Portishead; Tickenham Hill; above Congresbury (*D. Fry*); on Mendip, in several spots; Worle Hill!; Uphill!; Brean sandhills!; Yarley Hill (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand; Ursleigh Hill, near Pensford; Norton Malre-ward; Lansdown, *Fl. Bristol*.

ERYTHRAEA, *Renalm* (*Centaurium*, Hill).

E. CENTAURIUM, *Pers.* (*Centaurium umbellatum*, Gilib.).

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Withycombe, Rodhuish, etc.; common, *H. Slater*. Hurlstone Point. Coast below Dunster. Blue Anchor.
3. Near Angersleigh, *W. Watson*. West Monkton. Buncombe Wood, Kingston. Cannington. Wiveliscombe.
5. Aller.
6. Chard Common, *W. D. Miller*.
The form or var. *capitatum*, Koch is reported as follows:
5. Langport, *W. Watson*.
9. Broadfield Down; Brean Down; Sand Point, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. PULCHELLA, *Fr.* (*ramosissima*, *Pers.*).

2. Bossington, *W. Watson*. Between Watchet and Blue Anchor, *C. E. Salmon*.
4. Chard Reservoir, sparingly, 1907.
8. Tor Hill, Wells, 1883.
9. Stony warren above the Rectory Wood, and on the West Hill, Wraxall; Cadbury Hill and Walton-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

GENTIANA, *L.*

G. AMARELLA, *L.* (*G. axillaris*, Wettst.).

2. Plentiful on the Lias, St. Audries.
3. Thurlbear, *W. B. Butler*. Corfe, *W. D. Miller*, sp.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*—probably on Creech Hill, where it is plentiful! Arthur's Point and Pen Hill (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*; also on Tor Hill!
9. West Hill, Wraxall; Tickenham Hill, and behind Wraxall Court; Backwell Common; Chelvey Batch; coast towards Portishead; Worle Hill!; Uphill!; Dolebury; near Cheddar!; Priddy Nine Barrows; Beacon Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Rocky bank by a road through Leigh Woods ; Leigh Down ; Upper Failand ; Barrow Hill, Buckland Dinham (*H. F. Parsons*) ; Lansdown (*Miss Roper*) ; "white-flowered plants are plentiful about Bath (*Miss Peck*)," *Fl. Bristol*.

[*G. CAMPESTRIS*, *L.*, must be expunged. Bradley Knoll is now in Wilts ; Dr. Moss could only find there *G. Amarella* and var. *praecox*, Towns. (*G. lingulata*, C. A. Agardh, var. *praecox*), which is frequent on the chalk in W. Wilts.]

MENYANTHES, *L*

M. TRIFOLIATA, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Slape Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Milverton. West Buckland, *W. Watson*.
4. Staple Common, ascending to 800 feet, *W. D. Miller*.
9. Under Tickenham Hill ; formerly between Portishead and Clevedon (*R. V. Sherring*) ; roadside pond between Bickfield and Ubley Mill (*Dr. Gough*) ; pond in meadows north-west of Churchill ; the Mineries ; Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. [Lost by drainage, at Leigh Woods, *Fl. Bristol*.]

[*POLEMONIUM COERULEUM*, *L.* (*Jacob's Ladder*) has been found as an escape by a stream at Vallis (*H. F. Parsons*), and in a coppice at Bathford (*Withers*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

BORAGINACEAE.

CYNOGLOSSUM, *L.*

C. OFFICINALE, *L.*

2. Blue Anchor !, *C. E. Salmon*. Dunster, *W. Watson*. Watchet, *W. B. Butler*. Williton.
5. Aller. Near Kingsdon.
9. Cadbury (*Miss Livett*) ; Walton- and Weston-in-Gordano Downs, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Down, now very scarce ; Beggar's Bush Lane, *Fl. Bristol*.

ASPERUGO, *L.*

[*A. PROCUMBENS*, *L.*

9. Portishead Station-yard, in quantity (*Miss Peck*), 1905. and abundant every year up to 1912, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Field east of Knowle, 1907 ; still at Twerton in 1897 and 1902, *Fl. Bristol*.]

SYMPHYTUM, *L.*

S. PEREGRINUM, *L. (asperrimum, auct., non Bieb.)*.

Alien, but now well established. June to August.

8. Hadspen, *W. Watson* (named *S. asperrimum* at the British Museum Herbarium).

9. Land Yeo stream, Flax Bourton and Wraxall; hedge near the top of Belmont Hill; roadsides between Wrington and Burrington, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. In large quantity on a streamside by Gatcombe Manor, Long Ashton (*F. Samson*); Oakford Valley; The Rocks, St. Catherine's, Bath, 1853 (*Herb. Jenyns*); Brass Knocker Hill, Bath (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*—"doubtless it was originally introduced from the Caucasus as a fodder plant."

S. OFFICINALE × *PEREGRINUM*.

In *Journ. Bot.*, 1912, pp. 332-7, Mr. Cedric Bucknall gives a full account of the hybrid combinations between these species, found by him in one or other of the following stations:—by the Land Yeo near Gatcombe Manor, Flax Bourton, and Wraxall; Oakford Valley, near Bath; Warminster Road, between Bath and Monkton Combe.

× *S. DISCOLOR*, *Bucknall* (*S. officinale, a. ochroleucum* × *< peregrinum*).

× *S. LILACINUM*, *Bucknall* (*S. officinale, a. ochroleucum* × *b. purpureum* × *< peregrinum*).

× *S. DENSIFLORUM*, *Bucknall* (*S. officinale, b. purpureum* × *< peregrinum*).

BORAGO, *L.*

B. OFFICINALIS, *L.*

8. Pilton Wood (*Miss Livett*, 1888), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Roadside, Tickenham Hill, 1906, one plant; roadside between Sandford and Winscombe (*C. Bucknall*, 1905 two plants), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Roadside in Leigh Woods, 1905, two plants; Odd Down Bath, 1902, three plants, *Fl. Bristol*.

ANCHUSA, *L.*

[*A. OFFICINALIS*, *L.*

9. Portishead Station-yard, several plants, 1905 to 1912 *Fl. Bristol*.]

A. SEMPERVIRENS, *L.*

2. Frequent near Minehead. Carhampton; Withycombe, etc., *H. Slater*.
3. Thurloxton.
9. Roadside, Worle (*Mrs. Gregory*); Weston-super-Mare (*St. Brody*), *Fl. Bristol*. Roadside near Bleadon, *W. D. Miller*.
10. Abbotsleigh and Hinton Blewett (*Misses Cundall*); St. Catherine's, Bath (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LYCOPSIS, *L.*L. ARVENSIS, *L.*

2. Near Crowcombe.
 9. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*. Clevedon, *W. Watson*.
 10. Failand; Saltford; Bishop Sutton; Houndstreet (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- Truly wild on the coast, I think.

MYOSOTIS, *L.*M. CESPITOSA, *Schultz.*

1. Brushford.
2. Dunster. Minehead. Bossington. Porlock Weir.
3. West Monkton. Wiveliscombe.
4. Chard.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Berrow Marsh!; Uphill!; Locking, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bedminster Meads; Portbury; between Publow and Queen Charlton, and at Norton Hautville (*D. Fry*); Pensford (*C. Bucknall*); Downside Common, Edford, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. SCORPIOIDES, *L. (palustris, Hill).*

2. Williton. Washford.
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. Peat ditches at Edington, Ashcott, and towards Glastonbury, *Fl. Bristol*. Milton Clevedon.
9. Kenn Moor; Yatton; moors between Cheddar and Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Keynsham and Pensford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *strigulosa* (Reichb.).

1. Between East Anstey and Dulverton.
3. Nailsborne, near Kingston; Trull, *W. Watson*.

M. REPENS, *G. & D. Don.*

1. Common on Exmoor : *e.g.* about East Anstey, Brushford, Exton, Winsford and King's Brompton.
2. Washford.
3. North Newton, *W. Watson.* West Monkton. Buncombe Hill.
8. Cole, *W. Watson.* Moors near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Tickenham ; boggy springs on the slopes of Mendip, *Fl. Bristol.*

M. SYLVATICA, *Hoffm.*

Native. Moist woods, etc. ; very rare. May to August.

1. By the Barle, a little above Dulverton Station, 1905 ; no doubt it also grows higher up the stream.

M. ARVENSIS, *Hill.*, var. *umbrosa*, *Bab.*

3. Near Taunton, *W. Watson.*
8. Bruton, *W. Watson.*

Hardly worth a varietal name ; this was Babington's later view.

M. COLLINA, *Hoffm.*

3. Norton Fitzwarren ; Stoke St. Mary, *W. Watson.*
5. Between Langport and Aller.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson.*
9. Portishead ; Clevedon ; Cleeve Foot ; almost everywhere along the Mendip range ; Uphill !, *Fl. Bristol.* Bleadon. Compton Bishop.
10. About Providence and Ashton Tump ; Long Ashton Common ; Failand ; Queen Charlton ; Corston (*D. Fry*) ; Lansdown and elsewhere on the Bath side, *Fl. Bristol.*

The expression "very common" in *Fl. Som.* only applies to two or three districts ; outside these it seems to be quite local.

M. VERSICOLOR, *Sm.*

1. Winsford.
2. Minehead Warren. Bossington to Porlock Weir.
3. West Monkton. Cothelstone.
4. Near Castle Neroche.
8. Shapwick Moor.
9. Hartcliff Rocks (*Miss Roper*) ; Flax Bourton ; Walton-in-Gordano ; Cadbury Camp ; Clevedon ; Brean Down ! and Brean Sands !, *Fl. Bristol.* Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce.*
10. Ashton Tump ; Ham Green ; between Brislington and Keynsham ; Stanton Drew, etc. (*D. Fry*) ; Stantonbury, *Fl. Bristol.*

LITHOSPERMUM, *L.*L. PURPUREO-COERULEUM, *L.*

3. "Near Taunton, 1883; *G. Nicholson*, sp." *Ar. Bennett in litt.* In Rev. D. P. Alford's *Handbook* it is said to grow on the Lias hills to the south; so Ray's record was correct.
5. Ham Hill, *H. Corder*. Very plentiful on the Lias above Aller, extending for about a mile.
8. Mr. H. S. Thompson believes that Collins's station, though assigned to dis. 5, is identical with Clark's at Puriton Scars.
9. Limeridge Wood, Tickenham (*Miss Roper*); Queen Wood, Winscombe (*H. S. Thompson*); Callow Wood, Rose Wood and King's Wood on Shuteshelve, Mendip, in profusion; border of wood above Rodney Stoke; Hutton; wood on Mendip near Wells, *Miss Livett*.

L. OFFICINALE, *L.*

2. Blue Anchor.
3. Stoke St. Mary.
5. Near Somerton.
8. Quarry near Wells! (*H. S. Thompson*); West Horrington (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Creech Hill, Bruton.
9. Wraxall; Tickenham Hill to Cadbury Camp; Chelvey Batch; Weston-in-Gordano; Weston-super-Mare (*St. Brody*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Under Leigh Woods; between Abbotsleigh and Failand; Belmont Hill; between Stanton Drew and Chew Magna; between Stockwood and Keynsham, sparingly (*D. Fry*); between Chelwood and Houndstreet (*C. Bucknall*); in several places between Whatley and Nunney (*Rev S. Laing*); about Midford and Hinton Charterhouse, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. ARVENSE, *L.*

5. Between Langport and Pitney.
9. Wraxall; Portishead Station-yard, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Garden weed, Brislington; Odd Down and Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

ECHIUM, *L.*E. VULGARE, *L.*

2. Porlock Weir.
3. Gotton Down, West Monkton, *W. D. Miller*

8. West Lydford, in the last few years ; possibly introduced with railway ballast, *Rev. W. G. Paterson*.
9. Portishead (*Miss Livett*) ; Worle Hill ; sandy ground about Brean and Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*.
10. Failand ; railway cutting below Bristol, *Fl. Bristol*.

CONVOLVULACEAE.

CALYSTEGIA, *Br.*

C. SOLDANELLA, *Br.*

9. Kewstoke Bay, *Fl. Bristol*.

CUSCUTA, *L.*

C. EUROPAEA, *L.*

8. Roadside, Butleigh, on a labiate, *Herb. Clark*, 1848 (*H. S. Thompson*).
10. Brislington ; Newton St. Loe, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. EPITHYMUM, *Murray*.

2. Between Watchet and Blue Anchor, *C. E. Salmon*. Dunster deer-park ; Withycombe Hill, etc., *H. Slater*.
3. Triscombe, *W. Watson*.
5. Aller Hill, *W. B. Butler*.
8. Godminster ; The Ridge, near Bruton, *C. E. Moss*. Cole, *W. Watson*. A large patch on *Galium verum*, etc., near the light-houses at Burnham, 1888, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. On labiates and bedstraws above Wraxall, 1906 ; on yarrow at Portishead (*Miss Roper*, 1906) ; rocky pasture above Cheddar, chiefly on wild thyme, 1905 ; sand-hills in Kewstoke Bay, on or entangled with *Rosa spinosissima* and bedstraws (*F. Samson*, 1906), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Batheaston (*Herb. Jenyns*, 1858), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. TRIFOLIUM, *Bab.*

2. Porlock Weir, *C. E. Salmon*.
5. Near Low Ham, *W. Watson*.
8. I believe that I saw a patch of this species on the sand-hills north of Burnham, June, 1907, (it was not yet in flower), on *Lotus corniculatus*, looking native.
10. Clover-field near Pill, 1881 ; fodder-field between Abbotsleigh and Failand (*Misses Cundall*, 1897-8) ; clover-field at Bathford (*A. E. Burr*, 1885), *Fl. Bristol*.

SOLANACEAE.

SOLANUM, *L.**S. NIGRUM, L.*

2. On the coast near Minehead, as well as in cultivated soil. Withycombe, *H. Slater*.
3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*.
5. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Walton-by-Clevedon (*D. Fry* and *W. E. Green*); Portishead; shore near Woodspring; common about Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*); Berrow!, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Saltford (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LYCIUM, *L.**L. CHINENSE, Miller* (not *L. barbarum, L.*).

2. Coast near Minehead.
 9. Uphill; Berrow!; sea-bank below Clevedon (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- Now too well established on the coast to be classed among excluded species.

ATROPA, *L.**A. BELLADONNA, L.*

2. About twenty plants in Collins's Lilstock locality, 1913, *H. Corder*.
- [3. Persists in a shrubbery at Hestercombe, *W. D. Miller*.]
9. Seen near Sand Point, Kewstoke, 1898, and in former years several times on Brean Down (*F. A. Knight*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Hedge by Water Lane, Failand (*H. F. Levy*, 1911), *Fl. Bristol*.

DATURA, *L.*[*D. STRAMONIUM, L.*

8. A rare garden weed at Bruton, *C. E. Moss*. Rare in cultivated ground at Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Rubbish heap at Walton-in-Gordano (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1900); several strong plants on the shore at St. Thomas' Head, Woodspring, 1888 to 1909, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. One plant in a lane leading from Publow to Ursleigh Hill (*D. Fry*, 1887), *Fl. Bristol*.]

HYOSCYAMUS, *L.**H. NIGER, L.*

3. Waste ground, Bridgwater ; Cannington, *H. S. Thompson*. Bishop's Hull, *W. B. Butler*. Pickeridge, above Corfe, *W. D. Miller* ; persistent !
8. Burnham, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Walton Hill, Clevedon (*H. S. Thompson*) ; one in allotments, Wraxall (*J. W. Eves*, 1905) ; Woodspring shingle under St. Thomas' Head (*Miss Roper*) ; Uphill, Brean, and Berrow !, and by lanes leading to Brent Knoll, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Knowle ; Ashton Gate, *Fl. Bristol*.

SCROPHULARIACEAE.

VERBASCUM, *L.**V. THAPSUS, L.*

2. Bossington. Dunster. St. Audries.
3. Norton Fitzwarren, etc., *W. Watson*. Wiveliscombe. West Monkton. Cothelstone.
4. Hatch Beauchamp.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Brockley Combe ; Wrington ; Hartcliff Rocks ; Weston-in-Gordano ; Walton Down ; Goblin Combe ; Sidcot ; Axbridge, *Fl. Bristol*. Berrow.
10. Railway banks between Bedminster and Bourton ; Broadfield Down, *Fl. Bristol*.

V. NIGRUM, L.

9. Spontaneously in a garden at Bleadon, where it had not been cultivated (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. One plant in a lane, Combe Hay (*J. F. Hopkins*, 1887), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. VIRGATUM, Stokes.

3. Permanent in a quarry, north of West Monkton Church ; also in a small roadside quarry in the same parish, between Gotton and Hestercombe. Not known to have been cultivated.
8. Corn-mill between Bruton and Cole, *C. E. Moss*.
9. Some fine plants in All Saints' Churchyard, Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1905), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Whatley, near Frome (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. BLATTARIA, *L.*

2. Several plants in a field at Minehead, 1910, *H. W. Pugsley*.
3. Roadside between Wiveliscombe and Langford Bridge, 1911. Shrubbery at Hestercombe, 1907, *W. D. Miller*!
8. One plant in Chilton Polden Churchyard, 1911, *H. Slater*. By the path leading from Lower Leigh to Overleigh, in the field called Six Acres, *Herb. Clark*, 1829 (*H. S. Thompson*). On a wall at Ashcott for many years (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Portishead (*J. N. Duck*, 1852); in the Station-yard, 1904; down above Weston-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*); between Milton and Worle, 1890, and at Kewstoke (*Mrs. Gregory*); two plants on walls at Worle, towards Woodspring (*D. Fry*, 1884); Draycott (*Miss F. M. Ruddock* and *W. F. Miller*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Frequent on the railway cutting near Brislington, and along the cutting near Fox's Wood quarries; wall in Saltford village, 1902-8; Corston (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LINARIA, *Hill*.L. CYMBALARIA, *Miller, flore albo*.

10. Belmont Hill; Compton Dando Churchyard; and walls at Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. ELATINE, *Miller*.

3. Occasionally in fields, West Monkton.
9. Hupperton Farm, near Easton-in-Gordano (*Miss Agnes Fry*); Walton-by-Clevedon (*D. Fry*); near Congresbury; on Mendip above Rodney Stoke; Easton, near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Cultivated land east of Yanley Lane, and in stubble-fields between the Bridgwater Road and Dundry, 1882 to 1900; Bishport (*T. B. Flower*, 1840); between Keynsham and Stockwood; near Whatley and Asham (*Rev. S. Laing*); between Twerton and Englishcombe, *Fl. Bristol*. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

L. SPURIA, *Miller*.

2. Withycombe, *H. Slater*.
5. Compton Dundon. Ride in Copley Wood, between Somerton and Kingweston.
8. Street, *H. S. Thompson*. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
10. About Bedminster and Knowle (*J. F. Hopkins*); Bishport (*T. B. Flower*, 1840); Clutton (*D. Fry*); between Twerton and Englishcombe; near Whatley and Asham (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

L. REPENS, *Miller*.

2. Skilgate, *Mrs. McAlister*, sp.
10. In two localities near Bath (*A. E. Burr*, 1902), *Fl. Bristol*.

L. MINOR, *Desf. (viscida, Moench)*.

3. Almost everywhere on the Great Western main line ; Hillfarrance, *W. D. Miller*.
8. Creech Hill, Bruton ; Great Western Railway, in districts 8, 9, 10, *C. E. Moss*. Highbridge Stations, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Flax Bourton ; Weston-super-Mare, since 1847 ; Brean Down ; fields above Draycott, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Railway sidings at Ashton Gate ; railway at Brislington and Saltford (*D. Fry*) ; Keynsham ; railway ballast at Hallatrow and Radstock ; Weston near Bath, *Fl. Bristol*. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

ANTIRRHINUM, *L.*A. MAJUS, *L.*

9. Backwell ; Nailsea ; old quarry at Chelvey (*Rev. E. Foord-Kelcey*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Walls at Bedminster and Long Ashton ; Portbury (*Misses Hill and Peacock*) ; old walls about Bath (*Fl. Bathon.*), *Fl. Bristol*.

I have no notes from the other districts.

A. ORONTIUM, *L.*

- [3. Has occurred as a casual in my garden at West Monkton.]
10. Field near Whitechurch (*J. H. Cundall*, 1850), *Fl. Bristol*. To one who has lived in S.E. England the scarcity of this plant in the West is surprising.

SCROPHULARIA, *L.*

- S. AQUATICA, *L.* The only form that I have hitherto seen in the county is what has been identified elsewhere in Britain as *S. cinerea*, Dumort.

MIMULUS, *L.*M. LANGSDORFFII, *Donn. (M. luteus, auct., non L.)*.

1. Near Exford, *W. Watson*. Winsford. By the River Haddeo.
2. Oare Water, Malmsmead, *C. E. Salmon*. With regard to the Roadwater station, Mr. H. Slater writes :—" I was told that it was originally introduced at Chargot, above Luxborough, in some fishponds." " Getting common by every stream in the West," *W. D. Miller in litt.*

3. Below Cockercombe, *H. Corder*. By the brook below Combe, West Monkton.

Evidently fast increasing, towards the Devonshire border. The beautiful colour-variation with large red-brown blotches on the corolla-lobes occurs by streams on Exmoor. From the account in De Candolle's *Prodromus*, his *M. guttatus* appears to include both our forms.

M. MOSCHATUS, *Douglas*.

Alien, but now quite naturalised in a few stations. Wet places ; very rare. June to September.

2. Head of Holford Glen, *H. Corder*. Crowcombe, *A. Lyons* (communicated by Mrs. Gregory) ; I understand that it grows in both dis. 2 and 3.
8. On the peat of Ashcott Heath, far from cultivation (*F. Samson*, 1909), *Fl. Bristol*.

SIBTHORPIA, *L.*

S. EUROPAEA, *L.*

1. Near King's Brompton.
2. Near Dunster !, *Miss G. Lister*. Horner ; plenty in wet fields between Langridge and Luxborough, *H. Slater*. Badgworthy Valley, *W. Watson*.
- "Certainly not rare in 1 and 2," *W. Watson in litt*.

VERONICA, *L.*

V. HYBRIDA, *L.*

- Native. Limestone rocks ; extremely rare. June to August.
10. On the Leigh Woods side of the Avon, 1912, *Miss Ida M. Roper*, sp. A welcome addition to the county list.

V. OFFICINALIS, *L.*

3. Cothelstone and other places on the Quantocks.
4. Staple Common.
8. Rare about Bruton, *W. Watson*.

V. MONTANA, *L.*

2. Oareford, *C. E. Salmon*. Culbone.
3. West Monkton. Woods below Hatch Beauchamp.
4. Wooded places, Staple Common.
5. High Ham. Near Kingweston.
6. Hills between Crewkerne and Chard, *W. Watson*.
9. Flax Bourton ; Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; Weston-super-Mare, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Stockwood Lane ; Failand ; Pill (*Miss Roper*) ; Charlton Woods, Portbury ; Stanton Drew ; Bishop Sutton ; Nether Stowey ; Stantonbury ; East Harptree (*Herb. Lawrence*), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. SCUTELLATA, *L.*

1. Beer Moors, near East Anstey. King's Brompton.
3. North Curry, *W. Watson*.
8. Near Edington Station (*Herb. Clark*, 1859) ; still frequent on the peat, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Downside Common, Edford (*C. Bucknall*) ; marsh at Oakford near the Rocks, Bath (*Herb. Flower*, 1856), *Fl. Bristol*.

V. ANAGALLIS-AQUATICA, *L.* (aggregate).

2. Stolford.
3. Near North Newton. Between Bathpool and Rowbarton.
4. Chard Reservoir.
5. Dunball.
8. On the marshlands about Highbridge ! and Wells, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Ditches near Portishead and Tickenham ; pond near Woodspring Priory ; dune marsh near Berrow ! ; Yatton, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*) ; Norton Hautville, *Fl. Bristol*.

Our usual plant is probably *V. aquatica* Poiret ; but I do not yet know how to distinguish the two segregates which Professor Glück recognises in Britain.

EUPHRASIA, *L.*

Since Mr. Murray wrote his book, the study of our native eye-brights has made great progress. I have paid considerable attention to the Scottish plants, but have had too little opportunity of studying those of Somerset. Broadly speaking, I believe that the segregates are true species ; though one or two of them, when untypical, are hard to separate. In regard to the numerous citations from *Fl. Bristol* it may be mentioned that I have rarely seen specimens.

E. ROSTKOVIANA, *Hayne* (restricted *E. officinalis*, *L. ?*).

1. Moors, etc., between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Horner, *W. Watson*.
4. Staple Common.
8. Abundant on the peat moors !, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Wavering Down and Crook's Peak (*Mrs. Gregory* and *C. Bucknall*) ; Burrington Combe (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Rowberrow on Mendip ; Cheddar, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Broadfield Down, towards Winford (*C. Bucknall*, 1898) ; Downside Common, Edford, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. FENNICA, *Kihlman*.

- 1 or 2. In the *Botanical Exchange Club Report* for 1912, p. 169, Mr. G. C. Druce writes that he gathered this many years ago on Exmoor, Somerset; the name was suggested by Dr. Lindman, and has been corroborated by Dr. von Wettstein. It is a small-flowered form, with long glandular hairs. Not mentioned in Wettstein's Monograph (1896); it was apparently described later. I have not seen this.

E. BREVIPILA, *Burnat & Gremli*.

8. Plentiful on the peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. In mowing grass on Tining's Farm on Mendip, and towards Priddy; pastures above Draycott, 1904; St. Thomas' Head, Woodspring, very diminutive plants (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Failand; Dundry; Emberrow and Eaker Hill (*Miss Roper*); Stoke Lane, Edford, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *subeglandulosa*, Towns. (so far as I am aware, this was never formally published or described).

8. Dry peat moors near Shapwick Station, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Whitchurch (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. KERNERI, *Wettst.*

2. Roadside, Oareford, 1899, *C. E. Salmon (teste Townsend)*.
 8. Sandy coast north of Burnham (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Cheddar (*Rev. W. H. Purchas*, 1853, and *Mrs. Gregory*, 1900); boggy ground on Rowberrow Down; Shipham Bottom, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. KERNERI × **ROSTKOVIANA**.

9. Cheddar Gorge (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1900); Rowberrow Bottom, at the base of Blackdown (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*. Named by Mr. Townsend.

E. BOREALIS, *Towns.*

9. Barrow Hill, Kewstoke Bay, and Berrow (*Miss Roper*); above Cheddar, *Fl. Bristol*. Plentiful in grassy slopes on limestone between Worle and Kewstoke.
 10. Failand (*C. Bucknall*); Lansdown (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. BOREALIS × **NEMOROSA**.

Failand, with the parents (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. STRICTA, *Host*.

2. Luxuriant and typical on a hillside at Bossington, *H. W. Pugsley*.

8. Peat moors along the railway between Edington and Shapwick Stations (*Mrs. Gregory* and *C. Bucknall*, 1900), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. By cart-tracks in the woods between Cleeve and Congresbury; Worle Hill, and near Weston-super-Mare Station (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1900), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Queen Charlton; Claverton Down near Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. NEMOROSA, *H. Mart.*

1. Near East Anstey.
2. Porlock Weir; Malmsmead, *C. E. Salmon*.
3. Buncombe, near Kingston, *W. Watson*. Wiveliscombe.
5. Abundant on the Lias about Somerton and Compton Dundon.
9. Cadbury Camp; Congresbury, 1884; Axbridge (specimens figured in Townsend's *Monograph*); Churchill; Cheddar; Berrow sand-dunes, *Fl. Bristol*. Compton Martin Wood, *C. E. Salmon*.
10. Between Providence and Tyntesfield; Stanton Drew, *Fl. Bristol*.

Mr. White says:—"The commonest of the 'species'; often of large growth and abundant in many places."

Mr. Townsend often so named plants which agree much better with Wettstein's *E. curta*, var. *glabrescens*; according to the latter authority, *E. nemorosa* should be quite glabrous, and some forms of *glabrescens* connect the two.

E. GRACILIS, *Fr.*

2. Badgworthy Valley, 1898, *C. E. Salmon*. This should prove to be frequent on Exmoor; but there is no other record.

E. SCOTTICA, *Wettst.* (*E. paludosa*, Towns., non Br.)

1. Wet moors between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Badgworthy Valley, 1898, *C. E. Salmon* (*teste Townsend*).

E. MINIMA, *Jacq.*

- 1 or 2. Discovered in August, 1908, by Miss Helen Saunders on Exmoor, close to the Devon border, and by Miss C. E. Larter, about two miles away; Mr. W. P. Hiern found it in a third station. The elevation was from 1200 to 1400 feet, and the flowers were yellow. Mr. C. E. Salmon had, however, collected it on the hills above Porlock Weir, dis. 2, ten years earlier. I suspect that a peculiar plant which I found in 1907 near East Anstey, with bluer corollas, may also be referable to this species.

E. CURTA, *Fr.*

9. Markham Bottom (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Eaker Hill; and Crox Bottom, Gurney Slade (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

I have seen plants approaching the very hairy northern type, in the south of England; but those which I sent to Prof. Wettstein were referred to the variety.

Var. *glabrescens*, Wettst.

“On many exposed downs and upland pastures in the district,” *Fl. Bristol*.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Bathealton.
8. Burnham.
9. Uphill; Brean Down!; Cheddar!, and elsewhere, *Fl. Bristol*. Berrow sandhills.
10. Lansdown, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. CURTA \times ROSTKOVIANA.

9. Rowberrow Bottom, at the base of Blackdown (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*; named by Mr. Townsend.

BARTSIA, *L.*

B. ODONTITES, *Huds.* (*Odontites rubra*, Gilib.).

a. *verna*, Reichb.

3. West Monkton. Probably common enough; but, as Mr. White remarks, there are many intermediates.

Var. *serotina* (Dumort.), Reichb.

3. Milverton.
8. Plentiful about Bruton and Castle Cary.

Var. *divergens* (*Odontites divergens*, Jord.)?

Mr. W. Watson believes that he has seen this at 3. Pitminster and 8. Bruton. I do not know it.

PEDICULARIS, *L.*

P. PALUSTRIS, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
 2. Badgworthy Valley, *W. Watson*.
 3. Moors near Wiveliscombe.
 4. Staple Common.
- Downside Common (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. SYLVATICA, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Culbone.
3. Hills above Corfe and Pitminster. Near Wiveliscombe
4. Staple Common.

6. Chard Common.
8. Masbury; Bruton, rare, *W. Watson*.
9. Backwell Hill; Walton Valley and Down; near Cleeve Toot; Max meadows, Winscombe, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Woodsides above Portbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

MELAMPYRUM, *L.**M. PRATENSE, L.*

1. Hawkridge and Barle Valley, *W. Watson*.
 2. Stogumber.
 9. Portishead Wood; Weston Big Wood; Draycott, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. St. Anne's, Brislington (*Herb. Cundall*, 1849), *Fl. Bristol*.
- Var. *latifolium*, Schueb. & Mart.
9. Near Yatton (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1892), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *hians*, Druce.

1. Hartford Bottom, Haddeo Valley.
2. Extremely plentiful about Porlock Weir and Culbone Cliffs!; also about Oareford and Malmsmead, and in Homebush Wood Valley, behind Porlock, *C. E. Salmon*. Horner Woods, *C. E. Salmon*.

This beautiful plant is the 'var. *montanum*' of *Fl. Som.*; probably Mr. Murray had only seen dried specimens.

OROBANCHACEAE.

OROBANCHE, *L.**O. MAJOR, L. (O. Rapum-genistae, Thuill.).*

2. Withycombe, 1906, *H. Slater*.
3. Gotton Copse, West Monkton, 1907, *W. D. Miller*.

O. ELATIOR, Sutton.

9. One plant at Portishead (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1904), *Fl. Bristol*.

O. HEDERAE, Duby.

9. Swallow Cliffs on Sand Point (*Mrs. Gregory*); Worlebury Camp (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Woods, both on rock slopes and limestone walls; wall at Ham Green, *Fl. Bristol*.

O. MINOR, Sm.

3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*. West Monkton (clover-field), 1910.

5. Middlezoy, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Tickenham Hill; Weston-in-Gordano; Walton-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*); Sandford Hill (*H. S. Thompson*); shore near the Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare; Brean Sands, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand Hill (*Misses Cundall*); Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*); near Chew Magna (*Miss Roper*); Midsomer Norton (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

O. AMETHYSTEAE, *Thuill.*

9. Again gathered by Miss Livett on Brean Down, *Fl. Bristol*.
The cumulative evidence of its occurrence is conclusive.

LATHRAEA, *L.*

L. SQUAMARIA, *L.*

3. Woodlands, south of Pitminster.
9. Wood above Weston-in-Gordano; Cleeve; woods above Congresbury; Queen Wood near Axbridge (*H. S. Thompson*); Cheddar (*C. Wall*); Ubley (*Dr. Gough*); Rodney Stoke (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Charlton Woods near Portbury; between Dundry and Chew Magna; Cranmore (*Miss Livett*); lane near Fortnight; Prior Park enclosures (noticed before 1834), *Fl. Bristol*.

LENTIBULARIACEAE.

UTRICULARIA, *L.*

U. VULGARIS, *L.*

3. Abundant in ditches on Northmoor, between Maunsel and Athelney. Near North Curry, *W. Watson*.
5. Ditches near Stawell, *H. Slater*.
8. Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Kenn Moor; Clapton and Weston Moors; Nyland, *Fl. Bristol*.

U. MAJOR, *Schmidel (neglecta, Lehm.)*.

Native. Peaty moors; very rare. August, September.

8. In pools formed by turf-cutting, south-east of Shapwick Station (*D. Fry* and *J. W. White*, 1902), *Fl. Bristol*.
Tadham Moor, below Wedmore, 1913, *J. W. White*.

A valuable addition; it may be found in other parts of Somerset, if carefully looked for.

U. MINOR, L.

5. Mr. H. Slater cannot find this, near Stawell.

8. Ditch near Shapwick Station (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[U. INTERMEDIA, *Hayne*.

9. A flowerless plant from a ditch on Clapton Moor found by Mr. White in 1894 was published under this name in *Journ. Bot.*, 1901, with the Rev. E. F. Linton's concurrence; but it has since been withdrawn as too doubtful. Prof. H. Glück, however, finds no difficulty in determining *U. intermedia* and *U. ochroleuca*, R. Hartman from foliage alone; and it is pretty sure to have been one of these (*ochroleuca* grows in Hants and Dorset).]

PINGUICULA, L.

P. VULGARIS, L.

8. Near Shapwick Station (*Mrs. Gregory*); Walton Heath near Glastonbury, abundant in 1886 (*D. Fry*); and noted, 1901-6, by Dr. C. E. Moss as an occasional peat moor species, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Now lost through drainage near Gurney Slade, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. LUSITANICA, L.

1. Beer Moors, etc., between East Anstey and Brushford. Not uncommon in the Exmoor districts, 1 and 2, *W. Watson*.

4. Mount Fancy, Staple Fitzpaine, *W. D. Miller*.

8. Plentiful a short distance south of Shapwick Station (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

VERBENACEAE.

VERBENA, L.

V. OFFICINALIS, L.

2. One plant, Withycombe; "all I saw in the district," *H. Slater*.

5. Chedzoy, *H. S. Thompson*.

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.

9. Portishead; Weston-in-Gordano (*D. Fry*); Wraxall; Stone Edge Batch; Walton Down; Winscombe (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Portbury; Timsbury; Peasedown, *Fl. Bristol*.

LABIATAE.

MENTHA, L.

M. ROTUNDIFOLIA, L.

2. West Luccombe, with *Melissa*, hardly native; Horner Water, looking wild, *C. E. Salmon*. I cannot understand the Hurlstone Point record in *Fl. Som.*, as there is certainly no field "just under" it; but the plant does grow in profusion near the stream below Bossington, not far off, and appears to be indigenous.
9. Hedgerow bounding a croft, north of Shipham, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. ALOPECUROIDES, Hull (*M. rotundifolia*, Sole, non L.).

Native; but hitherto only in one locality. August to October.

2. Below Bossington in good quantity, 1907. Associated with *M. rotundifolia*; *M. aquatica* grows close by, and I believe it to be a hybrid between them, as suggested by Rev. E. F. Linton (not *à propos* of this particular case). A form also occurs there which is neither good *alopecuroides* nor good *rotundifolia*, and seems to be a mongrel product of a cross back with the latter, which it more closely approaches.

M. LONGIFOLIA, Huds. (*M. sylvestris*, L.).

8. Shapwick, *W. Watson*.

9. Weston-super-Mare (*St. Brody*); wet roadside at Portbury, 1881, but since destroyed (now also lost at Walton-in-Gordano), *Fl. Bristol*. Roadside green, a little east of Berrow village; var. *memorosa*, I believe, from its aspect under cultivation.

10. A few on both banks of the Chew close to Publow Church, and more abundantly lower down the river at intervals for a considerable distance, looking thoroughly native (*D. Fry*); also lower down towards Chewton Keynsham; bank of Avon in Newton Mead opposite Kelston (*Herb. Flower*, 1849); Englishcombe (*Miss Martin*); Shrowe, East Harptree (*Herb. Lawrence*); Midford (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

What is meant by 'var. *villosa*' does not appear; it is given in *Fl. Bristol* as the name in *Herb. Flower* for the Ashton Lodge to Tadwick plant, and (*teste* J. G. Baker) near Bath, *T. F. Inman*. Perhaps var. *mollissima* was intended.

M. LONGIFOLIA × SPICATA ?

8. By a brook below Batcombe, August, 1913; one large and one small patch. Mr. Arthur Bennett suggested the name; the scent is like that of *spicata*, and the

leaves (glabrous above, thinly hairy on the nerves below) shew its influence: but the villous calyx-lobes and the externally hairy corollas, etc., point to a *longifolia* origin. Doubtless an escape, as *M. aquatica* was the only species seen near it.

[*M. SPICATA*, *L.* (*viridis*, *L.*)

9. Cheddar, as an alien (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*. Roadside, a little east of Berrow village.
10. Streamside by a wood at Whatley, not flowering (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

M. PIPERITA, *L.* (*M. aquatica* \times *spicata*?).

1. Hartford, in the Haddeo valley; I think that a hybrid or mongrel with *M. arvensis* grows with it.
2. Bossington. Alcombe, *H. W. Pugsley*.
3. Cothelstone, *W. Watson*.
9. Roadside waste near Portbury (*Miss Roper*, 1904); by the Cheddar Water (*Herb. Lawrence*, 1851), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Shrowle, East Harptree, 1912, *C. E. Salmon*. Now lost at Woollard, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. AQUATICA, *L.* (*hirsuta*, *Huds.*).

Var. *denticulata*, *H. Braun* (*M. denticulata*, *Strail*).

10. Plentiful by the stream in Crox Bottom, Gurney Slade, *Fl. Bristol*. "Much less hairy than the type. Leaves broadly oval, remarkably blunt, all subcordate at the base, feebly toothed." Mr. White adds that "the var. *subglabra*, Baker, with leaves glabrous except on the principal veins beneath, has been several times reported."

M. CITRATA, *Ehrh.* (placed as a variety of *M. aquatica* in *Lond. Cat.*).

Denizen. Most rare. August, September.

5. "Between Bridgwater and Street, *Rev. J. C. Collins*," *New Bot. Guide Suppl.* (quoted in *Fl. Bristol*).
9. On Mendip, for fifty yards or so along a grassy roadside not far from Priddy Nine Barrows and the Miners' Arms, at 850 feet (1905), *Fl. Bristol*. A full account of the plant is given.

M. AQUATICA \times *ARVENSIS* (*M. verticillata*, *Huds.*; *M. sativa*, *L.*).

1. Haddeo Valley.
2. Minehead. Bossington.
3. Cothelstone, *W. Watson*. Triscombe. Between West Monkton and Kingston. Near Wiveliscombe.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Catcott Burtle, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Yatton ; Berrow ! ; Rowberrow and Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Long Ashton ; Keynsham ; between Publow and Chewton Keynsham ; and near Queen Charlton (*D. Fry*) ; Portbury ; Whatley near Frome (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Form *M. paludosa*, Sole.

10. Weston near Bath ; by the Chew, Compton Dando, *Fl. Bristol*.

Form *subglabra*, Baker (as a variety of *M. sativa*).

9. Yatton (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A very variable hybrid ; mongrels are, I believe, not uncommon.

M. AQUATICA \times **LONGIFOLIA** (*M. palustris*, Sole ; *M. pubescens*, auct. angl., an Willdenow ?).

2. Stream at Alcombe, 1910, *H. W. Pugsley*.
8. " In old ditches at Glastonbury, Wedmore, Burtle and King's Sedgemoors, plentifully." Sole, *British Mints*.
10. " In Claverton Wood and at Wyck," *Fl. Bathon*.

Form *M. hircina*, Hull.

" At Lyncombe Spa, and other wet places about Bath," Sole.

The plants have apparently vanished from these old stations.

M. RUBRA, Sm. (*M. aquatica* \times *arvensis* \times *spicata*, according to Mr. Druce's *List*).

9. Clevedon (*D. Fry*) ; abundant by the green lane in Rowberrow Bottom ; upper part of Long Wood near Charterhouse-on-Mendip, a little below the farmstead ; in the Yeo, close to Compton Martin (*Dr. Gough*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bedminster (*Swete, Fl.*) ; roadside near Portbury Station ; by the Chew at Compton Dando ; by the old coal canal at Midford, *Fl. Bristol*.—" Our *rubra* is a big strong plant running to four or five feet high, almost glabrous, with conspicuous bright red flowers and dark purplish foliage. Its scent is coarse and disagreeable, very unlike that of the kindred species. I have never seen it in gardens about Bristol."

M. GENTILIS, L. (*M. arvensis* \times *spicata*, in Mr. Druce's *List*).

10. Lane under Dundry towards Bishport (*Thwaites*, 1843, in *Herb. Stephens*) ; rough field between Corston and Saltford (*D. Fry*, 1889 to 1896), probably now lost, *Fl. Bristol*.

M. ARVENSIS, L.

Var. *agrestis* (Sole).

2. Near the stream below Bossington. Mr. White has not met with it in his area.

Var. *praecox* (Sole).

10. Oatfield near Corston (*D. Fry*, 1889), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *Allionii* (Boreau).

A very tall form, probably this, by the Avon above Keynsham (*D. Fry*, 1886), *Fl. Bristol*.

LYCOPUS, *L.**L. EUROPAEUS, L.*

2. Dunster; near Horner, *C. E. Salmon*. Porlock Weir. Bossington. Kilve.
3. Taunton, *W. Watson*. Pondside, Hestercombe.
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Ditchbanks in the flats below Portbury Church; Nailsea; Tickenham; Kenn; Kingston Seymour; Lympsham, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Hallatrow; Hinton Blewett, *Fl. Bristol*.

ORIGANUM, *L.**O. VULGARE, L.*

3. Rock Hill above Wrantage, *W. B. Butler*
5. Aller.
8. Creech Hill, Bruton.
9. Wraxall and Stone Edge Batch; Wrington; Cleeve; Axbridge!; Draycott!; Banwell; Loxton; Worle; Hutton, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Hinton Blewett; Great Elm, *Fl. Bristol*.

The white-flowered form (var. *albiflorum*, Lejeune) has occurred at Priddy Nine Barrows (850 feet) and Rowberrow, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *megastachyum* (Link).

9. On the southern rocks of Cheddar Gorge (*Rev. A. Ley*), *Fl. Bristol*.

THYMUS, *L.**T. OVATUS, Miller (T. Chamaedrys, auct. angl., non Fr.)*

3. Blackdown, *W. Watson*.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.

9. Stone Edge Batch near Tickenham (*Miss Livett*) ; Uphill (*G. C. Druce*) ; Wraxall Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Wood (*Rev. W. W. Spicer*, 1868) ; Warleigh Common (*W. M. Rogers*), *Fl. Bristol*.

CALAMINTHA, *Lam.*C. ACINOS, *Clairv.* (*arvensis*, *Lam.*).

9. Backwell Hill and Chelvey Batch ; Barrow Hill ; Weston-in-Gordano ; Hutton Combe (*Mrs. Gregory*) ; Burrington Combe ; Dolebury, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Holwell and Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. MONTANA, *Lam.* (*officinalis*, *Moench*).

2. Porlock !, *W. Watson*. Bossington.
3. Stoke St. Mary ; between Hestercombe and Taunton, *W. Watson*. Durston. West Monkton. North Pether-ton. Bridgwater.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Wraxall Hill ; Weston- and Walton-in-Gordano ; Banwell Hill ; Christon ; Purn Hill, Bleadon ! ; Axbridge ! ; Shipham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Under Leigh Woods ; Abbotsleigh ; between Stanton Drew and Pensford (*D. Fry*) ; Mells ; Great Elm, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *Briggsii*, *Druce*.

9. Base of the Court Hill, Clevedon, *Fl. Bristol*.

MELISSA, *L.*M. OFFICINALIS, *L.*

2. West Luccombe, *C. E. Salmon*. Abundant by a roadside near Selworthy ; copse at Bossington, *H. W. Pugsley*.
3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*. Between Milverton and Batheal-ton. Wood-border, Stoke St. Mary. West Hatch. West Monkton. Cheddon Fitzpaine. [Extinct at Wembdon, *H. S. Thompson*].
8. By farm buildings at Studley Hill near Shepton Mallet (*Miss Roper*, 1910), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Flax Bourton (*W. E. Green* and *Mrs. Sandwith*) ; Portis-head Station-yard (*Miss Roper*, 1909) ; hillside near Cheddar Cliffs (*Herb. Lawrence*, 1853) ; Wookey Hole (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Beggar's Bush Lane (*Misses Cundall*) ; Charlton Woods Failand Hill (*Misses Hill and Peacock*) ; wall at Saltford ; Radford ; Dunkerton, *H. Bristol*.

Often only single plants occur. I am told that bee-keepers used to rub the inside of their hives with it, when taking swarms; this may account for its comparative frequency.

SALVIA, L.

S. VERBENACA, L.

2. Dunster Churchyard, *H. W. Pugsley*. Blue Anchor.
5. All over the neighbourhood of Stawell, *H. Slater*. Aller.
9. Between Portishead and Weston-in-Gordano; Wraxall; Worle Hill!; on several of the lower slopes of Mendip, *Fl. Bristol*. Bleadon.
10. Near Keynsham; Midford, *Fl. Bristol*.

[S. VERTICILLATA, L. An increasing alien.

9. Field above Weston-in-Gordano (*F. Samson*, 1910); Portbury Station (*C. Bucknall*, 1905); Portishead Station-yard, seen repeatedly since 1900, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Fox's Wood railway sidings, Brislington; disused quarry near Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*), 1897 to 1904, *Fl. Bristol*.]

NEPETA, L.

N. CATARIA, L.

3. By the Friends' Burying Ground near Taunton, *Herb Clark*, 1827 (*H. S. Thompson*)—in West Monkton parish, now lost.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
8. Between Knowle and Dunball, *H. S. Thompson*.
9. Tickenham Hill; Portishead Station-yard; Axbridge (*Herb. Lawrence*, 1852); Weston-super-Mare (*F. J. A. Hort*, 1847), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Keynsham and Chewton Keynsham, and between Ursleigh Hill and Compton Dando (*D. Fry*); near Twerton, and between Twerton and Englishcombe (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

SCUTELLARIA, L.

S. GALERICULATA, L.

3. Norton Fitzwarren, *W. Watson*. Orchard Woods, *W. B. Butler*. Bathpool. Hestercombe.
8. Aller Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Tickenham; in the Walton Valley on Clapton Moor, etc.; Max Bog near Winscombe; Berrow!, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Keynsham; under Failand Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. MINOR, *Huds.*

1. Beer Moors, etc., near East Anstey.
2. Selworthy, *C. E. Salmon*.
3. Cockercombe.
8. Kingswood Warren, near Bruton, *C. E. Moss*.
9. Bogs on Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abundant about Beacon Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

PRUNELLA, *L.**P. VULGARIS*, *L.*, *flore albo*.

6. Chard, *W. D. Miller*.
9. In the short turf of the coast downs between Clevedon and Walton Bay, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Greyfield Wood, Hallatrow, *Fl. Bristol*.—"The corolla in this variation is snow-white, never cream-coloured as with the next species."

P. LACINIATA, *L.*

Native. Very rare; only on limestone, and almost confined to the Mendips, between 550 and 600 feet. June, July, or later.

8. South side of Creech Hill, Bruton, *C. E. Moss* (also *W. Watson*).

9. Near Cheddar, *J. W. White*, sp. (not restricted to one spot).

An excellent description and figure (reproduced in *Fl. Bristol*) will be found in *Journ. Bot.*, 1906, pp. 365-7; the first record as a British species. It is now known for four or five other counties. Mrs. Gregory has found with the type a small patch of plants, bearing bluish-purple flowers, which do not show the least difference in structural characters. "The flowering of this species is practically over by the end of July; but secondary shoots develop later from axils of leaves towards the base of the withered stems, and these bear flowers as late as the beginning of November in a mild autumn." *Fl. Bristol*.

P. LACINIATA × *VULGARIS*.

9. Dr. C. E. Moss wrote to me (August, 1913) that he considered a blue-flowered '*laciniata*' found at Cheddar by Mr. C. E. Salmon to be this hybrid.

MARRUBIUM, *L.**M. VULGARE*, *L.*

2. Minehead Warren!, looking native, *C. E. Salmon*. Beach between Stolford and Steart.
9. Portishead; Weston-in-Gordano; above Loxton and Compton Bishop! (*H. S. Thompson*); Wavering Down and Crook's Peak; Sand Point and Farm; Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Easton-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

"On practically all the Mountain Limestone 'downs' on the Mendips; also on the dunes—more like a casual, here," *C. E. Moss in litt.* I consider it native on some parts of the coast.

STACHYS, *L.*

S. OFFICINALIS, *Trevisan* (*Betonica officinalis*, *L.*).

1. Abundant in the Haddeo Valley. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
6. Near Buckland St. Mary. Milton Clevedon.
9. Portishead Downs; Tickenham Hill; Cadbury Camp; Clevedon; Cleeve; between Churchill and Honey Hall, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand Hill; Ursleigh Hill and Queen Charlton, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. PALUSTRIS × *SYLVATICA* (*S. ambigua*, *Sm.*).

1. By the Haddeo at Hartford.
 3. Durleigh, in two stations, *Herb. Clark*, 1821 (*H. S. Thompson*).
 8. Cole, *W. Watson*.
 9. Clapton-in-Gordano; Cheddar (*C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Near Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- Much more frequent in Scotland than in southern England. Crossing back with the parents may account for its variability.

S. ARVENSIS, *L.*

2. Between Watchet and Blue Anchor, *C. E. Salmon*.
3. West Monkton. North Newton.
- 9, 10. Common, *Fl. Bristol*.

[*S. ANNUA*, *L.* Casual.

9. Portishead Station-yard, 1904-8, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Fallow field between Twerton and Englishcombe (*D. Fry*, 1886), *Fl. Bristol*.]

GALEOPSIS, *L.*

G. ANGUSTIFOLIA, *Ehrh.*

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Ebbor, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Stockwood and Keynsham (*D. Fry*); Chewton Keynsham; Whitechurch and Clutton; Lansdown (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

G. TETRAHIT, *L.*

- Var. *bifida* (Boenn.).
2. Bossington.

Var. *nigrescens*, Brébisson.

9. Near the Sanatorium on Mendip (*C. E. Salmon*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LEONURUS, *L.*

[*L. CARDIACA*, *L.*

9. Portishead (*Miss Martin*); roadside, Winscombe (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Ham Green (*Mrs. Sandwith*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

LAMIUM, *L.*

L. AMPLEXICAULE, *L.*

3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*. Near Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson*. Fields between Adsborough and North Newton. West Monkton.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Near Cadbury Camp; waste ground near Portishead Station; Bleadon and Uphill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Corston and Saltford (*D. Fry*); Charlton Woods, Portbury; Farmborough; Marksbury; Fortnight Farm; Odd Down, near Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. HYBRIDUM, *Vill.*

9. Clapton (*Miss Roper*); Walton-by-Clevedon and Hangstone Hill (*Miss Livett*); Uphill and Hutton (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Not yet observed in the south-west.

L. PURPUREUM, *L.*, *flore albo*.

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Between Clevedon and Tickenham; Cheddar (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Combe Dingle (*Misses Cundall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *decipiens*, *Sonder*.

9. Roadside, Tickenham; lane at Hutton (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

L. MACULATUM, *L.*

This is called 'a frequent escape' in *Fl. Som.*, and may be so in some parts of the county; but I have never met with it in the south, so that records of its occurrence seem to be desirable.

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Tickenham Hill (*Miss Roper*); abundant at Chelvey (*Miss Winter* and *W. E. Green*); near Cleeve; Churchill (*H. S. Thompson*); Max Mill, Winscombe (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Leigh Woods; Abbotsleigh; Failand; Brislington; between South Stoke and Combe Hay (*Herb. Jenyns*, 1855); edge of Hampton Down (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *laevigatum* ('L.,' *Sm.*) Leaves unblotched.

10. Leigh Woods, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. *GALEOBDOLON*, *Crantz* (*Galeobdolon luteum*, *Huds.*).

1. Brushford. Winsford.

2. Bossington. Culbone.

3. Frequent near Taunton!, *W. Watson*. Wiveliscombe.
Pitminster. Corfe. Stoke St. Mary. West Monkton.
Kingston.

5. Aller. Pitney.

8. Masbury, *W. Watson*.

- 9, 10. Rather common throughout our area, *Fl. Bristol*.

Too generally distributed to really need special records.

TEUCRIUM, *L.*

T. *SCORODONIA*, *L.*

1. Certainly common in the district, *W. Watson*.

2. Porlock Weir. Bossington. St. Audries.

8. "Is not found on the Oolite near Bruton," *W. Watson*.

- 9, 10. Common and generally distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.
Berrow sandhills may be mentioned as an unusual
habitat.

(Mr. White gives several stations for the white-flowered form of *Ajuga reptans*, *L.*)

PLANTAGINACEAE.

PLANTAGO, *L.*

P. *MEDIA*, *L.*, var. *lanceolatiformis*, *Druce*.

9. Clevedon, 1885, *G. C. Druce* in *Botanical Exchange Club Report* for 1912, p. 173:—"so intermediate between *media* and *lanceolata* as to suggest that the plant is a hybrid of these species; but since the inflorescence appears quite that of normal *media*, it seems wiser, with our present knowledge, to keep it as a variety of that species."

P. *MARITIMA*, *L.*

2. Bossington.

- 3, 5. Banks of the tidal Parret!, *H. S. Thompson*.

- 8. Highbridge.
- 9. Blean, etc. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*.

P. CORONOPUS, L.

- 2. Bossington. Minehead. Blue Anchor. Williton. Steart.
- 3. West Monkton; scarce. Banks of the Parret!, *H. S. Thompson*.
- 5. Banks of the Parret!, *H. S. Thompson*.
- 8. Highbridge.
- 9. Bleadon. Rather local, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *sabrina*, Baker fl. & Cardew.

- 9. Steep Holm, about 1845, *Rev. T. Butler* in *Herb. Brit. Mus.* A remarkable plant, described by Mr. F. N. Williams in his *Prodromus Florae Britannicae*, p. 364 (1910), and there named *P. serraria*, L.; but Mr. Baker and Miss Cardew reject this identification, placing it as a new variety of *P. Coronopus*. I have specimens collected recently by Mr. Druce.

LITTORELLA, Bergius.

L. LACUSTRIS, L. (*L. juncea*, Bergius).

- 2. Dry pools, Danesborough, *H. Corder*.
- 4. Chard Reservoir, in plenty.
- 8. Burnham flats (*Miss Coote*, 1895, in *Herb. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- 9. Blackdown (*Miss Mules*; also *C. E. Salmon*), *Fl. Bristol*.

ILLECEBRACEAE.

SCLERANTHUS, L.

S. ANNUUS, L.

- 10. Permanent as a weed in one field at Failand (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *hibernus*, Reichb. (*S. biennis*, Reuter)?

Mr. Arthur Bennett suggests that the Warleigh Common plant mentioned in *Fl. Som.* was more likely this than *S. perennis*. It seems to be the original form of the species, which becomes modified in broken ground.

CHENOPODIACEAE.

CHENOPODIUM, *L.**C. POLYSPERMUM, L.*

2. Between Withycombe and Old Cleeve, *H. Slater*, sp.
3. Bridgwater, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*). Orchard Portman. West Monkton. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Roadside near Hestercombe.
5. Ride in Great Breach Wood, near Compton Dundon.
8. Bruton, *C. E. Moss*. Roadside on Aller Moor near Mudgley; Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Near Ashcott Station, in peat-pits.
9. Congresbury; Worle (*St. Brody* and *T. B. Flower*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Garden at Whātley Rectory (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *cymosum*, Moq.

3. Farmyard between Combwich and Cannington. Roadside near Hestercombe.
4. Chard Reservoir; plentiful at the north end.
8. Edington Burtle, *Herb. Clark*, 1836 (*H. S. Thompson*). In peat-pits near Ashcott Station.

C. VULVARIA, L.

2. Minehead Warren, 1910, *H. W. Pugsley*.
8. Shapwick, *W. Watson*.
9. Portishead Station-yard, 1906 to 1910, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Casual near Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*, 1897), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. ALBUM, L., var. *viride*, Moq. Apparently frequent in some districts; noted as follows:—

2. Minehead.
3. Staplegrove, *W. Watson*. West Monkton.
5. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Brean. Uphill. Mr. White thinks it the least common form in the north.

Var. *glomerulosum* (Reichb.).

9. Weston-super-Mare (*Miss Peck*, 1905), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abundantly on waste heaps at Twerton, 1906, *Fl. Bristol*.

[*C. OPULIFOLIUM, Schrader.*

9. Waste ground by Portishead Station, 1900-6, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. On a heap of house-refuse barged from Bath, by the river at Newton St. Loe (*D. Fry*, 1893); abundant on dust-heaps near the Gas Works below Bath, 1895-7; Midford, 1909, *Fl. Bristol*.]

C. FICIFOLIUM, Sm.

5. Farmyard, Compton Dundon, in quantity, 1907.
 8. Edington Burtle (*Herb. Clark*, 1836); peat moor, Shapwick, 1902, *Fl. Bristol*. Plentiful in fields near Ashcott Station, 1913.
 9. Waste ground by Portishead Pill, 1900-7; garden weed at Clevedon (*D. Fry*); Weston-super-Mare (*Miss Peck*); by a cowshed on the coast at Brean (*C. E. Salmon*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Waste ground near Twerton-on-Avon, 1902; refuse heap by the Avon below Bath, 1896, *Fl. Bristol*.
- "I am unconvinced of the identity of *C. serotinum*, L., and *C. ficifolium*, Sm. Neither the description nor specimen of L. is the plant of Smith. *C. serotinum*, L. (excluding Ray's synonyms) seems to be a doubtful plant; but whatever it is, it is not *C. ficifolium*." *C. E. Moss in litt.*

C. MURALE, L.

2. Minehead Warren!, and near Dunster Station!, *H. W. Pugsley*.
8. Edington Burtle (*Herb. Clark*, 1836), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Yatton (*D. Fry*); by the sidings in Portishead Station-yard, yearly since 1900; Uphill, and buildings under Brean Down (*Mrs. Gregory*, etc., 1888 to 1911); in a pound at Bleadon (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1886); roadside waste at Berrow, 1900, *Fl. Bristol*. I saw this on sandy ground near Berrow Church in 1906, and thought it native.

C. HYBRIDUM, L.

10. Garden weed at Corston (*D. Fry*, 1896), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. URBICUM, L.

8. Edington Burtle (*Herb. Clark*, 1836), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. On house refuse by the Avon at Newton St. Loe (*D. Fry*, 1892); in neglected garden ground at Bath (*A. E. Burr*, 1893), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *intermedium*, Moq.

2. Fairly plentiful in a farmyard at Kilve, 1907.

C. RUBRUM, L.

2. Minehead Warren!, *H. W. Pugsley*. Dunster. Kilve. Steart.
3. Pitminster, *W. Watson*. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Between Combwich and Cannington.
4. Chard Reservoir, in profusion.
5. Chedzoy.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Burnham!, Highbridge and Brent

Knoll, *Fl. Bristol*. Frequent in peat-pits, etc., near Ashcott Station.

9. Portishead Pill and Lake; Clevedon (*W. E. Green*); Brean!, *Fl. Bristol*. Worle.
10. Sheephouse Farm and St. George's Wharf, on muddy margins of the salt-marshes; plentiful on roadsides about Norton Hautville and Chew Magna (*D. Fry*); Portbury, *Fl. Bristol*. Nempnett, *C. E. Salmon*.

Var. *pseudo-botryoides*, Watson.

2. By a small pond near the entrance to Minehead Warren, 1910.
4. Locally plentiful on the east side of Chard Reservoir, 1907. Mr. White seems to have seen this near Bristol; it is not necessarily "dependent on insufficient nutriment."

Var. *blitoides*, Wallr. (*acuminatum*, Koch).

A tall, coarse plant; leaves large, often very broad at the base, deeply and sharply toothed or lobed, with a long point. Much like *C. urbicum*, var. *intermedium* in general appearance; but the small seeds distinguish it. Dr. Moss so named plants from the following stations:—

2. Farmyard, Kilve.
3. Farmyard between Comwich and Cannington (immature).
8. Rubbish-heap, West Pennard, *R. P. Murray*, sp.

C. GLAUCUM, L.

Native or colonist; extremely rare. August to October.

9. "Brean Down Farm, by the gate that leads from the farmhouse to the ferry; and on the shingle by the beach—considered to be probably *glaucum* by C. Crossland, F.L.S., of Halifax," *C. E. Moss in litt.* Discovered in 1904, and again observed there in 1906. Mr. White and I failed to detect it, two or three years ago, nor could I see any in 1913; but annuals are very uncertain in their occurrence, and the species is so different from our others that a mistake is unlikely. I may add that *C. murale* was not to be found, on my last two visits; both will probably recur.

C. BONUS-HENRICUS, L.

2. Bossington.
3. Hill Farm, West Monkton. Foot of Cothelstone Beacon, at 1,080 feet.
5. Weston Zoyland.
8. Near Wanstrow, *W. Watson*.

9. Roadside, Weston-in-Gordano, *Miss Livett*. Croft on Bourton Farm, between Cross and Compton Bishop; roadside between Churchill and Rowberrow; grassy waysides, Priddy; Kewstoke (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Murdercombe, near Mells; frequent about farms near Bath (*Miss Martin*), *Fl. Bristol*.

BETA, *L.*B. MARITIMA, *L.*

2. Porlock Weir. Bossington. Blue Anchor. Coast below Williton.
- 3, 5. Banks of the tidal Parret.
10. One plant by the Avon at Saltford (*D. Fry*, 1900), *Fl. Bristol*.

ATRIPLEX, *L.*A. LITTORALIS, *L.*

A very rare native, formerly; perhaps extinct. July to October.

8. Two specimens at the mouth of the Brue below Burnham (*H. S. Thompson*, 1889); not seen in 1906, *Fl. Bristol*. May reappear.
9. Weston-super-Mare (*St. Brody* in *Robbins' Guide*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A. DELTOIDEA, *Bab.*

2. Minehead. Blue Anchor.
8. Burnham!; potato-ground, etc., on the peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Cultivated and waste ground by Portishead Pill; Clevedon, apparently constant; Brean; Knowle Bridge near Wookey (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Sometimes abundant as a garden weed at Brislington; Keynsham; between Pensford and Whitley Batch (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *prostrata*, *Bab.* (*salina*, *Bab.*).

9. Clevedon, Kewstoke Bay, and Brean, *Fl. Bristol*—"a well-marked variety, frequent and characteristic on sea-sand and shingle."

A. BABINGTONII, *Woods.*

2. St. Audries to Kilve. Abundant on the beach from Stolford to Steart Point.
9. Side of a pit by old brick works near Nailsea Station (*Miss Livett*, 1905); Portishead; Kewstoke Bay; the Bleadon Level; Uphill marshes, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Wick St. Lawrence, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. LACINIATA, L. (*arenaria*, Woods).

Native on coast sands ; very rare. July to October.

2. Locally abundant at Steart Point, 1907.

8. Very sparingly at Burnham, 1906.

These rediscoveries (which by no means stand alone) tend to prove that Collins and St. Brody were more trustworthy observers than Mr. Murray supposed.

A. PORTULACOIDES, L.

8. Near the mouth of the Brue, south of Burnham, 1906 ; confirming old records by Collins and Flower.

9. Clevedon, 1894 (*S. T. Dunn*) ; still there : in two stations (*Mrs. Foord-Kelcey*, 1905), *Fl. Bristol*.

SALICORNIA, L.

S. HERBACEA, L., aggregate.

2. Porlock Weir !, *C. E. Salmon* ; not seen late enough in the year for accurate determination, but perhaps *S. Smithiana*.

The following segregates have been found ; but much more work is needed, especially in the salt-marshes on the south side of Bridgwater Bay. Dr. Moss has determined several of my gatherings.

S. EUROPAEA, L. (*S. annua*, Sm.)

Forma stricta, Moss (*S. stricta*, Dumort.) ; i.e. the type.

3. Marsh at the mouth of the Parret, near Steart.

8. Locally plentiful, south of Burnham.

9. In profusion on both sides of the Axe estuary, near Uphill and Brean, especially the latter. *Clevedon, Fl. Bristol*.

10. Extremely plentiful on Portbury Wharf—the mudflats of King's Road (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Forma patula, Moss (*S. patula*, Duval-Jouve).

2. Minehead. Blue Anchor—destroyed by a violent storm in the winter of 1910, but likely to reappear.

This is the *S. procumbens*, Sm., figured in *English Botany* ; it should be found elsewhere on our coasts.

S. RAMOSISSIMA, Woods.

2. Between Stolford and Steart Point.

3. Abundant near Steart, at the mouth of the Parret.

8. Near the mouth of the Brue, south of Burnham.

9. On both the Brean and Uphill sides of the Axe estuary.

S. SMITHIANA, Moss. (*procumbens*, auct. angl. recent.)

2. Minehead.

8. Muddy ground on both sides of the tidal Brue near Burnham, Highbridge, and Huntspill.
9. On a drying-up bit of salt-marsh west of Pill (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*. Sparingly on the Brean side of the Axe; also, I think, in a small salt-marsh below Uphill, though Mr. White assigns this station—on my authority—to *S. appressa*, Dumort. Unfortunately I have kept no specimen, so cannot be certain; but it stands in my notes as '*procumbens*,' and was so recorded in *Journ. Bot.*, 1908, p. 260. This is a very characteristic species, usually found in places only reached by spring tides; remarkable for its brownish red or pinkish colour, and prostrate or somewhat ascending branches. As a rule it is small; but a peculiar form occurs in the drier parts of a salt-marsh at Minehead which is much more luxuriant, very stiff and dense in habit, and quite flat.

S. PROSTRATA, *Pallas*?

2. Minehead; first observed in 1910.

I reported this as a form of *S. appressa*; but the spikes are much stouter and simpler, as well as longer. The following season Dr. Moss accompanied me to the station, where it was in good quantity over a very limited space, and confined to the wettest places. He afterwards wrote:—"I think we must put the Minehead plant to *S. prostrata*, Pall., although it is more robust than any form of it which I have seen." In September, 1913, however, I understood from him that he proposed to combine it with his *S. Smithiana*; a course which does not at all commend itself to me. In this locality there are three primary forms: *S. europaea*, f. *patula*, *S. Smithiana*, and the present plant; together with many intermediates which I have no doubt are hybrids between them. This *prostrata* differs from *Smithiana* (also from *appressa*) in its colour, which is a dull greyish green, not or but slightly tinged with red even late in the season; it is usually much larger and stronger, with far longer spikes, the lateral ones averaging three-quarters of an inch, and the terminal varying from that to an inch and a half. If not the true species of Pallas, it deserves a special name; but a weaker form (queried in 1909 by Dr. Moss as that), from Poole Harbour near Hamworthy, Dorset (1891), which cannot be separated from the Minehead plant by any apparent difference except smaller size and shorter spikes, probably connects it with the Continental type.

S. APPRESSA, *Dumort.*

2. On August 22nd, 1907, Mr. C. E. Salmon and I found specimens which I believe to be this in two places be-

tween Stolford and Steart, on saline mud ; they are just like early states which I have observed in W. Sussex, but I have had no opportunity since then of revisiting the station in autumn.

Sole's alleged *S. radicans* at Highbridge was, I suspect, *S. Smithiana*.

SUAEDA, Forskal.

S. MARITIMA, Dumort.

2. Porlock Weir !, *C. E. Salmon*. Bossington.

3. Bank of the Parret, by the Turnpike, *Herb. Clark*, 1823 (*H. S. Thompson*).

8. Highbridge.

9, 10. About all the muddy estuaries and salt-marshes of the district, *Fl. Bristol*. Abundant at Uphill !

SALSOLA, L.

S. KALI, L.

2. Steart Island, 1817, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).

9. Portishead, one plant, 1906 ; Berrow !, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.

I have noticed that it varies much in quantity from year to year.

POLYGONACEAE.

POLYGONUM, L.

P. AVICULARE, L., var. *arenastrum*, Syme.

2. Minehead. Coast near Dunster.

This comes under *P. aequale*, Lindman.

P. RAII, Bab. (*P. Roberti*, auct., non Loisel.).

2. Coast near Dunster !, *C. E. Salmon*. Abundant in sand at Steart Point, 1907.

8. Near the little lighthouse, Burnham (*Dr. C. E. Moss*). *Fl. Bristol*. Sparingly in hollows of the sandhills, a little south of the town, 1906-7.

9. Between Berrow Church and Burnham Church ; rare, but very fine (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*. Probably this was St. Brody's Weston-super-Mare '*P. maritimum*.'

P. MINUS, *Huds.*

8. Burtle Moor—Sole's station—*Herb. Clark*, 1859 (*H. S. Thompson*). On the peat between Catcott and Shapwick Drove, 1895, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. MITE, *Schrank*.

5. In 1907 Mr. Salmon pointed out to me a single plant on a drove near Weston Zoyland; probably more could have been found.
10. Bank of the Chew at Compton Dando, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. LAPATHIFOLIUM, *L.*

2. Bossington.
3. Between Maunsel and Athelney.
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. Bruton; infrequent, *W. Watson*. About Shapwick and Ashcott Stations.

P. MACULATUM, *Trimen & Dyer*.

4. In profusion at the south-western end of Chard Reservoir, 1907.
8. Bruton; rare, *W. Watson*. Wells (*Miss Livett*); frequent on the peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Pool among the sandhills near Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. AMPHIBIUM, *L.*

2. Williton. Stolford.
3. Maunsel.
5. Langport to Middlezoy, *W. Watson*. Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland.
8. Burnham; peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*. Highbridge. Huntspill. Abundant near Ashcott Station.
9. Throughout the lowlands from Tickenham, etc., to Clevedon, Puxton, etc.; similarly in the Cheddar Valley, and from Brent Knoll to Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.

The var. *terrestre*, Koch is merely a land-form, and unstable.

P. BISTORTA, *L.*

1. Meadows in the Haddeo Valley about Hartford. Below Bridgetown, Exton.
2. Oare, *H. S. Burnell-Jones*, sp.
3. Meadow between Bishop's Lydeard and Crowcombe, near Combe Florey.
4. Castle Neroche, *W. B. Butler*. Between Chard and Ilminster.
8. Evercreech, *W. Watson*. Destroyed by quarrying at Croscombe, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Butcombe end of the Yeo Reservoir (*D. Carr*); Compton Martin Wood (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Leigh's Wood, Failand (*D. Williams*); Barrow Gurney; Norton Hautville (*F. Samson*); Chew Magna (*Miss Roper*) Publow; Lord's Wood, Houndstreet; abundant between Clutton and Hallatrow (*C. Bucknall* and *L. W. Rogers*); Doultling Bottom (*W. Barnes*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Certainly native.

RUMEX, *L.*

R. CONGLOMERATUS × *CRISPUS*.

5. Mr. C. E. Salmon and I found several specimens of this with the parents in a pasture at Chedzoy, August, 1907; just intermediate.

R. SANGUINEUS, *L.*

8. Bruton; rare, *W. Watson*. The Easton station (*Fl. Som.*) is in dis. 9.

10. Villa Fields, Bath (*S. T. Dunn*, 1894), *Fl. Bristol*.

Rightly classed by Mr. White as a denizen. Mr. Davey considers it native in Cornwall, which appears to be its English headquarters; but Dr. Moss tells me that he doubts its being truly wild in Europe.

R. MARITIMUS, *L.*

3. By the towing-path of the canal below Maunsel, 1908.

5. Langport, *W. Watson*.

8. Salt-marshes near Highbridge (*Sole, MS.*), *Fl. Bristol* (the Wedmore locality is probably in this division).

R. LIMOSUS, *Thuill.* (*palustris*, *Sm.*).

3. North Moor, 1857, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).

4. Plentiful at the south end of Chard Reservoir.

5. Weston Zoyland.

8. In profusion near Ashcott Station, 1913, especially in peat-pits; I saw no *R. maritimus*, though on the watch for it. Aller Moor, near Mudgley, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Tickenham Moor (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*. Roadside green near Berrow, up to four feet high, 1906.

Some Continental authorities make this a hybrid between *R. conglomeratus* and *R. maritimus*—erroneously, if our plant is really intended; for it is fully fertile, and occurs in quantity away from both these species.

R. PULCHER, *L.*

2. Dunster. Steart.

5. Plentiful at Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland.

9. Portishead; Walton-in-Gordano; Axbridge; Worle Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Abbotsleigh ; Providence Place ; Keynsham, Saltford, and between Lansdown and Langridge (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol* (with regard to the entry in *Fl. Bathon.*, 'common on roadsides,' Mr. S. T. Dunn wrote :—" This statement is misleading ; it is not true now, even if it ever were").

Native in several districts ; it grows on hills and other spots remote from houses.

R. CRISPUS, *L.*, var. *trigranulatus*, Syme.

2. Coast east of St. Audries.

9. Portishead, on waste ground by the Dock ; inner face of the coast sandhills between Brean and Berrow (*C. E. Salmon*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. CRISPUS \times OBTUSIFOLIUS (*R. acutus*, *L.* ; *R. pratensis*, Mert. & Koch).

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Drove on the peat moors near Edington and Shapwick, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Bleadon.

10. Failand ; Brislington ; by the Avon opposite Hanham Mills (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Probably common, but overlooked.

R. HYDROLAPATHUM, *Huds.*

3. Taunton ! ; Creech St. Michael !, *W. Watson*. North-moor. Lyng.

5. Langport, *W. Watson*. Othery.

8. Wedmore ; Brent Knoll ! ; Burnham !, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Nailsea and Tickenham Moors ; Yatton, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Keynsham, Saltford, and Twerton, by the Avon ; by the Cam Brook near Dunkerton ; canal between Camerton and Radford, *Fl. Bristol*.

(R. ACETOSELLA, *L.* " Very rare in the Bruton Oolite district," *W. Watson*.)

THYMELEACEAE.

DAPHNE, *L.*

D. MEZEREUM, *L.*

1. " Woods about Exford ; *Miss Gifford* in *The Naturalist's Circular*, 1868, p. 116." *Ar. Bennett* in *litt.* Seems to need verification.

8. Hedgebank near Wells, now destroyed (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Cadbury Camp (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1900), *Fl. Bristol*. I fear that it has been eradicated at Churchill, where it has been vainly sought for by Mr. White, Miss Livett, and myself within the last few years.
10. By the Juniper on Bathford Hill (*Dr. Harper*), *Fl. Bristol*. (A white-flowered form was recorded from a wood five miles north of Bath by Mr. A. E. Burr in *Science Gossip*, 1899, p. 159, *Ar. Bennett in litt.*; but this was almost certainly in E. Gloucestershire.)

The evidence favours its being aboriginal in woods on calcareous soils, and thence removed into gardens—not *vice versa*.

D. LAUREOLA, *L.*

2. Lane between Crowcombe Heathfield and Stogumber; plentiful on a steep, wooded bank by Stogumber Station.
3. Cothelstone; Trull, *W. Watson*. West Monkton, one plant. Durston. Hatch Beauchamp.
4. Hatch Beauchamp, towards Beercrocombe.
5. High Ham, *W. Watson*. Aller. Dunball.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Puriton.
9. Wraxall; Cleve Toot; throughout the whole range of woods from Goblin Combe and Cleve to Rhodyate Hill and Congresbury; near Shipham; Pen Knowle and Wookey (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*—"unknown on the higher ground of Mendip." Bleadon.
10. Upper Failand; Chewton Keynsham; Publow; between Stanton Drew and Stowey, and between the former place and Bishop Sutton; Hinton Blewett and the Harptrees; under Lansdown (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Not restricted to limestone, though preferring it.

D. LAUREOLA × MEZEREUM?

5. Wood-border between Somerton and Compton Dundon, towards Kingweston, April and August, 1907. Flowers glabrous, whitish green; usually reddish externally, below. Leaves evergreen, but thin and impatient of frost; smaller than in normal *Laureola*, approaching those of *Mezereum* in texture and veining, and drying yellow. Wood and bark fairly intermediate.

The cuttings taken from this died; those from a second bush, which I thought a slightly different form nearer *Laureola*, proved to be only that. *D. Mezereum* is unknown in the district as a wild plant. If really a hybrid, this is a decidedly *per-Laureola* form, and very different from my original one (found in 1902 near Slindon, W. Sussex), which had deciduous but shining foliage. Unknown on the Continent.

LORANTHACEAE.

VISCUM, L.

V. ALBUM, L.

3. West Monkton. Creech St. Michael. Stoke St. Mary. West Hatch, etc.
5. Aller. Pitney.
8. Near Evercreech, *W. Watson*. "Distribution interesting ; e.g. absent around Bruton, except on river alluvium from Castle Cary down to the levels," *C. E. Moss in litt.*
- 9, 10. Common in N. Somerset orchards, and frequent on a variety of trees, *Fl. Bristol*. On *Pyrus Aria* in Bourton Combe, *Miss Roper*.

EUPHORBIACEAE.

EUPHORBIA, L.

[*E. STRICTA*, L. Casual near Twerton (*Miss Martin*, 1902), *Fl. Bristol*.]

E. HIBERNA, L.

Native ; very rare. Bushy places and streamsides. May, June.

2. Plentiful in the Badgworthy Valley, 1898, *C. E. Salmon*.

E. AMYGDALOIDES, L.

3. Corfe ; Pitminster ; Stoke St. Mary, etc.
5. Aller.
- 9, 10. Well distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.

Apparently scarce in the south-west ; really too common elsewhere to need specifying.

E. LATHYRUS, L.

3. A weed at Staplegrove, *W. Watson* ; also at West Monkton and Creech St. Michael.
- 8 Roadside between Croscombe and Dinder (*W. Barnes*) ; railway bank, Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Bruton, as a weed, *W. Watson*.
10. Weed about a farmstead at Portbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

MERCURIALIS, L.

M. ANNUA, L.

2. Watchet, *W. Watson*. Abundant in the garden at Withycombe Rectory, *H. Slater*.

3. Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson*.
8. Near Glastonbury, *H. S. Thompson*. Highbridge, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Wraxall; Tickenham; Bleadon!; Banwell; Churchill; Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*. Axbridge. Between Worle and Kewstoke.
10. Brislington; Whitchurch; Chew Magna, *Fl. Bristol*.
 Var. ambigua (Linn. fil.).
2. Minehead; several plants, with the type, 1910-11.
9. Plentiful at Axbridge (*W. F. Miller*); Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ashton Gate; Whitchurch, Brislington, and Saltford (*D. Fry*); Twerton-on-Avon (*Miss Martin*); rather common about Bath (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.—"It is the narrow-leaved female plant with male flowers intermixed, *i.e.*, monoicous. The seeds, too, are ovoid rather than globular."

URTICACEAE.

ULMUS, *L.*

- U. GLABRA*, *Huds.* (*scabra*, *Miller*; *montana*, *Stokes*).
1. Winsford.
 2. Bossington. Culbone.
 3. Stoke St. Mary. Corfe. Wiveliscombe.
 5. Aller Wood.
 9. Between Kewstoke and Weston-super-Mare.
- Noted as locally common in *Fl. Bristol*.

HUMULUS, *L.*

H. LUPULUS, *L.*

2. Bossington. Williton. Kilve. Abundant in hedges everywhere, except on the higher hills, *H. Slater*.
3. Kingston.
5. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Wedmore; Blackford, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Barrow Gurney; Nailsea, Kenn; Yatton; Walton-in-Gordano and by Clevedon; Uphill; Axbridge; Rodney Stoke; Worle; Kewstoke; Wookey (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bedminster; Stowey and Stanton Wick (*D. Fry*); Chewton Keynsham; Stanton Drew; Pensford; Portbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

URTICA, L.

U. DIOICA, L.

9. "Miss Livett has at Clevedon a plant approaching var. *angustifolia*, with long, narrow leaves scarcely cordate at the base," *Fl. Bristol*. This may be the same as a 'var. *longifolia*' found near Bath in 1841 by Babington, and mentioned in his *Journal of Life*, p. 100 (*Ar. Bennett*).

U. URENS, L.

2. Williton.
 3. Boroughbridge; common, *W. Watson*. West Monkton. Foot of Cothelstone Beacon, at 1,080 feet.
 9. Wrington; between Walton- and Weston-in-Gordano; Kewstoke (*Miss Roper*); Brean!, *Fl. Bristol*.
 Native on the coast.

PARIETARIA, L.

P. RAMIFLORA, Moench (*diffusa*, Koch).

1. Skilgate.
 2. Selworthy, *C. E. Salmon*. Bossington. Minehead. Dunster. Williton.
 3. Taunton, *W. Watson*. North Curry. West Monkton. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Cothelstone.
 4. Montacute, *H. S. Thompson*.
 8. Bruton!, *W. Watson*.
 9. Steep Holm, *G. C. Druce*. Brean Down. Berrow.
 10. Abbotsleigh; Failand; Brislington; Keynsham; Pensford; Chew Magna, *Fl. Bristol*.
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MYRICACEAE.

MYRICA, L.

M. GALE, L.

1. A few bushes, descending from Beer Moors near East Anstey to the Brockey River, 1907; new for the south-west.
 8. "Nearly, if not quite, seven feet high in places on Shapwick Moor—a height I have never before seen approached," *H. Slater*.

CUPULIFERAE.

BETULA, L.

B. ALBA, L. (*verrucosa*, Ehrh.).

- 9, 10. Rather common, *Fl. Bristol*. This may apply to other parts ; but I have made no special notes.

B. PUBESCENS, Ehrh. (*tomentosa*, Reitter & Abel).

2. Plentiful and native on the hills near Dunster.
 3. Outskirts of Buncombe Wood, Kingston.
 8. Abundant in wooded portions of Shapwick and Ashcott peat moors !, *Fl. Bristol*.
 9, 10. Local, *Fl. Bristol*.

CARPINUS, L.

C. BETULUS, L.

3. Near Bridgwater, rarely, *H. S. Thompson*. Hedge below Burlinch, on the northern edge of West Monkton parish.
 5. Wood between Somerton and Kingweston, probably planted. Several on the Poldens at Ford, Stawell ; one at Sutton Mallet ; and two or three in the wood edge, Poldens, by the main road opposite the turn to Shapwick, *H. Slater*.
 8. Old double hedge near Bruton, *C. E. Moss*.
 9. Brockley Combe (*H. S. Thompson*) ; plentiful and apparently indigenous on Backwell Hill, Chelvey Batch, Hill Scar, etc. ; hedges about Sidcot, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Certainly native but not frequent in Leigh Woods ; cop-pice opposite the Failand Inn ; a good many full-sized trees on the wooded slope which extends from Pensford towards the Chew Magna road, looking quite like a native ; probably planted at Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*. Near Witham Friary ; local, *C. E. Moss*.

QUERCUS, L.

" All the Oaks of the Somerset woods on deep marls and clays, and on the Carboniferous Limestone, are, so far as I have observed (and I have looked critically at thousands of trees), *Q. Robur* = *Q. pedunculata* " (*Dr. C. E. Moss*, *Fl. Bristol*).

Q. ROBUR × SESSILIFLORA (*Q. intermedia*, Boenn.).

2. Wood, Holford Combe, 1850, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
 10. Several trees in Leigh Woods, by the Roman Encampment and on Lily Point ; well marked, 1910, *Fl. Bristol*.

Q. SESSILIFLORA, *Salisb.*

2. Longcombe (above Withycombe and Dunster), *H. Slater*.
Woods on Grabbist Hill, near Minehead, *H. W. Pugsley*.
3. Hedgerow, Monkton Heathfield.
9. Portishead Woods, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Woods ; St. Anne's Wood and Fox's Wood, Brislington ; a very fine specimen at Compton Dando (*D. Fry*) ; Portbury (*Misses Hill and Peacock*), *Fl. Bristol*.

SALICACEAE.

SALIX, *L.*S. TRIANDRA, *L.*

4. South end of Chard Reservoir.
9. Clevedon Moor (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bushy swamp by the railway between Keynsham and Brislington ; Saltford withy-bed (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *Hoffmaniana* (Sm.).

10. Ashton Park withy-bed ; on the Chew between Chewton Keynsham and Compton Dando (*D. Fry*) ; roadside near Burnet ; in hedges near Clutton, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. DECIPIENS, *Hoffm.* (*S. fragilis*, var. *decipiens*, Syme).

9. Kenn Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lock's Mills, Bedminster (*Rev. W. H. Painter*), *Fl. Bristol*.
Rev. E. F. Linton now reckons this as a species, not a hybrid (*S. fragilis* \times *triandra*), as *Dr. Buchanan White* thought. Scarce and doubtfully native in Britain.

S. ALBA, *L.*

- 9, 10. Common, but always planted, *Fl. Bristol* ; this applies to the county as a whole, I believe.

S. PURPUREA, *L.*

2. A large thicket near the coast between Minehead and Dunster.
9. Nailsea Moor (*D. Fry* ; not *S. rubra*, as supposed in *Fl. Som.*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. PURPUREA \times VIMINALIS (*S. rubra*, Sm.).

2. Near Minehead, 1906, *A. Ley*, sp.
The Brent Knoll and Berrow plants are the broad-leaved form *S. Forbyana* (Sm.), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. RUGOSA, *Leefe* is given by Mr. White for a good many stations in his area ; but I understand from Rev. E. F. Linton that it included two hybrids (*aurita* \times *viminalis* and *cinerea* \times *viminalis*), and there is no means of disentangling them.

S. AURITA, *L.*

1. Moors between East Anstey and Brushford.
4. Staple Common.
6. Near Chard.
9. Bogs near the Mineries on Mendip, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lane on the Pensford side of Lord's Wood, Houndstreet (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*. Can this usually calcifuge species be really frequent about Bath ?

S. REPENS, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
4. Staple Common.
8. Burnham.

Messrs. Fry and White concluded that the commonest form was *S. fusca*, Sm., and that specimens from Berrow sands were referable to *S. argentea*, Sm.

POPULUS, *L.*

[*P. ALBA*, *L.* "Very generally planted," *Fl. Bristol*. I believe that to be always the case in this country].

P. CANESCENS, *Sm.*

Denizen or alien (often evidently planted) ; rather frequent in the north, but not yet reported elsewhere. Woods, hedgerows, etc. February to April. Only one female plant has been observed.

8. Plentiful on roadsides, etc., about Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Near Barrow Gurney ; Kewstoke Bay, *Fl. Bristol*. One tree by the road from Bleadon to Loxton.
10. Between Stanton Drew and Stanton Wick, in the Park at Newton St. Loe, and on the Manor Farm, Corston (*D. Fry*) ; Hallatrow ; Downside Common, Edford ; Radford ; Combe Hay ; Midford ; between Lansdown and Weston ; Oakford Valley, St. Catherine's ; Englishcombe ; Lyncombe, Bath, female (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Leigh Woods and Englishcombe appear to be the most satisfactory stations.

P. TREMULA, *L.*

3. Hedge in a lane near Croford Bridge, between Milverton and Wiveliscombe.

5. Woods near Somerton and Compton Dundon.
 8. On the peat moor near Ashcott Station.
 9. Many trees in a field hedge under Sandford Hill (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Many small trees on the rocky river-bank, nearly opposite Sea Mills, not planted; Keynsham; hedge between Woollard and Houndstreet; roadsides at Stanton Drew, and between Chew Magna and Compton Martin (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- Var. *villosa* (Lang).
10. Plentiful, as coppice bushes, in Leigh Woods; wood near Stowey (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. NIGRA, *L.*

Denizen or alien; rare. Woods and hedges. March.

9. A number of small trees in the marshland between Brent Knoll and Berrow, and a few stunted ones by the golf links near Berrow Church, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. A large tree at Corston (*D. Fry*); banks of the Chew between Coley and South Widcombe, *Fl. Bristol*.
- Truly wild in E. Anglia, and perhaps elsewhere; but very doubtfully so in the West.

[*P. SEROTINA*, *Hartig* (*monilifera*, Aiton).

A planted alien in most parts of the county; till recently confused with the true *P. nigra*. Woods, etc. March].

EMPETRACEAE.

EMPETRUM, *L.*

E. NIGRUM, *L.*

- 2 or 3. "Given me by Miss Rosekelly, 8. 19. 1852, who received it a day or two since from the Quantocks, near Crowcombe," *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1905, pp. 237-8).

CERATOPHYLLACEAE.

CERATOPHYLLUM, *L.*

C. DEMERSUM, *L.*

5. Langport, *W. Watson*.
8. The peat moors, *Fl. Bristol*. Ditch between Ashcott Station and Meare village.

9. Near Portbury and Nailsea, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. In the Avon near Saltford, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. SUBMERSUM, *L.*

8. On the moor near Glastonbury, 1726, *Dillenius* (*G. C. Druce*).
9. Abundant and fruiting freely in a ditch near Worle Station, 1907! It had been found there and at Congresbury by *Dillenius*, 1726.

A good species; easily distinguishable from *C. demersum*, even without fruit, by its denser, more flaccid growth, paler colour, and leaf-structure.

CONIFERAE.

TAXUS, *L.*

T. BACCATA, *L.*

9. "Several indigenous Yews of immense age exist in the limestone woodland of Chelvey Batch and Bourton Combe." *Fl. Bristol*.

PINUS, *L.*

P. SYLVESTRIS, *L.*

9. Mr. White gives good grounds for believing this to be aboriginal on the peat of Walton Moor, near Clevedon. I am very sceptical about its being so on the hills of the Bath Oolite; in the Scottish Highlands it avoids limestone, and the clumps which crown many of the high chalk-downs in Wilts, Berks and Dorset appear to have been always planted.

HYDROCHARIDACEAE.

ELODEA, *Michaux*.

E. CANADENSIS, *Michaux* (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*, *Bab.*).

1. Common about Winsford, in the Haddeo Valley, etc.
3. About North Newton! and Creech St. Michael!, *W. Watson*. West Monkton. Frequent near Taunton.
9. Yatton!, *W. Watson*. Common, *Fl. Bristol*.

HYDROCHARIS, *L.*H. MORSUS-RANAE, *L.*

3. Plentiful on Northmoor, between Maunsel and Athelney, and thence to Langport.
8. Common about Shapwick and Meare. The South Marsh generally, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Walton and Clapton Valley, and in the marsh-lands near Nailsea, Tickenham, Yatton!, etc.; throughout the Cheddar Valley, *Fl. Bristol*. Congresbury, *C. E. Salmon*. Puxton.

ORCHIDACEAE.

NEOTTIA, *Adans.*N. NIDUS-AVIS, *Rich.*

2. Blue Anchor, *W. B. Butler*.
3. Orchard Woods, *W. B. Butler*. Enmore Wood, 1821, *Herb. Clark (H. S. Thompson)*. Stoke St. Mary.
8. Abundant under old beeches near Alfred's Tower, *C. E. Moss*. Shepton Montague, *W. Watson*. Pilton Wood (*Miss E. D. Clark*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clevedon (*Rev. G. W. Braikenridge*); Queen Wood, Axbridge (*H. S. Thompson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Sandy Lane, between Abbotsleigh and the Tanpits, and in the adjoining wood; Portbury Woods (*Misses Hill* and *Peacock*); Brass Knocker Wood (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

SPIRANTHES, *Rich.*S. SPIRALIS, *Koch (autumnalis, Rich.)*.

3. Toulton, near Cothelstone, *W. B. Butler*. Clavelshay, near North Petherton; Kingston, *W. D. Miller*. Coombe and Gotton Down, West Monkton. Between Bathealton and Wiveliscombe.
8. In quantity on several hills near Wells, in some seasons (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Wraxall Hill; Walton-in-Gordano, and along the limestone ridge towards Portishead; one plant in the peat of Walton Moor, 1904; near Yatton; Worle Hill; lawns at Ellenborough Park, Weston-super-Mare, 1882; Callow Hill near Sidcot, and hill pastures on Mendip in many other places, *Fl. Bristol*. On limestone below the old Church, Uphill.

10. Rocky hillsides by Providence Place and Ashton Tump ; Ashton Park ; Upper Failand, plentiful, *Fl. Bristol*.

CEPHALANTHERA, *Rich.*

- C. RUBRA*, *Rich.* Probably Collins's old record was right ; limestone occurs near Merridge, and confusion with any other Orchid is unlikely.
- C. GRANDIFLORA*, *Gray (pallens, Rich.)*.
8. Wood at Pylle (*Mrs. Barnes*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Portishead Wood (*H. E. Matthews*) ; Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; foot of Sandford Hill (*F. A. Knight*) ; top of the wood in Cheddar Gorge (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Wood near Combe Hay ; Brass Knocker Wood (*D. Fry*) ; Monkton Farleigh Wood (and on the open down just outside it !), *Fl. Bristol*.

HELLEBORINE, *Hill (Epipactis, Adans.)*

H. LATIFOLIA, *Druce (Epipactis latifolia, All.)*.

1. Railway banks near East Anstey, in considerable quantity, June, 1905 ; too young to determine accurately, and a root which I dug up died.
2. Crowcombe Heathfield, *W. B. Butler*.
3. Near West Monkton, *J. Millington* ; seen fresh.
5. Breach Wood, High Ham. *W. Watson*.
8. Milton Clevedon Wood. Occasionally south of Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Court Hill, Clevedon (*R. Mason*) ; Winscombe (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*R. Baker*) ; woods near Houndstreet and at Stantonbury, and Brass Knocker Wood (*D. Fry*) ; Publow ; Edford, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. media (E. media, Bab.).

9. Cheddar Gorge ! (*G. C. Druce*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Houndstreet Woods and Stantonbury (*D. Fry*) ; woods between Hallatrow and High Littleton, and towards Clutton ; two plants in Crox Bottom, Gurney Slade, 1909 (*Miss Roper* and *R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*.

I grew two roots from Cheddar for some years ; the basal hunches of the labellum were smooth, as in Surrey plants named for me by Prof. Babington as his *E. media*. In September, 1913 I saw a good quantity of the type towards the head of Cheddar Gorge, both on open limestone screes and among bushes ; so it appears that both forms grow there.

H. LONGIFOLIA, *Rendle & Britten* (*E. palustris*, Crantz).

3. Locally abundant on several moors near Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, and Milverton.
6. Chard Common, *W. D. Miller*.
9. Weston-super-Mare (*Herb. Stephens*); still there!, *Fl. Bristol*. Hollows of the sandhills, north of Berrow Church; very local.
10. Marshy field above West Town, Nempnett (*Dr. Gough*), *Fl. Bristol*.

ORCHIS, *L.*

O. PYRAMIDALIS, *L.*

3. Stoke Hill, with white flowers, *W. B. Butler*, Hatch Beauchamp, *W. Watson*.
5. High Ham, *W. Watson*. In plenty near Dunball.
9. Portishead; Weston-in-Gordano; between Wraxall and Stone-edge Batch; Cadbury Hill; Worle Hill; Uphill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By the Avon under Leigh Wood, scarce; roadside banks, going up from Chew Stoke to Dundry (*D. Fry*); upland pastures between Woollard and Queen Charlton, and between Compton Dando and Keynsham; wood near Chewton Keynsham; above Combe Hay; abundant about the Brass Knocker (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

O. USTULATA, *L.*

9. "Stated by Mr. F. A. Knight to be a characteristic plant of Brean Down. I have no other record for that locality." *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Formerly on Leigh Down (*T. B. Flower*), *Fl. Bristol*.

O. MASCUA, *L.*

9. With pure white flowers on Worle Hill (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*. Albinism is much more frequent in *O. morio*.

O. INCARNATA, *L.*

3. Typical and locally abundant on Slape Moor, Clean Moor, etc., near Milverton, Wiveliscombe, and Bathealton.
8. Abundant on the peat moors!, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Max Valley below Winscombe; Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.

Strong forms (not seen by me in Somerset) have leaves as broad as in fine *O. latifolia*. I think that more than one species under this name grows in Britain. Doubtless commoner in the county than the records suggest.

O. LATIFOLIA, *L.*

2. Crowcombe. Stogumber.

3. Near Norton Fitzwarren.
6. Chard Common.
8. Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*. Burnham.
9. Clapton and Walton Valley ; Kenn Moor ; under Stone-edge Batch near Tickenham ; Langford ; Lympsham, *Fl. Bristol*. Weston-super-Mare. Between Berrow and Brean ; the rare form with blotched leaves occurs here.
10. Leigh Woods (*Swete, Fl.*)—still there in a low-lying marsh near the Avon ; Failand (*D. Williams*) ; between Chewton, Keynsham and Compton Dando, *Fl. Bristol* ('Keynsham' in *Fl. Som.* should read Pensford).

O. LATIFOLIA × MACULATA.

2. On a damp clayey upland common, north-east of Stogumber Station.
4. Boggy ground at the south end of Chard Reservoir.
10. Marsh near the Chew above Pensford (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

O. ERICETORUM, *Linton* (*O. maculata*, var. *praecox*, Webster).

Native. Moors, heaths, meadows, etc. ; common, except on calcareous soils. Late May to early July.

1. Near Exford, *W. Watson*. Abundant between East Anstey and Brushford. Winsford, Exton, etc.
2. Crowcombe Heathfield. Stogumber. Near Minehead and Dunster.
3. Meadow by a stream below Coombe, West Monkton. Plentiful on moors near Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, and Milverton.
4. Abundant on Staple Common.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. Moors and meadows about Shapwick and Ashcott.

Not mentioned in *Fl. Bristol*.

I have known this plant for over thirty years, and believe it to be a good species, after examining many thousands of specimens. It varies much in luxuriance, according to the situation ; yet I have seldom found much difficulty in separating it from what we call type-*maculata*. They sometimes grow together ; but the latter replaces it on limestone soils. Dr. Moss lately told me that he believed *O. ericetorum* to be the Linnean type of *O. maculata* ; if so, it is strange that I could see no good *ericetorum* among the European material either at Kew or S. Kensington. In the south-west of the county it is certainly the prevailing plant ; but my correspondents seldom discriminate between the two.

O. ERICETORUM × LATIFOLIA.

2. North-east of Stogumber Station.

ACERAS, Br.

A. ANTHROPOPHORA, Br.

Native ; but extremely rare, and supposed to be extinct. On a limestone pasture. May, June.

9. Near Weston-in-Gordano, at 300 feet (*A. E. G. Way*), *Fl. Bristol*. Unfortunately the finder's gamekeeper, being told to lift some of the roots, dug up all that he could see ; but it may still persist. This is a great extension of its range westwards, though less surprising than the occurrence of *Liparis Loeselii*, Rich. in Wales.

OPHRYS, L.

O. APIFERA, Huds.

2. Watchet, *H. Slater*.
3. Hatch Beauchamp ; Pitminster, *W. Watson*.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Stawell, *H. Slater*. Between High Ham and Pitney.
8. Shepton Montague, *W. Watson*.
9. Wraxall ; Cadbury Camp ; near Yatton ; Barley Wood, Wrington ; top of Mendip at "Wright's Piece" (*Dr. C. E. Moss*) ; Worle Hill ; dune marsh near Berrow ! ; Easton and Lyat, near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abbotsleigh (*E. F. Young*) ; Failand Hill ; Whitechurch, and railway bank between there and Brislington ; Ursleigh Hill near Pensford ; Duncorn Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *Trollii*, Reichb. fil.

"A beautiful form, and certainly well worthy of distinction as a true variety of *O. apifera*. The central lobe of the labellum, viewed in front, presents a long triangular outline four times as long as broad, tapering from the base into an attenuate, little-reflexed point. The tinting of the lip is paler and more yellow than the type ; and the sepals are rather longer and more acuminate. 'Labello acute triangulo elongato lobis lateralibus plus minusve obsoletis.'—*Reichb. Iconogr.*" *Fl. Bristol*, where a first-rate drawing by Mr. F. Cundall is given. Collinson called it the *Wasp Orchis*.

Hegetschweiler's original *O. Trollii*, only once found near Winterthur, Switzerland, is well figured from a type-specimen by Max Schulze in *Die Orchidaceen Deutschlands, Deutsch-Oesterreichs und der Schweiz* : it is more extreme than the British plant, having long, leafy bracts ; longer, narrower, and more acute sepals ; and a narrower, longer, still more tapering lip.

9. One plant on Mendip between Sidcot and Axbridge, 1907 ; one in Tyntesfield, 1908, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Stony bank under Leigh Woods—four plants in 1885, *Fl. Bristol*.
- It has occurred in larger quantity, north of the Avon.

O. MUSCIFERA, *Huds.*

2. Watchet, *H. Slater*.
9. West Park Wood, north of Cadbury Camp (*F. Beames*, 1911), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. In and about a wood near Fortnight ; Brass Knocker Wood (*A. E. Burr*, 1887), *Fl. Bristol*.

HABENARIA, *Willd.*

H. CONOPSEA, *Benth.* (*Gymnadenia conopsea*, Br.).

3. Locally abundant on wet moors near Milverton, Bathealton, and Wiveliscombe.
4. Castle Neroche ; plentiful, *W. B. Butler*. Staple Common. Bog at the south end of Chard Reservoir.
8. Near Bruton, *W. Watson*. Meadow near Shapwick Station, *E. J. Hamlin*. Moors near Wells (*Misses Livett and Mayow*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Weston-in-Gordano (*Rev. G. W. Braikenridge*) ; near Clevedon (*W. E. Green* and *T. B. Flower*) ; Yeo Valley, in abundance (*Dr. Gough*) ; meadows by Max, Winscombe ; Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*. Slopes above Draycott.
10. Failand (*D. Williams*) ; Potter's Hill ; Portbury (*Misses Hill and Peacock*) ; Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. VIRIDIS, *Br.*

5. High Ham Hill, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Polden Hills near Shapwick, *E. J. Hamlin*. In sone plenty towards Shepton Mallet (*Miss Garaway*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Weston-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*) ; Portishead Down, one plant, 1910 ; Yeo Valley (*Dr. Gough*) ; pastures on Mendip above Cheddar ; Goatchurch Gorge, Burrington (*Miss Roper*) ; Hutton, *Fl. Bristol*. Between Berrow and Brean, 1913, *E. J. Hamlin*.
10. In several fields between the Bridgwater Road and Dundry Hill ; Failand, in many fields laid up for hay (*D. Williams*) ; in similar fields between Failand Hill and Pill ; Portbury ; East Harptree (*Herb. Lawrence*, 1850) ; Beacon Hill and Tadd Hill (*R. V. Sherring*) ; Mells, *Fl. Bristol*.

H. BIFOLIA, *Br.*

4. Staple Common. North of Chard.
5. Near High Ham. Aller, *W. D. Miller*, sp.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
9. Moist fields near Max Bog, below Winscombe (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.

H. VIRESCENS, *Druce* (*chloroleuca*, Ridley; *chlorantha*, Bab.).

1. Dulverton, *W. Watson*.
2. Watchet. St. Audries.
3. Wood near Hatch Beauchamp. Pitminster; Corfe, *W. Watson*.
8. In profusion on Twine Hill, and in other places near Wells (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Nightingale Valley and Weston Big Wood; Clevedon (*Rev. G. W. Braikenridge*); Banwell; Christon; Charterhouse on Mendip (*Miss Roper*); Ebbor, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*D. Williams*); copse between Barrow Gurney and Yanley Lane; Charlton Woods near Portbury (*Misses Hill and Peacock*); Chewton Keynsham; Featherbed Lane, between Stanton Wick and Clutton (*D. Fry*); Buckland Dinham (*Dr. H. F. Parsons*); wood near Kelston; Warleigh Wood and the Brass Knocker (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

IRIDACEAE.

IRIS, *L.*I. FOETIDISSIMA, *L.* More plentiful, especially on the Lias, than in any other county with which I am acquainted.

2. Tivington, *H. W. Pugsley*. Williton. Washford. Near Allerford.
3. Hills above Pitminster and Corfe. Thurlbear. Stoke St. Mary. West Monkton; scarce. Cannington.
5. Dunball. Aller.
8. Puriton.
9. Wraxall; Cleeve!, Goblin Combe, and Wrington; Bleadon Hill! (*H. S. Thompson*); Uphill!; sandhills between Brean and Burnham!; about Hinton Charterhouse and Midford, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *citrina*, Bromfield.

5. (or possibly 8). A specimen was sent to Mr. H. Corder from the Polden Hills in the summer of 1907.

I. PSEUDACORUS, *L.*, var. *Bastardi* (Boreau).

9. Boggy field below Winscombe (*Miss Roper*, 1904), *Fl. Bristol*—"with pale lemon-coloured sepals not having any orange spot at the base of the blade."

[*Miss Falcon* has found sparingly in a damp meadow near Milverton, dis. 3, a spring-flowering *Crocus*, probably *C. vernus*, *L.*; I have seen her coloured drawing.]

[*SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM*, *Miller* was found growing near the golf links at Burnham by Mr. C. F. Vincent (*G. C. Druce* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1906, p. 426); doubtless introduced, as it is only native in W. and S.W. Ireland, so far as Europe is concerned.]

AMARYLLIDACEAE.

NARCISSUS, *L.*N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS, *L.*

3. Meadow at Coombe, West Monkton. Hatch Beauchamp. West Hatch. Pitminster. Norton Fitzwarren.
9. Nailsea; Yatton; valley between Portbury and the upper Clevedon road; near Cadbury Camp; in profusion over many acres in meadows near Churchill; Langford; Compton Martin Wood (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Field north of Pensford; Bourton Combe; Lord's Wood, Houndstreet; in two spots near Chew Stoke (*D. Fry*); Redhill; near Winford; meadow at Prior Park, *Fl. Bristol*.

[N. INCOMPARABILIS, *Miller*.

3. Adcombe Woods—the double-flowered 'Butter and Eggs,' *W. B. Butler*.
9. Churchill (*Herb. Lawrence*, 1850), not seen recently; orchard near Axbridge (*W. B. Waterfall*, 1881), *Fl. Bristol*.]

N. BIFLORUS, *Curt*.

2. Sparingly outside a wood at St. Audries, 1905.
3. Plentiful at West Hatch, *W. B. Butler*.
9. Meadow at Churchill, in great quantity; still in the old orchard at Pill, 1909, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Flax Bourton and Barrow Gurney, in small quantity; Friary Wood between Freshford and Hinton Charterhouse, apparently planted (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[N. POETICUS, L.

9. South side of Dolebury Camp, near a ruined cottage (*F. A. Knight*); orchard near Axbridge (*W. B. Waterfall*); in considerable quantity in a fir plantation above Compton Martin (*Dr. Gough*, 1910), originally sprung from garden refuse cast out from a neighbouring farm; one patch in Compton Martin Wood (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Friary Woods between Freshford and Hinton Charterhouse, apparently planted (*D. Fry*, 1886), *Fl. Bristol*.]

GALANTHUS, L.

G. NIVALIS, L.

1. By the Barle between Dulverton and the Station, with Daffodils.
3. Stream below Trull, with double flowers, *W. B. Butler*. This may be the same as the Broughton Brook, which is said by the Rev. D. P. Alford (*Taunton and Taunton Deane*) to have been formerly known as the Snowdrop Stream. Stogumber, *W. D. Miller*.
9. One clump at Bourton Batch, not far from Butcher's Broom and Daffodils (*Miss Roper*); pasture between Portbury and the upper Clevedon road; wood border between Naish House and Cadbury Camp, with Daffodils; at the bottom of the lane that skirts the eastern end of Dolebury (*F. A. Knight*); Compton Martin Wood, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Hedgebanks at Whitchurch (*Rev. W. H. Painter*, 1881); meadow and laneside on the left bank of the Chew below Woollard; on both sides of the stream for about half a mile at Hollow Brook, Bishop Sutton: also along the Chew for a considerable distance on both banks, and in a marshy wood adjoining, between Coley and South Widcombe (*F. Samson*); banks in an old lane at Litton, and on the edge of a deserted cultivation by the hamlet of Sherborne; on the Chew near Chew Stoke (*D. Fry*); "Stoke Lane valley near Edford, in far larger quantity than I at first reported. There is at least an acre of the plant in some swampy woodland, and it occurs also sparingly on the Downside Common bank of the stream . . . On one visit I tracked this charming flower about a mile up stream, and a keeper told me that it extended almost continuously lower down through Mells Park to Dead Woman's Bottom and Murdercombe, near Great Elm, in all about ten miles," *Fl. Bristol*.

More space than usual has been allotted to the Snowdrop, because I believe that its status in Britain has been underestimated. Had he known all the facts, Mr. Murray would hardly have called it an alien, *tout court*; though this, or at best a denizen, truly describes its usual rank, except in the West, and it is so in many of its Somerset localities. As far back as 1883 I saw it at Edford Wood, accompanied by the Daffodil and Aconite, with both of which it frequently grows, and judged all three to be native. It prefers the banks of brooks and small rivers, especially in hilly districts; but the early flowering-season, long before most botanists have begun their excursions, may have caused it to be often overlooked. The upper, less frequented parts of such rivers as the Exe, Barle, and Haddeo should be further searched; I think that it will prove to be above suspicion.

LEUCOJUM, *L.*

[*L. AESTIVUM, L.*

9. Uphill (*T. F. Perkins*); Langford (*Mrs. Gregory*); "this plant could occur with us only as a straggler or relic of cultivation," *Fl. Bristol*. Surely that is too sweeping; for it grows wild in two adjoining counties, Wilts and Dorset (though not in Devon, Cornwall, or Glamorgan), as well as in the south and west of Ireland.]

L. VERNUM, L.

Denizen, or possibly native. Damp, bushy ground; most rare. February, March.

2. For some years Miss M. A. Hellard has known this in a station — better not precisely indicated — between Bishop's Lydeard and Williton, where she has kindly shown it to me in full flower (Feb. 24, 1914), and fairly plentiful. Only found elsewhere in Britain near Bridport, Dorset; absent from W. France, but reputed wild in Belgium.

LILIACEAE.

RUSCUS, *L.*

R. ACULEATUS, L.

8. Dulcote Hill, Wells (*Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw* in *Phytol*, N.S., 1857), *Fl. Bristol*. Hedgerows near Bruton; there called 'Brickly Box,' *C. E. Moss*.
9. Hedge on Mendip near Axbridge, 1883. A very large patch near the bottom of Belmont Hill towards Bourton

Batch: no garden near, but a mound of ruined walls on which Periwinkle grows marks the site of some old-time dwelling; roadside hedge near Churchill, certainly planted; hedge beside the fountain, Sidcot, no doubt planted (*W. F. Miller*); hedgerows in Compton Martin and Butcombe (*Dr. Gough*); Walton-in-Gordano, probably introduced, *Fl. Bristol*.

ASPARAGUS, *L.*

A. MARITIMUS, *Miller (officinalis, L., in part).*

2. Between Blue Anchor and Dunster (as *A. officinalis*, var. *altilis*), *C. E. Salmon* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1899, p. 411.
9. Portishead: five or six stems on a bank near the Station (*Misses Cundall*, 1910); sparingly on moist sand at Weston-super-Mare (*Miss Roper*, 1909); still in some quantity near Burnham, 1910, *Fl. Bristol*.
- [10. Two stems in the footway near the top of the North Road, Bath (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

From personal observation both on our own coasts and those of W. France I am led to believe that the difference between the erect and the prostrate forms is due to environment; and it seems as wild in Somerset as anywhere in England. Native in Glamorgan!

POLYGONATUM, *Hill.*

P. MULTIFLORUM, *All.*

8. Croscombe, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Emberrow, 1883. Formerly in Leigh Woods, but probably destroyed in making the Portishead railway; Failand; Charlton Woods; Portbury (*Misses Cundall*, 1883—still there, 1910); Stoke Lane valley (*Miss Livett*); plentiful in Murdercombe; Binegar, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. OFFICINALE, *All.*

2. Oare, 1912, *H. S. Burnell-Jones*, sp.; new for S. Somerset.

CONVALLARIA, *L.*

C. MAJALIS, *L.*

3. A pink-flowered form occurs in Tetton Woods, *F. J. Hanbury*.
9. In several parts of the range of woodland between Cleeve and Wrington, commencing near the top of the Rhodyate Hill and continuing westward as far as the Woodlands, Congresbury; Lyncombe Hill, near Churchill (*F. A. Knight*), *Fl. Bristol*.

ALLIUM, *L.*A. AMPELOPRASUM, *L.*

2. Minehead Warren, 1905, at one spot near the beach. Not an escape, but perhaps sprung from sea-borne seed; it flowers freely every summer in my garden, but in the wild state is browsed by animals.
9. Mr. White gives a seventeenth-century account of its occurrence on Steep Holm :—" a kind of wild garlick, esteemed to be of noe more value than the cutting and carrieinge awaie, nor yet that." I believe that Ray's record referred to the Flat Holm, where it still grows. In cultivation it is somewhat stronger and taller than the Garden Leek (*A. Porrum*); and I think them distinct.

A. VINEALE, *L.*

2. Minehead, *W. Watson*.
3. Trull; Norton Fitzwarren, *W. Watson*. Near West Monkton and Kingston. North Curry, towards Fivehead.
5. Aller, *Miss A. Miller*, sp. Stawell, *H. Slater*. Pitney.
6. Near Buckland St. Mary.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
- 9, 10. Not very common but generally distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *bulbiferum*, *Syme*.

3. Pitminster, *W. Watson*.
9. Strawberry Hill, Clevedon (*Mrs. Lainson*); Brean Down, sparingly, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Keynsham; near Stanton Drew (*Miss Ruddock*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A. OLERACEUM, *L.*

4. Bank of a lane, south of Staple Fitzpaine, 1911; only one plant seen.
10. Roadside hedgebank for at least 200 yards, between Haberfield Bridge and Easton-in-Gordano (*F. Beames*, 1910); edge of two fields at Easton-in-Gordano (*D. Williams*); still at Ashton Fields, 1907; near Abbotsleigh; field between Ursleigh Hill and Publow (*D. Fry*); border of a wood near Bathampton (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.

[*MUSCARI RACEMOSUM*, *Lam. & DC.* grew for several years on a bank near Wellow, dis. 10 (*Mrs. Dent Young*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

SCILLA, L.

S. NON-SCRIPTA, *Hoffm. & Link* (*S. nutans*, Sm.).

Var. *bracteata*, Druce.

10. Pillgrove Wood near Long Ashton (*A. E. G. Way*), *Fl. Bristol*. Constant in cultivation; but perhaps rather a form than a variety.

[S. HISPANICA, *Miller* (*campanulata*, Aiton) was found by Mr. James Britten and myself on the edge of a wood near Stoke St. Mary, dis. 3, in 1911; a garden escape.]

ORNITHOGALUM, L.

O. UMBELLATUM, L.

3. Thurlbear Woods, 1905, *W. B. Butler*.
 9. Field of green fodder, Wraxall (*Miss Peck*, 1906); Walton-in-Gordano, probably on the site of an old garden; Max Mills and Langford (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Formerly on a field-border at Lower Failand, now gone (*Miss Agnes Fry*); Saltford withy-bed (*D. Fry*), partly destroyed by the erection of a new boat-house; slope near Kelston Station, extending about 100 yards (*Misses Cundall*); wood at Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*); Brass-knocker Woods (*Herb. Flower*, 1846); South Stoke (*Herb. Jenyns*, 1851); quarry on Widcombe Hill, Bath (*Mrs. Dent Young*), *Fl. Bristol*.

O. PYRENAICUM, L.

10. Nunney (*Rev. S. Laing*), four miles farther south than Oldford, *Fl. Bristol*; detailed localities for the Bristol and Bath neighbourhood are given.

LILIUM, L.

L. MARTAGON, L.

Denizen. Copses, etc.; very rare. June, July.

10. Three or four plants at the edge of a wood above the brook near Bishopsworth (*J. L. Hopkins*); woodland in Prior Park near Bath: a good many plants in company with Solomon's Seal and native vegetation, possibly the remains of cultivation, but now completely naturalised, *Fl. Bristol*.

FRITILLARIA, L.

F. MELEAGRIS, L.

9. In two fields west of Barrow Gurney (*Mrs. Alfred Brittan* and *Prof. Leipner*, 1891), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. "Reported from meadows in Litton parish: this has been closely inquired about on the spot, but intelligent villagers know nothing of the flower." *Fl. Bristol*.

TULIPA, *L.*

T. SYLVESTRIS, *L.*

5. In an orchard at Wheathill, 1912, *Rev. W. G. Paterson*.
 10. Hinton Blewett (*Miss Hooper*, 1853, in *Herb. Lawrence*); not known there now, *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White says that the Englishcombe locality in *Fl. Som.* is the same as that at Combe Hay, which was laid down to grass in 1885; he believes that the Tulip, which is still abundant over a large area, but now flowers very little, must have flourished there long before enclosures or construction of the canal.

GAGEA, *L.*

G. LUTEA, *Ker-Gawler (fascicularis, Salisb.)*.

10. Copse on Failand Hill (*Mrs. Alfred Brittan*); Smallcombe Wood, Bath (*Miss Martin*); Collett's Wood on Claverton Down, and wood between Midford and Limpley Stoke (*A. E. Burr*)—the latter locality may be either in Somerset or Wilts; Old Ford, near Frome (*D. Fry*); copse between Frome and Beckington (*Dr. Parsons*), *Fl. Bristol*.

COLCHICUM, *L.*

C. AUTUMNALE, *L.*

3. Near Norton Fitzwarren, *W. B. Butler*. Stoke St. Mary, *W. Watson*. Buncombe Wood, Kingston.
 5. Queen's Camel, with white flowers, *G. W. Moody*.
 8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Horrington Bottom, *Fl. Bristol*. Croscombe.
 9. Weston-in-Gordano; Clevedon (*W. E. Green*); Hartcliff Rocks; Wrington; woods near Yatton and Congresbury; Churchill; Sidcot, Shipham, etc.; Axbridge, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Many stations are given in *Fl. Bristol*.

NARTHECIUM, *Huds.*

N. OSSIFRAGUM, *Huds.*

6. Blackwater, near Castle Neroche.
 9. Peaty fields by Max Bog, near Winscombe (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

PARIS, *L.**P. QUADRIFOLIA, L.*

3. Adcombe Wood, near Pitminster.
8. Milton Clevedon Wood, *C. E. Moss*. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
Ham Woods, near Croscombe (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Rectory Wood, Wraxall (*J. W. Eves*); Limeridge Wood,
Tickenham; Congresbury, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*Miss Agnes Fry*); Maes Knoll; Charlton Woods,
Portbury, etc.; near Clutton, Temple Cloud, and Far-
rington Gurney; Crox Bottom, Gurney Slade; East
Harptree Combe (*Herb. Lawrence*); woods between
Midford and Hinton Charterhouse, and on Fortnight
Farm; Collett's Wood, Prior Park, *Fl. Bristol*.

JUNCACEAE.

JUNCUS, *L.**J. BUFONIUS, L.*, var. *fasciculatus*, Koch.

8. On the peat moors (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Blackdown on Mendip (*Dr. C. E. Moss*); Berrow, in
hollows among the sandhills, *Fl. Bristol*.

J. SQUARROSUS, L.

1. Near Winsford.

J. COMPRESSUS, Jacq.

3. Roadside at Manworthy, between Wiveliscombe and
Bathealton.
5. On a small area of meadow, Sedgemoor, between Sutton
Mallet and Weston Zoyland; two or three patches,
H. Slater, sp.
9. Rodney Stoke (*C. Bucknall*); Clevedon (*Mrs. Latinson*
and *Leo H. Grindon*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Keynsham Hams, south of the railway embankment
(*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

J. GERARDI, Lois.

2. Porlock Weir. Minehead. Stolford to Steart.

J. EFFUSUS × *INFLEXUS* (*J. diffusus*, Hoppe).

3. Holme Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
5. Sedgemoor, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Several clumps near together on
the peat of Catcott Moor, about half a mile south of
the railway, *Fl. Bristol*.

J. MARITIMUS, *Lam.*

On salt-marsh sand near Berrow !, *Fl. Bristol.*

J. BULBOSUS, *L. (supinus, Moench).*

1. Moors near East Anstey.

9. Ditches on the moors below Weston-and Walton-in-Gordano ; bogs on the slopes of Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol.*

J. SUBNODULOSUS, *Schrank (obtusiflorus, Ehrh.).*

2. Between East and West Quantoxhead, 1847, *Herb. Clark (H. S. Thompson).*

3. Fine and locally plentiful on several moors near Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, and Milverton.

8. Sharpham Park (*T. Clark*, 1848) ; Walton Heath near Glastonbury (*D. Fry*) ; on a part of Shapwick Moor, where it extends quite half a mile, *Fl. Bristol.*

9. Nailsea Moor (*Miss Livett*) ; Clapton and Weston Moors, *Fl. Bristol.*

10. Near Ham Green (*Miss Roper*) ; low-lying pasture between Hallatrow and Litton, *Fl. Bristol.* Nempnett ; abundant, *C. E. Salmon.*

J. ARTICULATUS, *L. (lampocarpus, Ehrh.).*

I agree with Mr. White in thinking the Berrow coast-plant only a variation, though a decidedly interesting one. *J. nigritellus*, D. Don was probably an alpine form of the type, but remains ambiguous.

J. SYLVATICUS, *Reichard (acutiflorus, Ehrh.).*

I have seen this in districts 1 and 3.

LUZULA, DC.

L. FORSTERI, *DC.*

2. Langridge, Withycombe, etc., *H. Slater.*

3. West Monkton. North Petherton.

L. SYLVATICA, *Gaud. (maxima, DC.).*

1. Haddeo Valley above Hartford. Near Exton.

2. Malmsmead, *C. E. Salmon.*

9, 10. Very abundant in many places, but not of general distribution ; " local in the oak and the ash woods of N. Somerset : absent from the oak-hazel woods ; most frequent in woods on the Greensand " (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol.*

L. MULTIFLORA, *DC. (erecta, Desv.).*

1. Moors between East Anstey and Brushford.

4. Staple Common. Near Chard Reservoir.

6. Near Castle Neroche.

9. About the Mineries on Mendip, *Fl. Bristol.*

TYPHACEAE.

TYPHA, L.

T. LATIFOLIA, L.

2. Marshy coast below Dunster.
3. North Newton, *W. Watson*. Bathpool. Thurlbear.
4. Chard Reservoir.
5. Dunball. Othery. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. The plants which I have examined on the peat moor near Shapwick and Ashcott seemed to be typical; but I do not know var. *media*, Syme.
9. Nailsea; Tickenham; Walton Moor; Puxton; Worle, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Marsh near Ham Green; Bishop Sutton; Litton; Houndstreet and Great Elm (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

T. ANGUSTIFOLIA, L.

3. There is a Wembdon specimen in *Herb. Clark*, 1853 (*H. S. Thompson*).
4. Swamp near the north-east end of Chard Reservoir, and very luxuriant by the waterside, 1907.
8. Ditch by the roadside between Brent Knoll Station and Burnham (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Rhine between Cheddar and Yatton, very small (*Miss Mules, MS.*), *Fl. Bristol*.

SPARGANIUM, L.

S. ERECTUM, L. (*ramosum*, Curt.).

Var. *microcarpum*, Neuman (under *ramosum*).

9. Peaty ditches on the moor below Weston-in-Gordano; pond at Kenn (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abundant in the brook running through Keynsham Hams between the railway and the Bristol Road (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. NEGLECTUM, *Beeby*.

3. Ditch in a meadow near Bathealton. Apparently very rare in Somerset.

S. SIMPLEX, *Huds.*

2. Frequent in ditches near the coast, Stolford.
3. Combwich.
8. Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Weston and Tickenham Moors (*Miss Livett*); Lox Yeo River below Winscombe—the floating form (*H. S. Thompson*); marshland below Cheddar, etc., well distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ditches and marshland about Ashton (*Swete, Fl.*); canal between Camerton and Radford, *Fl. Bristol*.

S. MINIMUM, *Fr.*

8. Turf moor, Burtle (*Herb. Clark, 1835-6*); one or two plants in a ditch on Shapwick Moor, with *Utricularia minor* (*C. Bucknall, 1906*), *Fl. Bristol*. On September 25th, 1913 I found it abundant in a shallow pool about half-way between Shapwick and Ashcott Stations; the fruit was mostly shed, and floated on the surface.

ARACEAE.

ACORUS, *L.*

A. CALAMUS, *L.*

8. In old turf-pits at Wedmore (*Sole in Collinson's Hist., 1791*), *Fl. Bristol*. Not seen since.
9. Pond at the entrance to Barrow Court, flowering plentifully in 1904, *Fl. Bristol*.

LEMNACEAE.

LEMNA, *L.*

L. TRISULCA, *L.*

3. Common about Taunton!, *W. Watson*. Northmoor, etc.
5. Langport; common, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton; rare, *W. Watson*. Common throughout the levels south of Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*. Plentiful in ditches, etc., about Highbridge.
9. Weston, Clapton, and Walton Moors; Tickenham Moor (*Miss Livett*); ditches in the lowlands of the Cheddar Valley, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.

L. GIBBA, *L.*

2. Plentiful in marsh-dykes, Stolford to Steart.
3. Bathpool; North Curry, *W. Watson*. Ruishton. Northmoor.

5. Common about Chedzoy and Weston Zoyland.
8. Highbridge. Ditches near Brent Knoll Station.
9. Rhines below Cheddar (*T. B. Flower*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Coal canal at Midford (*C. Bucknall*); brackish ditches, Portbury and Easton-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. POLYRRHIZA, *L.*

3. North Newton; Bathpool; pools, east of Taunton, *W. Watson*.
8. Plentiful below Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Kenn; below Cheddar; rhines near Honey Hall, between Churchill and Congresbury, *Fl. Bristol*. Pond near the Station, Uphill.
10. Ditches under Failand, and near the Portishead railway; Sheep House, near the Channel (*Miss Agnes Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Found in flower near Wedmore, July, 1906 (*Mrs. Gregory* and *Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*; the first known instance in Britain.

WOLFFIA, *Horkel*.

W. ARRHIZA, *Wimmer* (*W. Michellii*, *Schleid.*; *Lemna arrhiza*, *L.*). Apparently native. Pools; very rare.

3. Discovered by Mr. W. Watson (who brought me fresh specimens) in June, 1911, a little to the east of Taunton, and very near the boundary of my own parish. He made a careful search for flowers, but could find none, even in that remarkably hot summer. Formerly this minute and remarkable plant was unknown, west of Sussex; but it has now been found in two Glamorgan stations.

ALISMACEAE.

ALISMA, *L.*

ALISMA LANCEOLATUM, *With.*

9. Yeo Reservoir, *C. E. Salmon*. In a small pool among the sandhills north of Berrow Church.

This seems distinct enough from *A. Plantago-Aquatica*, *L.* to rank as a species or subspecies.

A. RANUNCULOIDES, *L.*

3. Ditches on Northmoor, between Maunsel and Athelney.
4. Very scarce, 1907, on the east side of Chard Reservoir.

8. South-east of Shapwick Station, 1913.
9. Tickenham Moor, etc., and as far as the district extends to the south-west, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *repens* (Davies).

8. Peaty waters of the moor between Shapwick and Ashcott Stations (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.

SAGITTARIA, L.

S. SAGITTIFOLIA, L.

2. Ditches near Stolford.
3. In the canal near Taunton !, *W. B. Butler*. North Curry. Combwich.
5. Common in rhines at Chedzoy and Weston Zoyland.
8. Wedmore ; near Brent Knoll !, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Clapton and Weston-in-Gordano Moors, *Fl. Bristol*.

A very pretty narrow-leaved form (probably the var. *parvifolia*, Sibth.) was found in 1907 near Nyland ; but Mr. White thinks that it may be only a transient state, unworthy of distinction by name.

BUTOMUS, L.

B. UMBELLATUS, L.

2. Allerford, *W. B. Butler*. Stolford.
3. Combwich !, *C. E. Salmon*. Norton Fitzwarren, *W. B. Butler*. Bathpool. North Curry.
5. Between Chedzoy and Bridgwater !, *C. E. Salmon*.
9. Kenn Moor, near Congresbury Station ; Kingston Seymour ; near Weston-super-Mare ; Brean !, and in many spots between Berrow and Brent Knoll !, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Pond by Ham Green (*Miss Roper*) ; near Pill (*Miss Cundall*) ; in the Camerton and Midford Canal ; by Kelston weir on the Avon, *Fl. Bristol*.

NAIADACEAE.

TRIGLOCHIN, L.

T. PALUSTRE, L.

2. Steart Island, 1824, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
3. Moors near Wiveliscombe and Milverton.
5. Middlezoy, *W. Watson*. Weston Zoyland.
8. Burnham ; Moors around Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Meadows in the Lox Yeo Valley under Crook's Peak ; Brean ! ; Easton Moor (*Misses Livett and Mayow*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Marsh by the Chew above Pensford ; damp field near Failand Hill House (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*.

T. MARITIMUM, L.

2. Steart Island, 1824, *Herb. Clark*. Between Stolford and Steart.
3. Common by the tidal Parret from Combwich to its mouth. Too frequent in the Bristol area to need localities.

POTAMOGETON, L.

P. NATANS, L.

3. Orchard Portman ; pools, east of Taunton !, *W. Watson*. Norton Fitzwarren.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. An 'occasional species' in rhines on the Levels (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Pond on Paywell Farm, Charterhouse-on-Mendip (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*. Pond below Worle village.
10. Organ Pond by Eaker Hill, Chewton Mendip (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. POLYGONIFOLIUS, Pourr.

1. Near Exford, *W. Watson*. Moors near East Anstey.
2. Top of Wilmersham Combe, Horner, *W. Watson*, sp.
3. Bogs near Milverton and Wiveliscombe.
4. Chard Common.
9. Tickenham Moor (*C. Bucknall*) ; boggy rills on the flanks of Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Downside Common, Edford, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. COLORATUS, Horem. (*plantagineus*, Du Croz).

8. Peat ditches near Edington, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Kenn Moor (fide *A. Bennett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. HETEROPHYLLUS, Schreb.

Native. In still water ; rare. July, August.

9. Ditch in Portishead marshes (*G. Brebner*) ; Clapton Moor ; peat ditch in the moor below Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ditches, Bedminster (*Swete, Fl.*) ; disused canal at Paulton, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. LUCENS, L.

3. Bathpool !, *W. Watson*.
5. Langport, *W. Watson*. In the Cary near Somerton.
8. A member of the submerged-leaf association on the peat moors (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. DECIPiens, *Nolte* (*P. lucens* \times *perfoliatus*?).

10. "Plentiful in the canal at Bath, and along the course of the disused coal canal in such portions as still contain water, near Midford, Combe Hay, Radford and Camerton. It occurs likewise in the Avon between Bath and Bristol, and in the river Brue (dis. 8). These waters, in every instance, contain also the supposed parents. I have never met with a flowering specimen." *Fl. Bristol*.

P. PERFOLIATUS, *L.*

3. Canal, Taunton and Durston, *W. Watson*.
8. River Brue near White House, 1859, *Herb. Clark* ("a form," *H. S. Thompson*).
9. Pool among the sandhills at Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Canal, Paulton, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. CRISPUS, *L.*

2. Williton.
3. Taunton, *W. Watson*. West Monkton. Ruishton.
5. Pitney. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Burnham, 1836, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*). Highbridge.
- 9, 10. Common, *Fl. Bristol*. Pond near Uphill Station.

P. DENSUS, *L.*

5. Pitney. Weston Zoyland.
8. Near Walton, 1863, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*). In profusion in a mill-lead near the Alham, between Milton Clevedon and Westcombe.
- 9, 10. Common and well distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.

P. FRIESII, *Ruprecht* (*mucronatus*, auct., non Schrader).

3. In the canal near Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson*.

P. PUSILLUS, *L.*

2. Ditches near the Decoy, Porlock Weir!, *C. E. Salmon*; determined by Mr. Bennett as his form (or var.) *pseudotrichoides*.
3. Ponds at Walford (West Monkton) and Hestercombe.
8. Stream at Cole, *W. Watson*, sp.; a broad-leaved form, approaching *P. Friesii*, but I think better placed here, especially as no inflorescence was present. Turf moors, 1836, and moor south-east of Burtle, 1837 (*Herb. Clark*); still abundant, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Kenn Moor; Clapton and Weston Moors; ditch near Brean Down (*Rev. J. C. Collins*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *tenuissimus*, Koch.

8. Catcott Burtle, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Tickenham Moor (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. PECTINATUS, L.

3. Chilton Trinity, 1858, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
Canal, Taunton and Durston, *W. Watson*, sp.

4. Chard Reservoir.

5. Ditches at Weston Zoyland.

8. Burnham (*H. Audcent*), *Fl. Bristol*. Ditch near High-
bridge.

9. Yatton (*D. Fry*); Nailsea Moor; Kenn Moor; pond in
the salt-marsh between Uphill and the Channel—apparently this, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Coal canal between Hallatrow and Camerton (*C. Bucknall*),
Fl. Bristol.

P. INTERRUPTUS, Kit. (*flabellatus*, Bab.).

9. Ditches inside the Channel sea-bank between Portbury
and Portishead; Wick St. Lawrence, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. In the Avon near St. Anne's, and at Saltford (*C. Bucknall*,
fide *A. Bennett*); in the old coal canal near Bath, Mid-
ford, and Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *scoparius*, Fryer.

8. Near Burnham. Highbridge.

9. Pools between Uphill and Brean Down!, *Fl. Bristol*.

RUPPIA, L.

R. MARITIMA, L. (*spiralis*, Hartman).

9. Salt-marsh at the eastern end of Brean Down (*Collins*
and *Clark*; still there in 1909, *C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

R. ROSTELLATA, Koch.

2. Ditches near Porlock Decoy!, *C. E. Salmon*. Very plen-
tiful between Stolford and Steart, in shallow, brackish
water.

9. Pool near the sea, below Brean Down; Mr. Thompson
says that the specimen in *Herb. Clark* is this.

10. Very abundant in rhines along the mud-flats near the
mouth of Avon, south side; and in pools at St. George's
Wharf and Portbury Wharf, mostly outside the sea-
bank, *Fl. Bristol*.

ZANNICHELLIA, L.

Z. PALUSTRIS, L.

3. Kilve, *H. S. Thompson*.

4. Chard Reservoir.
5. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. In the Land Yeo stream below Flax Bourton ; Nailsea Moor ; Worle ; plentiful in the Cheddar Valley lowlands, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ditches near Pill ; St. George's Wharf ; Portbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *macrostemon* (Gay).

3. Bathpool !, *W. Watson*.
8. Shapwick, *W. Watson*.

Z. PEDICELLATA, *Fr.* (Major Wolley-Dod has informed me that *Z. pedunculata*, Reichb. differs in having a *distinct peduncle*, from which the pedicels of the individual fruits spring).

2. In brackish water along the coast between Stolford and Steart.
8. Brackish pool in the sand between Burnham and High-bridge !, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Pool below Brean Down ; typical.

Z. GIBBEROSA, *Reichb.*

3. Canal, Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson* ; named by Mr Bennett, as stated in *Fl. Som.*, and apparently the first discovery of the segregate in Britain. The ripe fruit is very striking, being strongly muricate on both edges (not only on the back, as in *Z. pedicellata*.).

[*APONOGETON DISTACHYUM*, *Thunberg*, a S. African plant now much grown in water-gardens, occurs in a pond at Englishcombe (*F. Samson*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

CYPERACEAE.

CYPERUS, *L.*

[*C. LONGUS*, *L.* is now lost, the site having been ploughed up.]

C. FUSCUS, *L.*

Native. Ditches on peat ; very rare. August, September.

9. Valley between the Walton and Cadbury hills (*S. J. Coley*, 1900), *Fl. Bristol* ; I have beautiful specimens, collected by Mr. White, who gives full details in his book. It should be searched for on other marsh-lands in the county, but is a very local species.

ELEOCHARIS, *Br.*E. ACICULARIS, *Roemer & Schultes.*

3. Sides of the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal below Maunsel, 1907.

E. UNIGLUMIS, *Schultes.*

Native on the coast ; very rare. June, July.

9. Dune marsh by the Channel at Berrow (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol.*

A critical species, but easily distinguishable when fresh. It should occur in district 2.

E. MULTICAULIS, *Sm.*

3. North Newton ; Norton Fitzwarren, *W. Watson.*
8. Frequent on the peat moors between Edington Road and Glastonbury !, *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Blackdown on Mendip, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Downhead Common, *Fl. Bristol.*

SCIRPUS, *L.*S. PAUCIFLORUS, *Lightf.*

3. Abundant in muddy ground on Clean Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
8. Peat moor on Shapwick Heath (*Mrs. Gregory*, 1888), *Fl. Bristol* ; first notice for N. Somerset.
9. Bogs near the top of Blackdown (*C. Bucknall*) ; wet sand in Berrow Marsh (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol.*

S. FLUITANS, *L.*

3. North Newton, *W. Watson*—probably on Northmoor, between Maunsel and Athelney.
9. Ditch on Tickenham Moor (*C. Bucknall*) ; Blackdown, in shallow boggy rills above Tining's Farm, *Fl. Bristol.*

S. FILIFORMIS, *Savi* (*Savii*, *Seb. & Maur.* ; *cernuus*, *Vahl.* ; *numidianus*, *Vahl.*).

2. Selworthy ; near Horner, *C. E. Salmon.*
9. Peaty valley near Walton-in-Gordano (*C. Bucknall* and *J. W. White*) ; most, if not all, the var. *monostachys*, *Fl. Bristol.*

S. SETACEUS, *L.*

2. Horner, *W. Watson.*
9. Plentiful in peaty fields of the Max Valley, Winscombe ; bogs on Blackdown, and near the Miners' Arms on Mendip, *Fl. Bristol.*

10. Upper Failand (*D. Fry*); Lower Failand (*D. Williams*); west end of the Old Park, Abbotsleigh; spring-head between Dundry and Littleton (*F. Samson*); between Lord's Wood and Houndstreet (*Miss Roper*); Rodney Bog, Chewton Mendip (*Miss Sherring*); frequent on Hampton Down, Bath (*A. E. Burr*, 1886), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. HOLOSCHOENUS, *L.*

2. Some years ago the Rev. Prebendary Gilbert E. Smith assured me that this plant grew on the coast near Dunster. I have not met with it; but there is some suitable ground, and the place agrees well enough with Sole's description: "near the sea-side below Watchet"—in fact, no other likely spot exists in the immediate neighbourhood, and I can find none towards St. Audries. In 1906 the solitary clump at Berrow seemed to be in a bad way; but Mr. White mentions that steps have since been taken to preserve it.

S. LACUSTRIS, *L.*

3. Ford Gate, 1857, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).
4. River Parret, between Bower Hinton and South Petherton.
- (9. Mr. White suspects, with very good cause, that St. Brody's station near Weston-super-Mare belongs to the next species.)

S. TABERNAEMONTANI, *Gmel.*

2. Between Minehead and Dunster; frequent in the marshes. Coast below Williton.
3. North Curry, *W. Watson*.
4. Chard Reservoir, in plenty.
5. Ditches near Weston Zoyland.
9. Kenn Moor; between Claverham and Clevedon; Tickenham Moor; rhine by the sea-bank near Wick St. Lawrence (*F. Samson*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. MARITIMUS, *L.*

2. Common in the marshes between Dunster and Minehead.
3. North Curry; North Newton, *W. Watson*.
8. Glastonbury, *W. Watson*. Turfmoor, 1857, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*); I saw it in an overgrown pit, half a mile west of Ashcott Station, not flowering, 1913. Wedmore; Bason Bridge; Meare, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Nailsea Moor; Kenn; Kingston Seymour; Wick St. Lawrence; near Worle!; Nyland, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Easton-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *conglobatus*, Gray (*compactus*, Koch).

8. Highbridge, *H. S. Thompson*.

9. Ditch below Brean Down!, 1835, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).

Var. *monostachys*, Sonder.

8. Burnham, *H. S. Thompson*.

Mr. White says that all the states are to be found more or less frequently (they are, I agree, no better—certainly not good varieties); the one called *monostachys* being the scarcest. I have not troubled to make notes of their occurrence.

S. SYLVATICUS, *L.*

1. Locally plentiful between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Near Crowcombe Heathfield.
3. Taunton; near Bathpool, *W. Watson*, sp. Moors about Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
8. Hill's Wood, Bruton, *C. E. Moss*.
10. By the Chew at Publow (*Miss Roper*); wood between Englishcombe and Rush Hill; bank of the Avon at Twerton (*Herb. Flower*, 1860), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. COMPRESSUS, *Pers.* (*S. Caricis*, Retz.; *Blysmus compressus*, Panz.).

10. Plentiful on some boggy ground, about three miles west of the Suspension Bridge, 1909, *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White believes the three Claverton and Hampton stations to be identical.

ERIOPHORUM, *L.*

E. ANGUSTIFOLIUM, *Roth.*

1. Common about East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Moors near Wiveliscombe and Milverton.
4. Staple Common.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. The Watchetts, near Wells! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Max meadows, Winscombe (*T. Compton*); in all the bogs on Mendip, including swampy springs on the slopes of Blackdown; hollow among sandhills on the coast near Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Barrow Gurney; Litton, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. LATIFOLIUM, *Hoppe.*

Native. Swamps and boggy woodlands; rare and very local. May, June.

1. Wet copse above the Brockey River, between Brushford and East Anstey; plentiful and fine, August, 1907.
3. Remarkably abundant in some of the marshes about Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, and Milverton, 1910-11; e.g. Clean Moor, Holme Moor, and Slape Moor.

9. Spongy bog on Blackdown, near the summit (*C. E. Salmon*, August, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Davis's record from Claverton Wood very likely meant this species; but the station has been drained or otherwise destroyed.

RYNCHOSPORA, *Vahl*.

R. FUSCA, *Aiton*.

8. Old decoy pool near Meare (*Dr. Gapper* in *Herb. Clark*, 1832), *Fl. Bristol*. Neither Mr. White nor Dr. Moss has met with it on the peat moor; but it may still exist there.

SCHOENUS, *L*.

S. NIGRICANS, *L*.

9. Rediscovered on the coast between Clevedon and Portishead by Miss Livett, 1906—a single tuft. Another was found by Messrs. D. Fry and W. F. Miller, in 1900, on Max Bog, near Winscombe; and afterwards a fair quantity by Mrs. Gregory, in a peaty meadow adjoining, *Fl. Bristol*.

CLADIUM, *P. Br*.

C. MARISCUS, *Br. (jamaicense, Crantz)*.

3. Abundant on the lower side of Holme Moor, near Wiveliscombe, 1910; new for S. Somerset. I have failed to find it in any of the neighbouring bogs.
8. One large clump near Catcott, 1910, *H. Corder*. An interesting restoration of this fine plant.

CAREX, *L*.

C. PULICARIS, *L*.

1. Moors near East Anstey.
2. Oareford; Selworthy, *C. E. Salmon*. Stogumber.
3. Moors near Milverton and Wiveliscombe.
4. Damp pasture below Chard Reservoir. Staple Common.
6. Bogs between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
9. Walton Moor; Kenn Moor; Shipham Bottom, Blackdown; plantation near the upper end of Cheddar Gorge, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Failand Farm and the Tan-pits, and in several other spots about Lower Failand; Downhead Common, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. DIVISA, *Huds.*

8. Burtle Moor (*Herb. Flower*, 1867); Shapwick Heath (*Miss Peck*, 1906), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Kewstoke (*T. Perkins*); personally vouched for by Dr. C. E. Moss as an 'occasional species' among the dune-marsh plants of our Channel shore, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. DISTICHA, *Huds.*

5. North Cheriton, *W. Watson*.
8. Abundant on peat moors to the south, *Fl. Bristol*. Particularly so about Shapwick and Ashcott!
9. Between Portbury and Portishead (*D. Williams*); Nailsea Moor; Kenn Moor; marshes under Stone Edge Batch, and on Tickenham Moor; Yatton Moor, in plenty; boggy pastures north-west of Churchill; meadows near Max Mill, Winscombe; Rodney Stoke; Wedmore; between Berrow and Brent Knoll; brackish marsh near Berrow (still there, three or four year ago!), *Fl. Bristol*.
- [10. Mr. White suggests that *Blysmus compressus* was mistaken for this at Hampton Rocks.]

C. DIANDRA, *Schrank (teretiuscula, Good.)*.

8. Peat moor, Shapwick, 1885 (*Broome and Inman* in *Herb. Broome*); rediscovered in 1906 (*Miss Peck*), growing in one enclosure over perhaps an acre and a half—specimens were named *forma tenella*, Beckm. by Küken-thal, *Fl. Bristol*. The stations in 9 and 10 have never been confirmed, and were almost certainly errors.

C. PANICULATA, *L.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Near Crowcombe Heathfield.
3. Bathpool, *W. Watson*.
4. Chard Reservoir.
6. Wet copses, etc., between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
9. Marsh under Stone Edge Batch, between Wraxall and Tickenham Hill; dune marsh near Berrow, now gone?, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Wanstrow, *W. Watson*.

Var. *simplex*, Peterm. (*simplicior*, And.).

8. Not uncommon on the peat moors!, *Fl. Bristol*. Hardly more than a form, as Mr. White points out.

C. VULPINA, L.

I have observed this in dis. 5 ; it may be absent from dis. 1.

- 9, 10. "The var. *nemorosa* Rebent. (*C. nemorosa*, Lumn.), with longer interrupted spikes and long bracts, is not rare. I regard it as little more than a luxuriant 'state.' "
Fl. Bristol. Rebentisch described this as a species ; Koch reduced it to a variety ("glumes whitish, except the green midrib, with a pale brown edge"), growing in shady woods ; Ascherson & Graebner make it a shade-form.

C. DIVULSA, Stokes.

2. Porlock !, *C. E. Salmon.* Bossington. Washford.
3. West Monkton. Kingston. Cothelstone.
4. About Chard.

Noted as only "rather common" in *Fl. Bristol*, where detailed stations are given.

C. ECHINATA, Murray (stellulata, Good.).

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Winsford. King's Brompton.
2. Badgworthy Valley, *W. Watson.*
3. Plentiful in bogs near Wiveliscombe and Milverton.
4. Staple Common. Near Chard Reservoir.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Blackwater.
9. Marshes below Wraxall towards Tickenham ; Yatton ; Walton and Clapton Moors ; Blackdown and the Mineries, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Near Portbury Church (*Miss Lucas*) ; Norton Malreward ; Publow ; Barrow Gurney, *Fl. Bristol.*

C. REMOTA × *VULPINA* (*C. axillaris*, Good.).

3. Lane near Sidbrook, West Monkton. Roadside between Cothelstone and Kingston.
8. Bratton St. Maur, *W. Watson.*
9. Cheddar marshes (*Mrs. Sandwith*, 1911) ; marsh at Berrow (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol.*

I have no doubt about the parentage of this hybrid, which I have always found growing with these two species. *C. contigua*, Hoppe (*muricata*, auct., non L.) usually prefers drier ground.

C. LEPORINA, L. (ovalis, Good.).

1. Brushford. King's Brompton.
2. Porlock Weir.
3. Bog at the source of the Tone, *H. S. Thompson.*
4. Chard Reservoir.
8. South Brent, *Fl. Bristol.*

9. Wrington; Blagdon; near Christon and Loxton; between Worle and Hutton, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abbotsleigh, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. *ELATA*, *All.* (*C. Hudsonii*, Ar. Bennett; *C. stricta*, Good., non Nuttall).

Native. Extremely rare. May, June.

9. About some water holes (spring heads) in a marsh under the high ground between Wraxall and Tickenham (*C. Bucknall* and *J. W. White*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. *GRACILIS*, *Curt.* (*acuta*, auct., non L.).

10. Boggy ground on the Failand Hill House property, now drained (*D. Williams*); for twenty yards or so by the Avon near Keynsham Bridge (*D. Fry*, 1894); boundary ditch of the withy-bed above Saltford Station; by the Avon at intervals above Kelston Weir; Claverton Ferry, near Bath (*A. E. Burr*, 1888), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. *GOODENOWII*, *Gay* (*vulgaris*, Fr.).

1. Common about East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Porlock Weir. Stogumber. Near Stoke Pero, *W. Watson*.
On all the spurs of Exmoor in all wet places, *H. Slater*.
3. Taunton, *W. Watson*.
4. Chard.
5. Between Othery and Boroughbridge.
8. Bruton; rare, *W. Watson*. Burnham. Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Nailsea Moor; marshes under Wraxall and Tickenham Hills, etc.; Priddy Nine Barrows; Churchill, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Pensford; Timsbury; Combe Hay (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. *MONTANA*, *L.*

9. Found in 1908 at another spot in the same neighbourhood as Mr. Linton's station (*F. Samson*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Sole's station in Collinson's *Hist. Somerset* (1791): "Rocks opposite Hotwells" has never been verified; but species with which it often grows occur not far off, and it may be right.

C. *PILULIFERA*, *L.*

2. Common in dry ground on the hills near Dunster.
8. Shapwick; Bruton, rare; Masbury, frequent, *W. Watson*.
The peat moors! (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Slope of Blackdown, near Shipham, in plenty, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet (*D. Fry*); Failand (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. PALLESCENS, *L.*

1. Frequent about East Anstey and Brushford.
4. Staple Common. Moist meadow near Chard Reservoir.
8. Masbury; near Shepton Montague, *W. Watson*.
9. Limeridge Wood, Tickenham; woods, Axbridge (*Herb. Flower*, 1850), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Marshy spots about Lower Failand (*D. Williams*); near Pensford (*L. W. Rogers*); Chew Valley by Tucking Mills (*D. Fry*); Markbury (*S. D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. PANICEA, *L.*

1. In profusion near East Anstey and Brushford. King's Brompton. Winsford.
2. Crowcombe Heathfield. Stogumber.
3. Moors near Wiveliscombe and Milverton.
4. Chard. Staple Common.
5. Pitney.
6. Plentiful about Blackwater and Buckland St. Mary, and on Chard Common, etc.

Var. tumidula, *Laestad*.

1. Wet valley about halfway between Brushford and East Anstey; fruit large and swollen—just like Scottish examples passed by *Kükenthal*.

C. PENDULA, *Huds.*

2. Wood between Kilve Church and East Quantoxhead, 1847, *Herb. Clark (H. S. Thompson)*. Swamp near the coast, Kilve. Between Comwich and Stoke Courcy.
3. Durston. West Monkton. Thurlbear. Corfe. Pitminster. Scarce near Wiveliscombe.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Stawell; High Ham, *H. Slater*. In profusion about Somerton, Charlton Mackrell, etc.
8. Milton Clevedon, etc. "*The sedge of the woods around Bruton*"!, *C. E. Moss*.
9. Lanesides in the Cheddar Valley!, *Fl. Bristol*. Near the Yeo Reservoir, *C. E. Salmon*.
10. Long Ashton; Bishopsworth, etc.; Lower Failand (*Miss Agnes Fry*); Stockwood; Whitchurch; Keynsham; Norton Malreward; Compton Dando; Paul Wood near Temple Cloud; Farrington Gurney; between Hinton Blewett and Coley; Ston Easton, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

Perhaps absent from the light soils of Exmoor; but more general in the county, and in larger quantity, than I have seen it anywhere else. Our finest British sedge.

C. STRIGOSA, *Huds.*

9. By a stream near Cheddar (*Mrs. Sandwith*, 1911), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet, and wood between Tucking Mill and Marksbury (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. DEPAUPERATA, *Curt.*

9. Rediscovered near Axbridge in 1911 by Mr. H. W. Pugsley ; extending thinly along a grassy bank at least 100 yards, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. One specimen in Leigh Woods (*H. S. Thompson*, 1886), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. HELODES, *Link* (*laevigata*, *Sm.*).

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Between Dunster and Timberscombe.
3. Near Bathpool, *W. Watson*.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. Woods on the Greensand near Bruton ; fairly common, *C. E. Moss*.

C. BINERVIS, *Sm.*

2. On the hills near Dunster. Crowcombe Heathfield.
4. Staple Common.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Blackwater.
8. Kingswood Warren, *C. E. Moss*.
9. Ladye Bay, Clevedon (*Herb. Flower*, 1860) ; Max bogs, Winscombe (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. DISTANS, *L.*

2. Muddy saltmarsh north-east of Minehead. Steart.
5. Wet meadows, Stawell, *H. Slater*.
8. Highbridge ; some large tufts in a coarse swampy pasture off the Shapwick Road, *Fl. Bristol*. Locally abundant on the peat south of Shapwick Station, 1913 ; perhaps the same station.
9. Salt-marsh behind the esplanade, Portishead ; along the coast line from Portishead to Clevedon ; marshy lowland below Wraxall and Tickenham Hills, and on Nailsea Moor ; meadows and bog near Max, Winscombe ; boggy pasture north-west of Churchill, to over three feet high, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*D. Williams*) ; Kelston Round Hill (*D. Fry*) ; Fortnight and Combe Hay (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A tall, slender plant which I found in some plenty on the damp, sandy coast north of Berrow, 1906, was named by Küken-thal as the forma *sinaica*, Nees ; the leaves and spikelets are unusually narrow.

Our inland form appears to be true *C. distans*, L.; the maritime form is *b. neglecta* (Degland) of the *London Catalogue*, ed. 10, but Ascherson & Graebner quote *C. neglecta*, Degl. as a synonym of the type. Mr. Arthur Bennett tells me that Mr. C. B. Clarke distinguished the coast-plant as *C. vikingensis*; he seems, however, to have died before describing it.

C. FULVA, *Host* (*Hornschuchiana*, Hoppe).

1. Common on moors between East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Abundant in bogs near Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, and Milverton.
4. Staple Common.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Blackwater.
8. The peat moors between Edington Road and Shapwick Station!, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Between Clapton and Weston-in-Gordano; Blackdown, abundant near the summit, *Fl. Bristol* (at 1050 feet, *J. W. White in litt.*).

C. FULVA × *OEDERI*, subsp. *oedocarpa* (*C. fulva*, Good., at least in part; *C. flava*, var. (?) *sterilis*, Syme).

1. Moors near East Anstey.
3. Clean Moor, between Wiveliscombe and Bathealton.
8. Shapwick Moor (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol* (I have one of Mr. White's specimens).

By far the most abundant sedge-hybrid in Britain; I have observed it scores of times in Scotland, and in several English and Welsh countries—in fact, wherever the two parents grow together.

C. FLAVA, *L.* Common as an aggregate, including *C. Oederi* and its varieties; but the Linnean type is very rare in southern England, and I have not yet seen it from Somerset.

9. Peaty meadows near Max Mills, Winscombe, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Bog under Lansdown (fide *A. Bennett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. LEPIDOCARPA, *Tausch* (*C. flava*, var. *elatior*, Schlechtendal?). Apparently rare, and only reported from the north of the county.

9. Peaty meadows near Max Mills, Winscombe, *Fl. Bristol* (with a query).
10. Lower Failand (*elatior*, fide *D. Fry*); bog under Lansdown (*elatior*, fide *A. Bennett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Like true *flava*, this has the beak of the fruits abruptly reflexed; but they are smaller and less inflated, and the plant is more slender. The rachis, though described as scabrid, is not invariably so. Kükenthal keeps this up as a species; Ascherson & Graebner treat it as a 'race.'

C. OEDERI, Retz. (*C. divisa*, Oeder, non Huds.).

2. Near Weir Water, Oareford, *C. E. Salmon*. Damp hollow at Crowcombe Heathfield, near the Station.
8. Swampy enclosures on Shapwick peat moor, fairly plentiful, *Fl. Bristol*; probably the '*flava*, var. *cyperoides*, Marsson' of *Fl. Som.* I have not observed it there; but Mr. White mentions that it runs up to 15 inches in height, which points to the var. *elatior*, And. Marsson's *cyperoides* is another variety of *C. Oederi*, which may or may not be identical with *C. chrysites* Link (only a herbarium—name).

Subspecies *oedocarpa*, And. (*C. lepidocarpa*, Eng. Bot., t. 1773, non Tausch; *C. flava*, var. *minor*, Townsend).

This, by far our commonest and most widely distributed member of the *flava*-group, is in my opinion rightly placed under *C. Oederi*, though in many respects an intermediate. The beak is straight (not reflexed), but much longer than in the other forms of *Oederi*, and the fruit is usually a good deal larger; it varies greatly in size, from an inch or two up to nearly two feet. Once really known, however, it is quite unmistakable. I cannot agree with Ascherson & Graebner, who place it under *C. lepidocarpa*. The stations give no adequate notion of its abundance in Somerset.

1. Moors near East Anstey. Skilgate.
3. Bogs about Wiveliscombe, Milverton, and Bathealton.
4. Chard. Staple Common.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Buckland St. Mary.
8. Plentiful on Shapwick Moor. The Watchetts, near Wells! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Moors at Clapton-, Weston-, and Walton-in-Gordano; Shipham Bottom, Blackdown, and the Mineries, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Lower Failand; damp fields under Dundry Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. HIRTA, L. 'Carnation Grass,' given as a W. Somerset name for this in *Fl. Som.*, applies rather to *C. flacca (glauc)*, and perhaps also to *C. panicea*.

2. Crowcombe Heathfield. Stogumber. Washford.
4. Staple Common. Chard Reservoir.
8. Bruton, W. Watson. South Brent, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. The lowlands about Nailsea, Kenn, Tickenham and Clevedon; Clapton Moor; Churchill; Lympsham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By rivulets below Dundry Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

- Var. *spinosa*, Mortensen. Female glumes long-awned.
2. Near Porlock Decoy.

Form *C. hirtaeformis*, Pers.

10. A good deal in the meadows between Kelston Station and in the Avon (*D. Fry*); canal-side near Bathampton (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*. This is a transient subglabrous state of wet ground.

C. PSEUDO-CYPERUS, L.

2. Badgworthy Valley, *W. Watson*.
3. Creech St. Michael, *W. Watson*. Bathpool.
9. Tickenham and Weston Moors; Congresbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. ACUTIFORMIS, Ehrh. (*C. acuta*, Herb. Linn. !; *C. paludosa*, Good.).

2. Minehead marshes.
3. Near Wembdon, *Herb. Clark (H. S. Thompson)*. Staple-grove !, *W. Watson*. Lyng. Bathpool. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Thurlbear. Wiveliscombe.
4. Chard Reservoir.
5. Pitney. Othery. Boroughbridge.
8. About Wells ! (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*. Shapwick; near Castle Cary, *W. Watson*. Meare.
9. Between Wraxall and Tickenham; Churchill, *Fl. Bristol*. Loxton.
10. Long Ashton; Ham Green; Portbury and Upper Failand (*D. Williams*); by the Avon above Saltford; Hinton Blewett; Monkton Combe (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *spadicea* (Roth) (*Kochiana*, Gaud.).

8. Near Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Between Wraxall and Tickenham; Kenn Moor (fide *A. Bennett*), abundant; marsh ditches in the Cheddar Valley towards Nyeland, very fine and characteristic, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Canal bank near Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. RIPARIA, Curt.

2. Kilve.
3. Durston, *W. Watson*. Lyng. Ruishton. Between Bathpool and Rowbarton. Combwich.
4. Chard Reservoir.
5. Boroughbridge to Othery. Weston Zoyland. Charlton Mackrell.
8. Bratton St. Maur, *W. Watson*. Burnham.
9. Chelvey; Nailsea; Yatton !; Brean, *Fl. Bristol*. Loxton.
10. Long Ashton; Saltford, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *humilis*, Uechtritz.

9. Damp, sandy coast about a mile north of Berrow Church, 1909—one fair-sized patch; 12 to 20 inches high, with narrower, greener leaves than the type, and much smaller spikelets. Named by Herr Pfarrer Kükenthal.

C. INFLATA, *Huds.* (*rostrata*, Stokes; *ampullacea*, Good.).

2. Badgworthy Valley, *W. Watson*.

9. Clevedon (*E. Wheeler*, 1881): "the locality no doubt was the peat of the Walton Valley, where I saw the plant in 1910," *Fl. Bristol*.

[C. VESICARIA, *L.*, found by Miss Roper in 1908 between Yate and Iron Acton, E. Gloucestershire, should be looked for in Somerset.]

GRAMINEAE.

PANICUM, *L.*

[P. SANGUINALE, *L.* (*Digitaria sanguinalis*, Scop.).

8. Casual in a Wells garden (*Miss Livett*, 1910), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Old dust-heaps on the river bank below Bath (*S. T. Dunn*, 1896); "waste ground at Claverton, Bath, whence Miss Martin has sent me specimens and says it comes up year after year," *Fl. Bristol*.

P. CRUS-GALLI, *L.* (*Echinochloa Crus-galli*, Beauv.).

9. On sidings and mill-refuse in Portishead Station-yard, 1900-8, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By farm buildings near Portbury, 1902; casual at Twerton (*S. T. Dunn*, 1897); dust-heaps on the river bank below Bath, 1896-9; on rubbish at Claverton (*Miss Martin*, 1892), *Fl. Bristol*.

P. MILLIACEUM, *L.*

9. By Portishead Dock, 1900 and 1903, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Railway sidings, Fox's Wood, 1892; on refuse by the Avon near St. Anne's, Brislington, 1904, *Fl. Bristol*.]

SETARIA, *L.*

[S. VIRIDIS, *Beauv.*

9. Portishead Station-yard, 1903-8; waste ground, Clevedon (*Miss Livett*); roadside heap, Clapton (*Miss Roper*, 1899), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Bank of Avon, Rownham, 1881 ; railway near Paulton, 1881 ; embankment of Ashton Avenue, 1906 ; dust-heaps, etc., Bath, frequent (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

S. GLAUCA, *Beauv.*

9. Station-yard, Portishead, 1904-8, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Persistent for some years at Bathampton Station (*Miss Peck*) ; Bath (*A. E. Burr*, 1897), *Fl. Bristol*.]

[*PHALARIS MINOR*, *Retz.*, *P. cylindracea*, *DC.*, and *P. paradoxa*, *L.* have occurred casually at Portishead Station-yard, *Fl. Bristol*.]

ALOPECURUS, *L.*

A. MYOSUROIDES, *Huds.* (*agrestis*, *L.*).

3. Near Bathpool.
5. Langport, *W. Watson*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Worle Hill, *Fl. Bristol* (many stations in 10).

A. BULBOSUS, *Gouan.*

9. Pastures by the Channel between Avonmouth and Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abundant in a salt-marsh by the Avon, below Pill, *Fl. Bristol*.

MILIUM, *L.*

M. EFFUSUM, *L.*

1. Exe Valley, below Exton.
3. Stoke St. Mary. Clavelshay, North Petherton. Wiveliscombe.
5. Aller.
9. Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; Wrington ; Compton Martin, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Portbury, towards Failand ; Maes Knoll ; Featherbed Lane, near Clutton, and wood between there and Stowey (*D. Fry*) ; Compton Dando, *Fl. Bristol*.

PHLEUM, *L.*

P. PRATENSE, *L.*, var. *nodosum* (*L.*).

3. West Monkton.
9. Uphill ! ; Brean Down ! ; the Mendips, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Combe Down ; Maes Knoll, etc., *Fl. Bristol*.

P. ARENARIUM, *L.*

2. Steart.

[P. MICHELII, *All.* 9. Sparingly in Portishead Station-yard, 1906-7 (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

AGROSTIS, *L.*

A. SETACEA, *Curt.*

1. Abundant on Haddon Hill, above Skilgate.
2. "All over Exmoor and its spurs," *H. Slater*. Crowcombe Heathfield.
6. Roadside bank near Chard Common, towards Winsham.

A. CANINA, *L.*

1. Common in the district.
2. Dunster.
3. Near Wiveliscombe.
4. Staple Common. Chard.
8. Wells, with var. *mutica*, Doell (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Crook's Peak (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Between Brislington and Keynsham; between Stanton Drew and Knowl Hill (*D. Fry*); Downside Common, Edford, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. ALBA, *L.*

Var. *stolonifera* (L.).

9. Sea sands, Brean, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *major*, Gaud.

3. Pitminster, *W. Watson*, sp.

A. TENUIS, *Sibth. (vulgaris, With.)*. The dwarf state called *A. pumila*, L., caused by a fungus, has been noted in the following additional stations:—

3. Cothelstone Hill.
9. Mendip Hills (*Herb. Flower*); Crook's Peak and Blackdown (*Mrs. Gregory*); Brean Down, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. NIGRA, *With.*

Native. Very rare, unless confused with the previous species. July.

2. Roadsides near Watchet, *H. S. Thompson*.
3. Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson*.

[POLYPOGON MONSPELIENSIS, *Desf.* 10. Casual at Twerton-on-Avon (*S. T. Dunn*, 1897), *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. White says "perhaps not truly indigenous anywhere in this country"; but I have seen it certainly so in W. Kent, W. Sussex, and Dorset.]

CALAMAGROSTIS, *Adans.*C. EPIGEIOS, *Roth.*

2. Locally plentiful on the Lias near St. Audries and Kilve.
3. Near Trull, *W. Watson.* On the Lias above Badger Street.
4. On the Lias, Staple Fitzpaine.
8. Not reported from the peat moor since Clark's time until 1913, when Mr. White and I found it independently ; I saw it south of the line, about half-way between Shapwick and Ashcott Stations, and more sparingly on the north side, towards the latter. On the Lias, Puriton.
9. Cadbury Camp (*C. Bucknall*) ; between Winscombe and Banwell, in several spots ; Sandford Woods, and near the Loxton end of Bleadon Hill ! (*H. S. Thompson*) ; Callow Hill, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Farrington Gurney (*D. Fry*) ; near Bathampton (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol.*

GASTRIDIDIUM, *Beauv.*G. LENDIGERUM, *Gaud. (australe, Beauv.).*

2. Minehead, *W. Watson.* The station near Wells seemed to me quite a natural one.

[*APERAS SPICA-VENTI*, *Beauv.* has occurred as a casual near Keynsham (*D. Fry*), in Portishead Station-yard, and at Bath ; and *A. interrupta*, *Beauv.* on Portishead sidings, *Fl. Bristol.*]

AIRA, *L.*

- A. CARYOPHYLLEA, *L.*, though called 'very common' in *Fl. Som.*, is 'rather rare' in the Bristol area.

A. PRAECOX, *L.*

2. Minehead. Stogumber. Crowcombe.
3. Beacon Top, near West Monkton.
4. Castle Neroche.
8. Drove on the peat moor, Shapwick, etc.!, *C. E. Moss.*
9. Brean Down ! ; Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Failand (*Miss Agnes Fry*) ; near Knowl Hill and at Stanton Drew (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol.*

HOLCUS, *L.*H. MOLLIS, *L.*

1. East Anstey to Brushford.
2. Crowcombe Heathfield.
3. West Monkton.

4. Castle Neroche and its vicinity.
10. Rownham Hill (*C. Bucknall*); near the Abbot's Pond; Failand Hill (*Miss Agnes Fry*); between Farrington Gurney and Litton (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

AVENA, *L.*A. PUBESCENS, *Huds.*

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Worle Hill; slopes of Mendip, in many spots!, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Down; Failand Hill; Whitechurch; Ursleigh Hill; Stanton Drew and Featherbed Lane (*D. Fry*); Cranmore (*Miss Livett*); Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

A. PRATENSIS, *L.*

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Worle Hill, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.
10. Failand (*Miss Agnes Fry*); Queen Charlton; Saltford; Claverton Down (*D. Fry*); Monkton Farley Down and Conkwell (*A. E. Burr*), *Fl. Bristol*.

A. FATUA, *L.*

2. Dunster; Alcombe, *H. W. Pugsley*.
3. West Monkton.
9. Fields full of it, 1887, between Clevedon and Walton-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Portbury; Ursleigh Hill, and between Publow and Queen Charlton; Knowl Hill, Norton Hautville, and Clutton (*D. Fry*); North Stoke; Englishcombe, *Fl. Bristol*.

ARRHENATHERUM, *Beauv.*A. ELATIUS, *Mert. & Koch (avenaceum, Beauv.)*.

- Var. *nodosum*, Koch (*A. bulbosum*, Presl.).
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
 - 9, 10. "With us, in arable land it is at least as common as the type." *Fl. Bristol*.

[*CYNODON DACTYLON*, *Pers.* has occurred sparingly as a casual on waste ground at Bath, *S. T. Dunn* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1896.]

SIEGLINGIA, *Bernh.*S. DECUMBENS, *Bernh. (Triodia decumbens, Beauv.)*.

4. Near Chard.
6. Between Castle Neroche and Blackwater.
9. Worle Hill; Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand Hill; Abbotsleigh; Pensford; Lansdown (*J. G. Baker*), *Fl. Bristol*.

PHRAGMITES, *Adans.*

- P. COMMUNIS*, *Trin.*, var. *nigricans*, Gren. & Godr.
9. Swamp near Worle Station, 1907.

[*CYNOSURUS ECHINATUS*, *L.* Casual at Portishead Station-yard, 1907, and near Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.]

KOELERIA, *Pers.*

K. VALLESIANA, *Asch. & Graebn.* (*valesiaca*, *Gaud.*).

Native. Very rare, and confined in Britain to limestone rocks near Weston-super-Mare. June, July. Found in 1726 by Dillenius; rediscovered by Mr. G. C. Druce, 1904.

9. Uphill!, *G. C. Druce*, sp. Brean Down!; Worle Hill; Crook's Peak (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*. Plentiful in all these stations, and rather variable; a beautiful grass.

K. GRACILIS, *Pers.*

Native and locally frequent on dry calcareous pastures in N. Somerset; the type has not yet been recorded elsewhere. June, July.

8. Hills near Wells, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Plentiful about Clevedon; Wavering Down (*C. Bucknall*); Worlebury Hill; Uphill!; Brean Down!, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Leigh Down; Upper Knowle; Queen Charlton; Providence Place, Long Ashton; Hampton Down (*Miss Peck*); Claverton Down, Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

Subsp. *K. britannica*, *Domin* (the common plant, hitherto known as *K. cristata*, *Pers.*).

8. Bruton; rare, *W. Watson*.
9. Plentiful on Mendip; Worle Hill (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.
10. Grassy roadsides on the Failand plateau, *Fl. Bristol*.

MOLINIA, *Schrank.*

M. COERULEA, *Moench* (*varia*, *Schrank*).

2. Crowcombe Heathfield. Hills near Dunster.
3. Moors near Wiveliscombe and Milverton.
4. Between Chard and Chaffcombe.
6. Abundant on and near Chard Common.
8. Kingsettle Hill, *W. Watson*.

9. Weston-in-Gordano ; Lox Yeo valley near Winscombe ; between Burnham and Berrow (*C. Wall*) ; Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Abbotsleigh ; Failand (*D. Williams*) ; Cranmore, *Fl. Bristol*.

CATABROSA, *Beauv.*

C. AQUATICA, *Beauv.*

2. Washford.
3. Bathpool ; Norton Fitzwarren, *W. Watson*.
9. Yatton ; Max, below Winscombe ; near Portbury ; rhine under Brean Down ! (*Mrs. Gregory*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand Hill and Markham Bottom ; Widecombe near East Harptree (*Herb. Lawrence*), *Fl. Bristol*.

MELICA, *L.*

M. UNIFLORA, *Retz.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
2. Luxborough, etc., *H. Slater*. Porlock Weir. Culbone.
3. West Monkton.
4. Staple Fitzpaine.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Brockley Combe ; Rhodyate Hill ; Banwell ; Cheddar Wood ! ; Sidcot ; Shipham, *Fl. Bristol*. Yatton, *W. Watson*.
10. Failand ; Barrow Gurney ; Mells ; Great Elm, *Fl. Bristol*.

POA, *L.*

[*P. BULBOSA, L.* has lately been found wild near Barry, Glamorgan ; but the two alleged N. Somerset stations are still unconfirmed.]

P. NEMORALIS, *L.*

2. Porlock Weir. Lane-banks between Crowcombe Heathfield and Stogumber.
3. Cothelstone. Walls near Hestercombe and Volis Cross, between Cheddon and Broomfield.
8. Bruton ; rare, *W. Watson*.
9. Edge of Limeridge Wood, Tickenham, *Fl. Bristol*. Walls at Worle. Draycott.

P. COMPRESSA, *L.*

3. Walls at Taunton and Monkton Heathfield.
5. Charlton Mackrell.
9. Portishead ; Draycott ! ; Rodney Stoke !, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Ashton Gate ; Failand ; Weston near Bath (*D. Fry*),
Fl. Bristol.

Var. *polynoda* (Parn.).

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.

P. PRATENSIS, *L.*, var. *subcoerulea* (Sm.).

2. Frequent on the coast near Porlock, Minehead, etc.

- 9, 10. "A well marked variety. It is quite common on rocky ground ; the loose, soil-covered walls of our colliery districts ; and in dry sandy turf (!) along the Channel shore." *Fl. Bristol*.

P. TRIVIALIS, *L.*, var. *glabra*, Doell (*P. Koeleri*, DC.).

3. West Monkton.

9. Cheddar. Uphill.

GLYCERIA, *Br.*

G. FLUITANS, *Br.*, var. *triticea*, *Fr.*

5. Ditch near Weston Zoyland, 1907.

9. Markham Bottom ; Itchington Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.

A rather slight variety, but with a peculiar distichous inflorescence ; frequent in Scotland, apparently scarce in the south of England.

G. FLUITANS × *PLICATA* (*G. pedicellata*, Towns. Mr. Townsend told me that he had always believed this to be a hybrid, but described it as a species, in deference to Prof. Babington's opinion. It usually grows with the parents).

2. Ditches near Stolford.

3. Coombe, West Monkton. Bathpool.

8. Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Uphill.

10. Near Lock's Mills ; Pensford, Saltford, and Newton Park (*D. Fry*) ; Keynsham ; canal near Bathampton and Combe Hay, *Fl. Bristol*.

G. PLICATA, *Fr.*

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.

2. Dunster. Washford. Williton. Stolford.

3. Between Cothelstone and Kingston. West Monkton. Thurlbear. Trull.

4. Chard.

5. Langport, *W. Watson*. Chedzoy.

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Godney (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Mill pool, Cheddar ! ; near Rowberrow, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.

10. Failand Hill ; Stanton Drew ; about Chew Magna and Winford ; Corston (*D. Fry*) ; Newton St. Loe ; river and canal between Bath and Bathampton, *Fl. Bristol*.

G. DECLINATA, *Brébisson* (*G. plicata*, var. *depauperata*, Crépin). Native. Muddy places, ditch-borders, etc. ; local. June to August.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford. Exe Valley at Bridgetown.
2. Near Greenaleigh, Minehead. Dunster. Washford. Crowcombe Heathfield. Steart.
3. West Monkton. Hestercombe. Near Wiveliscombe.
6. East of Chard.

Remarkable for its dwarf, prostrate habit, very glaucous foliage, smooth sheaths, short, purplish anthers, and obtusely three-toothed glumes. I have studied it for many years, and consider it a distinct species. The Minehead plant, excepting some increase in size, has kept quite constant in a kitchen garden border.

G. AQUATICA, *Wahlb.*

2. Stolford.
3. Bathpool. Northmoor.
5. Langport, *W. Watson*. Dunball.
8. Highbridge !, *Fl. Bristol*. Shapwick, *W. Watson*. Abundant near Ashcott Station.
9. Marshes west of Honey Hall and Brinsea ; Wick St. Lawrence ; Tickenham ; Brent Knoll !, etc., *Fl. Bristol*. Worle. Berrow.
10. Bedminster Meads (*Swete, Fl.*) ; canal, Bathampton !, *Fl. Bristol*.

G. MARITIMA, *Mert. & Koch.*

2. Porlock.
9. Uphill.

G. DISTANS, *Wahlb.*

2. Stolford.
3. Combwich.
9. Uphill.

G. PROCUMBENS, *Dumort.*

9. Clevedon (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

FESTUCA, *L.*

F. ROTTBOELLIROIDES, *Kunth* (*Poa loliacea*, *Huds.*).

2. Stolford.
9. I have seen it at Berrow.

F. MYUROS, L.

3. Staplegrove, W. Watson. Walls at Quantock Farm, Monkton Heathfield and Bathpool, all in West Monkton parish. Durston. Cothelstone.
4. Bower Hinton.
9. Waste ground by Portishead Station, 1902, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ashton Gate; Stockwood (*Herb. Stephens*); Redhill, 1906 (*C. Bucknall*), *Fl. Bristol*.

F. BROMOIDES, L. (*sciuroides*, Roth).

2. Dodington, H. Corder. Minehead. Porlock Weir.
3. West Monkton. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Kingston.
8. Drove near Shapwick Station.
9. Portishead; Worle Hill; Sandford Hill; Brean Down!, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*D. Williams*); between Brislington and Keynsham; Hampton Down, *Fl. Bristol*.

F. OVINA, L.

Var. *capillata*, Hackel (*F. tenuifolia*, Sibth.).

4. Staple Common. Probably frequent on the lighter soils.

Var. *caesia* (Sm.).

9. "Leaves rigid, setaceous; whole plant more or less glaucous. A submaritime form, noted on the coast between Portishead and Clevedon! *Miss Livett*, and on Brean Down! *C. Bucknall*." *Fl. Bristol*.

F. RUBRA, L. To the type of this (*a. vulgaris*, Hackel) must be transferred the '*F. fallax*' of *Fl. Som.*; it is common in dis. 3, and doubtless in all the divisions.

Var. *arenaria*, Fr. (*F. arenaria*, Osbeck; *F. oraria*, Dumort.).

9. Rocks at Anchor Head, Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*); Kewstoke Bay; sandhills and loose sand on the shore below Brean Down; "an abundant grass in the open dune plant-associations on the North Somerset coast" (*Dr. C. E. Moss*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *pruinosa*, Hackel.

2. Frequent on the cliffs between Minehead and Hurlstone Point.
9. Coast rocks near St. Thomas' Head, *Fl. Bristol*. Scarce near Berrow.

F. PRATENSIS, Huds.

4. Near Chard Reservoir.
8. East Brent; Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*. Highbridge. Bruton, W. Watson.

9. Damp pastures near Uphill Station.

10. Barrow Gurney ; Corston ; Compton Dando ; Stowey ; Bishop Sutton, *Fl. Bristol*.

F. PRATENSIS × LOLIUM PERENNE (*F. loliacea*, Curt.).

9. Portishead, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Brislington ; Avonside meadows between Saltford and Twerton (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

F. ELATIOR, *L.*

3. Taunton ; Pitminster, *W. Watson*. Bathpool. Near Wiveliscombe.

4. Chard Reservoir.

5. Weston Zoyland.

8. Bruton ; Shapwick, *W. Watson*. Huntspill.

9. Cheddar !, *Fl. Bristol*. Berrow.

10. Between Pensford and Stanton Drew, *Fl. Bristol*.

Subsp. *F. arundinacea*, Schreb.

2. I believe that I have seen the true plant on the coast at Blue Anchor, between St. Audries and Kilve, and near Stolford.

BROMUS, *L.*

B. GIGANTEUS, *L.* (*Festuca gigantea*, Vill.).

1. Bury. Between Brushford and East Anstey.

2. Langridge, *H. Slater*. Bossington. St. Audries.

3. Taunton, *W. Watson*. West Monkton.

5. Chedzoy.

8. Bruton ; Shapwick, *W. Watson*.

10. Ashton Park ; near Abbotsleigh ; Failand (*D. Williams*) ; Stockwood ; Pensford ; Farrington Gurney, Hinton Blewett, Litton, Norton Malreward, Stanton Drew, and Featherbed Lane (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *triflorus*, Syme. Probably frequent, but overlooked.

2. St. Audries.

3. West Monkton. Milverton.

B. RAMOSUS, *Huds.* (*asper*, Murray).

2. Bossington. Dunster. St. Audries. Stogumber.

3. Pitminster, *W. Watson*. Bishop's Lydeard.

5. Langport, *W. Watson*.

8. Bruton ; Shapwick, *W. Watson*. Milton Clevedon.

9, 10. Rather common and generally distributed, *Fl. Bristol*.

- B. *ERECTUS*, *Huds.* Not yet noted in the three south-western districts.
8. Bruton ; rare, *W. Watson.*
 9. Tickenham ; hill pastures on Mendip in many directions, *Fl. Bristol.*
 10. Easton-in-Gordano ; Upper Failand ; Upper Knowle ; Stockwood ; Whitchurch ; Queen Charlton and Publow (*D. Fry*) ; Stanton Wick ; Chew Magna ; Great Elm ; Combe Hay ; Claverton Down ; Lansdown, etc., *Fl. Bristol.*
- Var. *villosus*, *Bab.*
9. Easton (*Miss M. Mayow*), *Fl. Bristol.*
 10. Combe Hay (*T. Dutton*), *Syme, E. B.*
- B. *MADRITENSIS*, *L.*
9. Waste ground by Portishead Station, 1902 and 1910, *Fl. Bristol.*
- [B. *TECTORUM*, *L.*
9. Portishead Station-yard, 1904-7, *Fl. Bristol.*
 10. Old quarried ground near Twerton, 1903 (*Miss Martin*), *Fl. Bristol.*
- B. *UNIOLOIDES*, *Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth.*
9. Portishead Station-yard ; plentiful since 1900, *Fl. Bristol.*
 10. Casual at Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol.*]

B. *SECALINUS*, *L.*

 5. Waste ground, Bridgwater, *H. S. Thompson.*
 9. Portishead Station-yard, 1904-7, *Fl. Bristol.*
 10. Ashton Avenue, 1906 ; Failand (*D. Williams*), *Fl. Bristol.*

B. *RACEMOSUS*, *L.*

 3. Meadows near the Tone, below Ruishton.
 8. Shapwick.
 9. Nailsea Moor ; Puxton ; Lympsham ; East Brent, *Fl. Bristol.*
 10. Upper Failand ; meadows by Tucking Mills near Burnet, *Fl. Bristol.*

B. *COMMUTATUS*, *Schrader.*

 2. Meadows below Dunster and at Stolford.
 4. Damp pastures near Chard Reservoir.
 8. Between Wells and Glastonbury. Huntspill. Meare.
 10. Chewton Keynsham (*D. Fry*) ; between Burnet and Compton Dando ; lane below Ursleigh Hill ; meadows between Chew Magna and Dundry, and at Kelston, *Fl. Bristol.*

Besides the difference in the shape of the glumes, this can usually be distinguished at a glance from *B. racemosus* by their rich red-brown colour.

B. HORDEACEUS, *L.* (*mollis*, *L.*).

Var. *leptostachys*, Pers. (*glabratus*, Doell; both described under *B. mollis*, as was var. *glabrescens*, Coss. & Germ.).

2. Minehead.

9. Wrington; Congresbury, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Abbotsleigh; Brislington; Stanton Drew, *Fl. Bristol*.

B. INTERRUPTUS, *Druce*.

Colonist. Cultivated ground; very rare. May, June.

9. Abundant in a field of sown fodder on the Tyntesfield estate near Wraxall, June, 1913, *J. W. White in litt.*

[*B. PATULUS*, *Mert. & Koch*.

9. Casual at Portishead Dock, 1907-9, *Fl. Bristol*.]

B. ARVENSIS, *L.*

10. Rough pasture on the Leigh Court estate, 1905 (none seen there, the summer following); clover-field, Bath, 1860 (*Herb. Flower*); casual at Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

BRACHYPODIUM, *Beauv.*

B. PINNATUM, *Beauv.*

9. Cadbury Camp (*C. Bucknall*); south side of Wavering Down, above Cross, in plenty, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Lansdown encampment (*J. G. Baker*); Bathampton (*Fl. Bathon. Suppl.*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LOLIUM, *L.*

[*L. MULTIFLORUM*, *Lam.*

9. Neglected cultivation at Weston-in-Gordano, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Roadside near Portbury Station, 1907; by farm buildings under Duncorn Hill, 1910, *Fl. Bristol*.]

L. TEMULENTUM, *L.*

9. Portishead Station-yard, 1906 (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Stanton Drew, 1887 (*D. Fry*); Twerton, 1897 (*S. T. Dunn*), *Fl. Bristol*.

AGROPYRON, *J. Gaertn.*

A. CANINUM, *Beauv.*

8. Near Bruton; only in one station, *W. Watson*.

9. Nyland Batch, plentiful (*C. Wall*) ; Shuteshelve ; wood-side, Axbridge, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Near Providence, above Long Ashton ; Failand (*D. Williams*) ; near Clutton (*D. Fry*) ; abundant on the left bank of the Avon above Saltford ; Conkwell ; wood border above Hampton Rocks (*Miss Peck*), *Fl. Bristol*.
- A. REPENS, *Beauv.*, var. *Leersianum*, Gray. Probably common
8. Wells, *Fl. Bristol*. About Highbridge and Huntspill.
 9. Banwell ; Uphill, *Fl. Bristol*.
 - 8, 9. "A maritime form with attenuate subulate glumes and shortly awned pales, from the Burnham and Berrow sandhills, may be the var. *Vaillantianum*, Schrank." *Fl. Bristol*.
- A. PUNGENS, *Roemer & Schultes*.
- 2, 8, 9. On the open coast southward to Burnham and Steart, *Fl. Bristol*.
 3. Banks of the Parret, below Combwich ! (var. *littorale*), *C. E. Salmon*, 1907.
- "The *T. (Triticum) pungens* of this district is mainly, if not entirely, referable to two forms—the normal plant with its var. *pycnanthum* Gren. & Godr., which have obtuse or sub-obtuse glumes and palea ; and an awned variety, *aristatum* Warren = *T. littorale* Host. Both these occur in plenty." *Fl. Bristol*.
- A. JUNCUM × REPENS (*A. acutum*, auct. angl. ; *Triticum laxum*, Fr.).
8. Burnham, *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Berrow, *Fl. Bristol*.
 10. Rownham Ferry (*Miss Atwood* in *Swete*, *Fl.*), *Fl. Bristol*.

LEPTURUS, Br.

- L. FILIFORMIS, *Trin.*
3. Banks of the Parret, near Steart and Combwich.
 9. Sands west (? south) of Weston-super-Mare ; bank of rhine under Brean Down, *Fl. Bristol*.

NARDUS, L.

- N. STRICTA, L.
1. Brushford.
 2. Will's Neck, *H. S. Thompson*.
 4. Staple Common.
 8. Shapwick, *W. Watson*.

HORDEUM, *L.*

H. NODOSUM, *L.* (*pratense*, Huds.).

2. Plentiful near the coast, Minehead, and from Stolford to Steart.
3. Frequent about Taunton, *W. Watson*. Combwich.
5. Chedzoy. Weston Zoyland.
8. Bruton; very rare, *W. Watson*.
9. Chelvey; Clevedon; between Portbury and Portishead; Brent Knoll!; Berrow!, *Fl. Bristol*. Uphill.
10. Publow; Bishop Sutton, *Fl. Bristol*.

H. MURINUM, *L.*

"I should consider this common; it certainly is so at (3) Taunton and (5) Langport, though very rare at (8) Bruton," *W. Watson*. Mr. White speaks of it as more common than formerly, but still rare near Bath.

H. MARINUM, *Huds.* (*maritimum*, With.).

2. Plentiful near Stolford.
3. Abundant near the tidal Parret, between Steart and Combwich.
9. Portbury Wharf, 1905; salt-marsh, Uphill!, *Fl. Bristol*.

ELYMUS, *L.*

E. ARENARIUS, *L.*

9. In sand between Weston Esplanade and Brean Down, 1898 (*Miss Mules* in Murray's MS.), *Fl. Bristol*. Mr. *W. Watson* had a specimen brought to him from this district in 1906.

FILICES.

BLECHNUM, *L.*

B. SPICANT, *With.*

1. Abundant about East Anstey, Brushford, and elsewhere.
2. Culbone. "All over the Exmoor hills," *H. Slater*. Holford, *H. S. Thompson*.
3. Near Holford, *H. S. Thompson*. West Monkton.
4. Staple Common, and below Castle Neroche.
6. Blackwater.
9. Goblin Combe; lower slopes of Blackdown, *Fl. Bristol*.

10. Bourton Combe; about Failand; Stoke Lane valley (*Miss Livett*); Hallatrow; Leigh-on-Mendip (*D. Fry*); Cranmore and Beacon Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

ASPLENIUM, *L.*

[A *LANCEOLATUM*, *Huds.* is assigned to the following record by Prof. G. S. Boulger in *Journ. Bot.*, 1900, p. 337 ('Some Manuscript Notes by Plukenet') :—"Page 113.—*Filix marina* Anglica *Park*. Dwarf Sea Fern, '& at Weston-super-Mare in Somersetshire L. P.' " But *A. marinum* was doubtless intended.]

A. *ADIANTUM-NIGRUM*, *L.* grows in dis. 6; I have seen it near Chard and Buckland St. Mary.

A. *MARINUM*, *Huds.*

2. Scarce and small on the coast beyond Greenaleigh, near Minehead.

A. *GERMANICUM*, *Weiss.*

Native. Rocks and walls; very rare, perhaps extinct.

2. Oare. Culbone. Specimens from both places are in the Kew Herbarium (*C. E. Salmon* in *Journ. Bot.*, 1903, p. 168); the only dated one was collected at Oare in 1840 by N. B. Ward. Syme mentions this as a Somerset plant in the third edition of *English Botany*, and Mr. Murray told me that he believed it to be *A. Ruta-muraria* \times *septentrionale*; so its omission from *Fl. Som.* was probably accidental.

CETERACH, *Willd.*

C. *OFFICINARUM*, *Willd.*

Scarce, I think, in the south-west of the county, though abundant on the Mountain Limestone of the northern districts.

Var. *crenatum*, *Milde.*

10. Chewton Mendip (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*.

PHYLLITIS, *Hill.*

P. *SCOLOPENDRIUM*, *Newm.* (*Scolopendrium vulgare*, *Symons*).

Among the thirteen 'varieties' found in the Bristol area, Mr. White gives the following Somerset stations for the two which he thinks the most striking :—var. *crispum*, near Hallatrow (*R. V. Sherring*) and East Harptree; and var. *marginatum*, near Pensford (*Col. A. M. Jones*), above Shipham, and Doultling (*R. V. Sherring*).

CYSTOPTERIS, *Bernh.*C. FRAGILIS, *Bernh.*

8. Croscombe, *Fl. Bristol.*
9. Burrington Combe; walls near the Mineries!; Charlcombe Bay, Weston-in-Gordano (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Wall near Failand, formerly (*D. Williams*); Bourton Combe; Stanton Prior (*Rev. S. Browne*); Bishop Sutton (*D. Fry*); Eaker Hill, Litton, and Gurney Slade (*R. V. Sherring*); Whatley and Mells (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *dentata*, Hooker.

9. Cheddar Gorge!, *Fl. Bristol.*

POLYSTICHUM, *Roth.*P. ACULEATUM, *Roth.*

3. Trull, etc., *W. Watson.*
8. Ham Woods near Croscombe (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol.*
Common at Cole Crib, near Bruton; Shapwick to Ashcott, *W. Watson.*
10. St. Anne's Wood, Brislington (*T. B. Flower*); Failand, rare (*D. Williams*); between Pensford and Publow; Chew Stoke, Bishop Sutton, and between Fry's Bottom and Chelwood (*D. Fry*); Camerton; Hallatrow; Eaker Hill Wood, Chewton Mendip (*R. V. Sherring*); North Widcombe; Leigh-on-Mendip, *Fl. Bristol.*

Var. *lobatum* (Presl).

3. Hestercombe, *W. Watson.*
9. Clevedon (*W. E. Green*); Flax Bourton (*Dr. Thwaites*); upper end of Cheddar Gorge, *Fl. Bristol.*
10. Leigh Wood and Dundry Down (*Dr. Thwaites*); Stanton Drew and Bishop Sutton (*D. Fry*); Hallatrow (*R. V. Sherring*); in several places near Bath (*T. B. Flower*), *Fl. Bristol.*

P. BRAUNII (*Aspidium Braunii*, Spenner).

10. First recorded as a British plant in *Journ. Bot.*, 1907, p. 451; Dr. Kümmerle of Buda-Pest having determined as a small form of this species a specimen collected by the Rev. W. H. Painter in Leigh Woods, 1881, distributed as *Aspidium angulare*, and now in the National Herbarium. A description translated from Garcke's *Flora von Deutschland*, ed. 17, p. 719 (1895) is appended:—"Frons lanceolate, shortly acuminate, at

base gradually attenuate, membranaceous, somewhat flaccid, bipinnate; *pinnæ* at base somewhat unequal and dilated on the upper or on both sides, above longly or shortly pointed or often obtuse, the lowest *pinnæ* far shorter than the rest; *pinnules* tolerably large, almost sessile, decurrent, at base entire and truncate on the upper side, above obtuse, the lowest upper *pinnule* a little larger than the rest; *sorus* moderately large, very convex, indusium very small, almost membranaceous."

Nyman gives *A. angulare*, Kit. apud Willd. (1810; non Smith) as an earlier name for *A. Braunii*, Spenn. (1825). Rouy, *Fl. de France*, XIV, p. 419, places it as a subspecies under *A. aculeatum*, Sw.; giving as its geographical range Europe, Caucasian region, E. Asia, N. America, and the Hawaiian islands. In Lowe's *British Ferns* a var. *Braunii*, Moore is described and figured under *Polystichum angulare* as not British, but found in France.

P. ANGULARE, Presl.

2. Stogumber.
3. Common about West Monkton and Broomfield. Corfe.
8. Common at Bruton; Ashcott, W. Watson.
10. Bourton Combe; Maes Knoll; between Norton Hautville and Dundry; between Pensford and Woollard; Stanton Wick, Bishop Sutton, and between Fry's Bottom and Chelwood (*D. Fry*); Hallatrow, and towards Hinton Blewett and Litton; Great Elm, *Fl. Bristol*.

LASTREA, Presl.

L. THELYPTERIS, Bory.

9. Marsh between Wraxall and Tickenham (*A. E. G. Way*, 1907), *Fl. Bristol*.

L. MONTANA, T. Moore (*Oreopteris*, Presl).

1. Near Winsford.
2. Croydon Hill near Dunster.
4. Staple Common.
9. Near Burrington, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. FILIX-MAS, Presl, var. *paleacea*, T. Moore.

2. Near Minehead. Porlock Weir.
5. Aller.
6. Near Chard.
10. Eaker Hill Wood, Chewton Mendip (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

L. SPINULOSA, Presl.

- 1 Between East Anstey and Brushford.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*, sp.
10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet ; Litton Wood (*R. V. Sherring*), *Fl. Bristol*.

L. ARISTATA, Rendle & Britten (dilatata, Presl), var. tanacetifolia.

10. Wood in Ashton Park, 1905 (named by the Rev. A. Ley), *Fl. Bristol*.

POLYPODIUM, *L.*

P. VULGARE, L. The following varieties are given in *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. bifidum, auct.

8. Pylle, by Shepton Mallet, *Miss Roper*.
10. Nightingale Valley, Leigh Woods, *W. E. Green*. Wood near Stowey, *R. V. Sherring*.

Var. serratum, Willd.

9. Cheddar, *H. C. Watson* in *Phytol.* I, p. 964. Norton's Wood by Clevedon, *W. E. Green*.
10. Between Bath and Wells, *Herb. Dillenius*. On old trees in Leigh Wood, *L. H. Grindon*. Ashton Manor Woods, *Miss Atwood* in *Swete, Fl.*

Var. semilacerum, auct.

9. Cheddar Cliffs, *Moore's Hist. Brit. Ferns*.

Var. cambricum, Willd.

10. Near Dundry Church, *Swete, Fl.*

PHEGOPTERIS, *Presl.*

P. ROBERTIANA, Braun (calcarea, Fée).

9. Established on a wall at Congresbury Station (*Miss Roper*), *Fl. Bristol*.

OPHIOGLOSSUM, *L.*

O. VULGATUM, L.

2. Blue Anchor ; Watchet, *H. Slater*.
3. Enmore, *Miss A. Miller*. Hill-pastures above Corfe.
5. Plentiful from Stawell to Shapwick in all suitable places, *H. Slater*.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. On the peat by Shapwick Road !, *Fl. Bristol*.

9. Clevedon (*W. E. Green*); in the wood far up in Cheddar Gorge; frequent in pastures on the Mendips, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ashton Hill (*Miss Ruddock*); slopes of Stantonbury; between Farrington Gurney and Hinton Blewett; Cameley (*F. Samson*); Whatley (*Rev. S. Laing*), *Fl. Bristol*.

BOTRYCHIUM, *Sw.*

B. LUNARIA, *Sw.*

4. Roadside near Castle Neroche, *W. B. Butler*.
8. Gerard's station at 'Carey' (Castle Cary) may be in dis. 5. Pasture, Bratton St. Maur, *W. Watson*. Near Shapwick Station (*Mrs. Gregory*); drove near Ashcott Station (*H. Corder*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Failand (*D. Williams*); Prior Park, Bath (*Herb. Jenyns*, 1856), *Fl. Bristol*.

EQUISETACEAE.

EQUISETUM, *L.*

E. MAXIMUM, *Lam.*

2. Williton.
3. Above Pitminster and Corfe. Badger Street.
4. Staple Fitzpaine and Castle Neroche. Ilminster. Chaffcombe.
6. Buckland St. Mary.
8. Milton Clevedon.
9. North of Churchill; Max, near Winscombe; Barrow Gurney; between Worle and Woodspring, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. By the railway between Whitchurch and Pensford; Crox Bottom, Gurney Slade; Englishcombe; between Midford and Hinton Charterhouse, *Fl. Bristol*.

E. ARVENSE × LIMOSUM (*E. litorale*, Kühlewein).

1. In a shallow, rocky pool or backwater of the Barle, half a mile above Dulverton Station, May, 1905. Only known elsewhere in Britain from Surrey and Perthshire.

E. SYLVATICUM, *L.*

4. In several spots on and near Staple Common.
8. Bruton; rare, *W. Watson*.

E. PALUSTRE, L.

1. Between East Anstey and Brushford.
3. Wiveliscombe.
4. Staple Common.
8. Cole, *W. Watson*.
9. By the Land Yeo at Ashton Watering; Nailsea; between Weston-super-Mare and Hutton, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *polystachyum*, Weigel.

9. Weston-super-Mare (*Moore's Hist. of British Ferns*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Reservoir above Portbury (*Miss Roper*); swamps by the Chew between Stanton Drew and Pensford; Marshfield Lane near Bath (*T. B. Flower in Newman's List*, 1843), *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *nudum*, Newm.

9. Golf links, Weston-super-Mare (*Mrs. Gregory*); sands at Brean (*Moore's Hist. of British Ferns*); by the Lox Yeo near Loxton, *Fl. Bristol*.

In September, 1907, I saw a peculiar plant on the muddy western shore of Chard Reservoir, often sending up numerous stems from the creeping rootstock, with few or many slender patent or ascending branches, which in some specimens were very long, and had the unbranched terminal part 5 to 10 inches in length. It grew with *E. arvense* and *E. palustre*, and looked like a hybrid; but specimens sent to both Exchange Clubs were considered to be only a *palustre*-form.

E. LIMOSUM, L.

1. In the Barle, above Dulverton Station.
2. Damp fields by the stream from Langridge to Luxborough, *H. Slater*.
4. Chard Reservoir.
5. Langport, *W. Watson*. Near Boroughbridge.
8. Bruton, *W. Watson*. Near Wedmore, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Marshes below Portbury; Nailsea; Tickenham, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Keynsham (*C. Bucknall*); Houndstreet Lake (*D. Fry*); streamside, Gurney Slade, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *fluviatile* (L.).

8. Bruton, *W. Watson*.
9. Tickenham Moor (*Miss Livett*), *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Near Keynsham (*C. Bucknall*); Houndstreet Lake (*D. Fry*), *Fl. Bristol*.

E. HYEMALE, L.

Native. In a sandy swamp; very rare.

9. Weston-super-Mare !; discovered in 1899 by Mr. H. Corder, of Bridgwater. The station in dis. 10 has not been confirmed.

E. VARIEGATUM, *Schleich.*

Native. In moist sandy ground ; very rare.

8. Damp dune hollows north of Burnham ; rare (*Dr. C. E. Moss*, 1904), *Fl. Bristol*.
 9. Weston-super-Mare !, with the previous species, *H. Corder*, 1899. This is an unusual form, not prostrate like the usual British *arenarium*, but erect and fairly strong ; thus tending towards var. *majus*, *Syme*.

LYCOPODIACEAE.

LYCOPODIUM, L.

L. SELAGO, L.

2. Will's Neck, 1863, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*).

L. CLAVATUM, L.

2. Rodhuish Hill, *H. Slater*.
 9. Blackdown on Mendip (*Miss Gregory*, 1896, and up to 1911) ; apparently in at least four places, *Fl. Bristol*.

L. ALPINUM, L.

2. Summit of Dunkery, 1832, *Herb. Clark* (*H. S. Thompson*) ; confirming Coleman's record.

CHARACEAE.

CHARA, L.

C. FRAGILIS, *Desv.*

3. Near Durston, *W. Watson*. Abundant in ditches on Northmoor, between Maunsel and Athelney. Small pond at West Monkton Rectory ; not seen for some years.
 4. Isle Abbots, *G. R. Bullock-Webster*.
 8. Shapwick, *G. R. Bullock-Webster*.
 9. Nailsea Moor ; Kenn Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *Hedwigii*, Kuetz.

4. Isle Abbots, *G. R. Bullock-Webster*.

Var. *capillacea*, Coss. & Germ.

8. Pits on the peat between Ashcott and Shapwick Stations,
Fl. Bristol.
9. Ditches on Walton Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.

C. *ASPERA*, Willd.

3. Canal near Bridgwater ("probably this"), *H. S. Thompson*.

C. *POLYACANTHA*, Braun.

Native. Pools and ditches ; very rare, and only in N. Somerset.

9. Pond near the railway by Nailsea Station (*A. Leipner*
and *E. H. Read*, 1880) ; peat ditches on Walton Moor,
Fl. Bristol.

C. *CONTRARIA*, Kuetz.

Native in one N. Somerset station ; extremely rare.

10. Stagnant water in a portion of the abandoned coal canal
near Dunkerton, 1910 (*C. Bucknall* and *J. W. White*),
Fl. Bristol.

C. *HISPIDA*, L.

5. Near Othery, *G. R. Bullock-Webster*. Near Middlezoy,
W. Watson. Weston Zoyland.
9. Rather plentiful in ditches below Weston-in-Gordano ;
Kenn Moor ; between Yatton and Clevedon ; Port-
bury (*W. E. Green*), *Fl. Bristol*.

C. *VULGARIS*, L.

2. Stream in a field between Watchet and Blue Anchor
(named by Messrs. Groves), *C. E. Salmon*.
3. Ditches on West Sedgemoor, between North Curry and
Fivehead.
4. Isle Abbots, *G. R. Bullock-Webster*.
5. Weston Zoyland.
9. Yatton ; Portbury ; Weston-in-Gordano ; quarry pool,
Hartcliff Rocks (*Miss Roper*) ; Berrow !, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Pond between Bedminster and Whitechurch ; ponds
under Dundry Hill, *Fl. Bristol*.

Var. *longibracteata*, Kuetz.

8. Peat ditches on the moors near Edington and Ashcott,
Fl. Bristol.

Var. *papillata*, Wallr.

5. Clay-pits near Bridgwater, *G. R. Bullock-Webster*.

8. Peat ditch near Shapwick Station, *Fl. Bristol*.
9. Abundant in peat ditches of the Walton Valley (named by Messrs Groves); Tickenham Moor, *Fl. Bristol*.
10. Ponds in Prior Park, Bath, *Fl. Bristol*.

TOLYPELLA, *Leonh.*

T. GLOMERATA, *Leonh.*

Native. Pools and ditches; very rare.

5. In small quantity in a ditch near Othery; clay-pit near Bridgwater, 1899, *G. R. Bullock-Webster*.

T. INTRICATA, *Leonh.*

Native. In stagnant water; only once found.

5. Small pond on the north side of Pitney Wood, March and April, 1905; named by Messrs. Groves from fresh material.

NITELLA, *Agardh.*

N. OPACA, *Agardh.*

3. Small field-pond on Quantock Farm, West Monkton.

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